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MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 11, 1918.

(Figs. 3 and 4)

Part 3.—Notifications by Government

NORTHWESTS

[illegible]

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT

LEAVE

No. 430.—The privilege leave for two months and seven days granted to Mr. R. W. Dixon, L.C.B., in notification No. 518, published on page 1810 of Part I in 1944 (Mr. George Dixon, died 19th October 1940), is extended by one day, and he is granted special leave on request to enable him to take two months and twenty-two days in compensation thereof, under articles 235 and 216 of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 411.—Mr. Alexander Robert Liffman-Yettenham, 108, entered pedigree leave and
 pedigree for one year with effect from the 2nd January 1917 under sections 240, 242 and 243 (1) of the
 Civil Service Regulations.

No. 438.—Captain Michael Joseph Coates, R.N.F., pathology, leave for two months and twenty-eight days with effect from the 15th October 1910 under articles 209 and 210 of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 439.—Lieutenant-Colonel Albert de Clusey Beauclerk, I.A., His Majesty's Consul at Pondicherry and Karikal, proclaims leave for one month, from or after the 3rd January 1901, under article 103, Civil Service Regulations.

No. 642.—Major Alfred Miller, I.R.S., obtained privileges leave and forbore to Europe without medical certificate for eighteen months with effect from the 15th December 1910 or such later date as he may send himself of it under articles 260, 243 and 268 (f) of the Civil Service Regulations.

APPOINTMENTS

For St. George, December 7, 1933.

No. 44.—Mr. George Alexander Henderson, I.C.S., on the termination of his special duty in the Civil Department, is appointed to a special assignment to the Special Assistant, District, and Special Assistant to the Collector of the District.

No. 45.—Mr. William Owen McFarland, I.C.S., on relief by Mr. C. A. Henderson, is appointed to act as Secretary to the Commissioner of Land Revenue during the absence of Mr. A. B. Latham, Collector of the District, and as a special assignment.

No. 46.—Mr. John John Gurney, I.C.S., District and Revenue Officer, on the termination of his appointment of Assistant, Revenue Officer, Collector, is posted to the District Office.

No. 47.—Mr. David Herbert Walker, I.C.S., on relief as Acting District and Revenue Officer, is posted to the District Office.

No. 48.—Mr. Harold Arthur Wilson, I.C.S., Assistant Collector and Magistrate, on relief by Mr. I. G. Walker is posted to the District Office of the Collector's Office.

The above appointments No. 47, dated 20 November 1933, published on page 173 of Part I in the *For St. George Gazette* dated 10th Dec. 1933.

No. 49.—Mr. William Anderson, I.C.S., to be Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Collector's Office.

No. 50.—Mr. Thomas George Buchanan, I.C.S., to be Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Collector's Office.

No. 51.—Mr. Frank Lewis Ingerson, I.C.S., to be Assistant Collector and Magistrate, District Office.

No. 52.—Mr. Donald William Vane, I.C.S., to be Assistant Collector and Magistrate, District Office.

No. 53.—Mr. Reginald Ernest Courtney, I.C.S., to be Assistant Collector and Magistrate, District Office.

For St. George, December 8, 1933.

No. 54.—Mr. John George Leonard Percival, I.C.S., District and District Magistrate, on return from leave is posted to the District Office.

No. 55.—Mr. Thomas Arthur Jackson, I.C.S., on relief by Mr. J. G. D. Percival, is appointed to the District Office of the District Office.

For St. George, December 12, 1933.

No. 56.—Mr. George Arthur Charles Rogers, I.C.S., to act as Professor of Physiology, Medical College, General Post Office, Hospital, and Hospital, Third District, Madras, during the absence of Mr. J. C. Rogers, I.C.S., on leave from office.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

For St. George, December 8, 1933.

No. 57.—Under section 4 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1912, the license granted under that section to the Rev. Canon Leonard, Governor of the London Mission in the District of Cuddalore, on the 20th August 1933, is hereby renewed.

No. 58.—Under section 4 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1912 (as amended by the Indian Christian Marriage Act Amendment Act, 1921), the Governor in Council has issued the notice of license for the solemnization of marriages between Native Christians in accordance with the provisions of the said Act, within the limits under the administration of the Government of Madras.

Especially, the license of the London Missionary Society, residing at Kadiri in the District of Anantapur.

For St. George, December 12, 1933.

Especially, the license of the London Missionary Society, residing at Anantapur in the District of Anantapur.

VOLUNTARY.

22.4.34.

For St. George, December 7, 1933.

Madras Voluntary Grants

No. 59.—Madras Voluntary Grants (Madras) Act, 1933, to be in force for six months from the 1st January 1934, or date of signature.

NOTIFICATIONS

Fort St. George, December 7, 1919.

No. 437.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished:—

HOME DEPARTMENT.

MARRIAGE.

Colaba, the 2nd December 1919.

No. 1389.—Major J. L. Mearns, M.C., I.M.S., is assigned in the appointment of Civil Surgeon of Coorg, with effect from the 6th April 1919.

Fort St. George, December 15, 1919.

No. 438.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished:—

HOME DEPARTMENT.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Colaba, the 2nd December 1919.

No. 1391.—The services of Sir Harold Arthur Stuart, M.C., C.B., of the Indian Civil Service, Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Department, with effect from the 15th November 1919.

ARMS DEPARTMENT.

Fort St. George, the 2nd December 1919.

VOLUNTARY CORPS.

ARTILLERY, ENGINEERS AND INFANTRY.

Madras Volunteer Corps.

No. 274.—Second Lieutenant Arthur David McHaffie resigns his commission. Dated 22nd August 1919.

Madras Volunteer Rifle.

No. 275.—Captain Reginald Heber Shipley, Superannuated List, resigns his commission. Dated 1st September 1919.

South Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle.

No. 280.—Major Daniel Grant McCoskey, V.D., resigns his commission. Dated 23rd October 1919.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

EMIGRATION.

Colaba, the 19th December 1919.

No. 8759-118.—The following draft of a notification which it is proposed to issue in exercise of the powers conferred by section 41 of the Indian Emigration Act, 1908 (XVII of 1908), is published, as required by the said section, for the consideration of persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the draft will be taken into consideration by the Governor General in Council on or after the 16 January 1920.

1. Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before the date fixed aforesaid will be considered by the Governor General in Council.

DEPARTMENTS.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 41 of the Indian Emigration Act, 1908 (XVII of 1908), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in the sixth and seventh columns of the table headed "A—Of clothing" in rule No. 4 in Schedule C annexed to the rules published with Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, No. 91 F., dated the 15th March 1919, namely:—

- (a) under each of the entries, "Men" and "Boys"—
 - (i) for the figure "2" opposite the entry "Shirts" in the first column of the said table, the figures "3" shall be substituted, and
 - (ii) for the figure "1", opposite the entry "Blankets" in the said first column, the figure "5" shall be substituted;
- (b) under each of the entries, "Women" and "Girls"—
 - (i) for the figure "2", opposite the entry "Shirts" in the said first column, the figure "3" shall be substituted, and
 - (ii) for the figure "1", opposite the entry "Blankets" in the said first column, the figure "5" shall be substituted.

A. G. CARDEW,
Asst. Chief Secretary.

Continued, October 13, 1910.

No. 639.—Under rule XII of the rules now in force for the compulsory examination of members of the Provincial Civil Service in the vernacular languages of the Presidency, Deputy Collectors are not required to complete their vernacular examinations until after appointment. The Government consider that in the interests of good administration, and to obviate the necessity for the exemptions of officers in the Deputy Collector's class which are at present frequent to an undesirable degree, candidates for that office should hereafter be required to have finished their vernacular tests before appointment. If this rule be enforced, it will be unnecessary to require, as at present, that officers appointed Deputy Collectors should have passed the third-class vernacular test.

2. It is at the same time recommended that Government servants of all ranks should be permitted to appear for the vernacular examinations in question and thus increase the work of the Board of Examiners unnecessarily. The Government consider that the right to appear for these examinations should be limited to officers who have passed the other special tests prescribed for the post of Deputy Collector and who have attained a pay of Rs. 150 per mensem.

3. Rule XII of the Rules appended to G.O., No. 13, Public, dated the 6th January 1910, and published on pages 30-31 of Part I of the *Port St. George Gazette* of 25th January 1910, will accordingly be recast as follows:—

XII. Deputy Collectors are required to pass the following tests:—

Before appointment.

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| (1) Recurring Higher. | (3) Account Test, Higher. |
| (2) Criminal Higher. | (4) Prose-writing Test. |

Full particulars regarding tests (1), (2), (3) and (4) will be found on pages 219-224 of the *Port St. George Gazette*, Part I-8, dated 26th July 1910.

Note.—Candidates of Division referred to in Rule V need not necessarily have passed tests (2), (3), (4) and (5) before appointment. They will, however, be required to complete all the tests specified in this rule within the preliminary period of two years allotted (in p. Rule XI).

(5) (a) For Europeans and Eurasians.—A language test corresponding to the examination of the Commissioned Civil Servants by the Higher Standard.

(b) For others.—The Compulsory Vernacular Test in two languages.

The following is the Compulsory Vernacular Test referred to under sub-head (b):—

(1) Reading aloud fluently and correctly with readiness and accuracy not less than an octavo page of the undermentioned works:—

- | | |
|--------------------|--|
| In Tamil | (1) <i>Pastora Madalayan Charithram</i> by S. Vadanyayogan Pillai. |
| In Telugu | (2) <i>Nandiyala Magan</i> by C. R. Srinivasa Aiyangar. |
| | (3) The English-Karnataka Kingdom (<i>Krishnadevaraya Charithram</i>) by Chellur Virabhadra Rao or Satyavali Charithram by Rao Babbar K. Vittalakrishna Pantulu. |
| | (4) 100 selected <i>Vemana</i> verses. |
| In Canarese | (5) <i>Panchastakam</i> . |
| | (6) <i>Sesantakhal</i> by G. Venkata Rao. |
| In Malayalam | (7) <i>Indukan or Sarada</i> by O. Chanda Menon. |
| | (8) <i>Kanakasikha</i> by P. T. Krayana. |
| In Uriya | (9) <i>Chandro Attagasta</i> . By Pandit Fakir Mohan Senapati. |
| | (10) <i>Daksh Kahan</i> . By Tripati Chandra Prabhuji. |

The candidate shall also be required to read aloud and construe passages from any current extra-curricular passages.

(2) Translating in writing into English, with accuracy, a passage of modern vernacular prose from a book (not being a text-book) or a newspaper written in the ordinary colloquial language.

(3) Translating in writing, with fair accuracy of idiom and grammar, an essay piece of English relating to Indian subjects and containing no words that have not familiar vernacular equivalents and bearing, as far as possible, upon questions connected with the department to which the candidate belongs.

(4) Reading aloud fluently, and translating correctly and readily, two or three manuscript written in the language in which the examination is held, in a plain running official hand.

(5) Conversing with the Examiners, or with natives of India, on such subjects proposed by them as are calculated to test colloquial facility, both as regards idiomatic expression and knowledge of terms and phrases as commonly used by the poorer and uneducated classes.

Notes.—Candidates and Under Graduates of the Madras University who have taken up one of the vernacular specified in the Official Language in the University Examination held to pass in only one vernacular (other than the Official Language of their own community) holding will not be deemed to have passed the test in the second vernacular unless they satisfy the Examiners that they can read fluently and with facility manuscripts written in the vernacular in which they are exempted from passing.

The Compulsory Vernacular Test is conducted by the Board of Examiners half-yearly at Madras in the months of January and July or at such other times as the Board of Examiners may direct. No officer may appear for this examination unless (a) he has passed the Special Tests above mentioned, namely, the Revenue Higher, Criminal Higher, Account Test, Higher, and Police-writing, and (b) he holds a post, whether acting or substantive, carrying a salary of Rs. 150 per mensem or upwards.

After appointment.

(5) *Examination Test.*—Officers will be required to obtain from the Examinations Board appointed in G.O., No. 813, dated 26th August 1913, within four months from a date to be fixed in each case by the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, a certificate of ability to ride eight miles in the hour along an ordinary country, heavy track without unduly distressing themselves or their horses. The Government will be prepared to sanction exemptions from this test in special cases. If any officer not specially exempted from the test fails to obtain a certificate within a year from the date of his appointment, he will be required to undergo a course of training at the Body Guard Riding school, Madras, taking leave for the purpose. Such training will not, however, exempt him from the necessity of subsequently obtaining a certificate from the Examinations Board.

Note.—(1) Applications for postponement of the Riding test are dealt with by the President of the Examinations Board.

(2) The period of one year provided in the above rule will be reckoned from the date of first substantive appointment as Deputy Magistrate whether substantive pay begins or not.

W. S. MEYER,
Chief Secretary.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

PROMOTIONS AND REVERSALS.

Fort St. George, December 13, 1913.

No. 813.—The following promotions and reversals in the Police Department during the month of October 1913 are notified:—

With effect from 16th October 1913.

Mr. Claude Danden James Carmichael to revert as Deputy Inspector-General, Second Grade.

With effect from 16th October 1913.

Mr. Guy Wilkinson Lane to revert as Superintendent, Third Grade.

Mr. George William Deane to revert as Superintendent, Fourth Grade.

Mr. Edward Barton Lovelock to revert as Acting Superintendent, Fifth Grade.

With effect from 20th October 1913.

Mr. Claude Danden James Carmichael to be Deputy Inspector-General, First Grade.

Mr. Robert John Mansell Mayne to be Superintendent, Second Grade.

Mr. David Lawler McGovern to be Superintendent, Third Grade.

Mr. Samuel Forbes Christie to be Superintendent, Fourth Grade.

Mr. Harold Kenneth Williams to be Superintendent, Fifth Grade.

(The last promotion is without prejudice to the acting appointment held by the officer in the Fourth Grade.)

Mr. Harold Dawson to be Assistant Superintendent, First Grade.

Mr. Guy Wilkinson Lane to act as Superintendent, Second Grade.

Mr. George William Deane to act as Superintendent, Third Grade.

Mr. Edward Barton Lovelock to act as Superintendent, Fourth Grade.

INVESTITURE OF POWERS.

Fort St. George, December 3, 1913.

No. 816.—Under sub-section (3) of section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Frederick Danden James, First-class Magistrate in the District Malabar, to be an Additional District Magistrate, Malabar, and to confer on him all the powers of a District Magistrate.

No. 817.—Under section 14 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M. R. R. Rajalingam Krishnaswami Iyer, Sub-Magistrate of Kanyakumari, to be a Special Magistrate of the Third class for the trial of offences punishable under section 113, sub-section (2) of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1893, sections 2 to 7 of the Madras Town Regulation Act, 1859, and under the Madras Magistrates of Raths and Dwells Act, 1895, which may be exercised within the limits of the Kanyakumari, Hosur taluk, Bellary district.

No. 818.—The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M. R. R. Chagaleth Kurup Ramjee Menon Arungal, to be a Special Magistrate for the town of Calicut in the district of Malabar, with the powers and subject to the terms and conditions specified in sub-section No. 243, dated 21st May 1905, and in sub-section No. 245, published in the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 1st September 1905, as amended by notification No. 76, dated 21st February 1909.

Port St. George, December 10, 1910.

No. 808.—Under section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the undermentioned officers are appointed to be Magistrates of the Second-class, and under section 23 they are invested with all the powers specified in the fourth schedule as powers which the Government may confer on a Magistrate of that class except the power to pass orders as to first offenders under section 392:—

M.R. Ry. *Amar Subbarao Lakshmana Aiyar*, Stationary Sub-Magistrate, Palladam, in the District of Coimbatore.

M.R. Ry. *Somnath Karl Pillai*, Stationary Sub-Magistrate, Madhavaram, in the District of Chingleput.

M.R. Ry. *Subbarao Konari Rao*, Taluk District Officer, Kollamda, in the District of Kanyakumari.

No. 810.—Under section 332 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the undermentioned officer is authorized to take down the evidence of witnesses with his own hand in the English language:—

Mr. Julius James Cohen, Sessions Judge, Salem.

No. 821.—Under section 158 (1) of the Code of Civil Procedure (Act V of 1908), the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the undermentioned officer shall, in cases in which an appeal is allowed, take down the evidence with his own hand in the English language:—

Mr. Julius James Cohen, District Judge, Salem.

No. 822.—Under section 185 of the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908 (I of 1908), and section 138 (1) of the Code of Civil Procedure (Act V of 1908), the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the undermentioned officer shall, in cases in which an appeal is allowed under the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908 (I of 1908), take down the evidence with his own hand in the English language:—

Mr. Robert Francis Bernard Lockwood Guppy, Revenue Divisional Officer, Narasipattanam, in the District of Vellore.

WITHDRAWAL OF POWERS.

Port St. George, December 8, 1910.

No. 825.—Under the provisions of section 41 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council withdraws the powers of a Special Magistrate for the union of Kanchi in the Hospet taluk, Bellary district, conferred on M.R. Ry. *G. Narasimha Rao*, Sub-Magistrate, who has been transferred from the station.

No. 826.—Under the provisions of section 41 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council withdraws the powers of a Special Magistrate for the town of Chinnai in the district of Madurai, conferred on Mr. C. E. M. Barrett who has resigned his appointment.

Port St. George, December 18, 1910.

No. 828.—Under the provisions of section 41 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council withdraws the powers of a Special Magistrate of the Third-class conferred on the undermentioned Sub-Magistrate in the Tanjore district:—

M.R. Ry. *Tirukkannasami Appakathi Aiyar* Stationary Sub-Magistrate, Papanasam.

M.R. Ry. *Papayand Duraiswami Aiyangar* Stationary Sub-Magistrate, Rajahmundry, in the District of Vellore.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Port St. George, December 8, 1910.

No. 829.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (3) (c) of section 5-II of the Indian Factories Act XV of 1911 as amended by Act XI of 1912, the Government declare that sub-section (1) of the said section 5-B shall not apply to the factory of the Madras Electric Supply Corporation, Limited, Basin Bridge, Madras.

Port St. George, December 16, 1910.

No. 837.—Under the provisions of section 9 of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1890 (VIII of 1890), it is proposed to make the following amendment to the rules to regulate the importation, possession and transport of petroleum, published in Part I of the *Port St. George Gazette*, dated the 27th July 1909. Notice is hereby given that the draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 31st December 1910.

2. Any objections or suggestions which may be received from any person with respect to the draft amendment before the aforesaid date will receive due consideration.

Draft amendment.

For Rule 18 (2) in Part III the following shall be substituted:—

"18 (2) Such provision shall be subject to the condition that the boats into which the petroleum is discharged shall remain at such place as may be directed by the Chief Customs Officer, or, in the case of petroleum discharged in the port of Madras, that the petroleum shall be landed at a landing place duly appointed for the purpose by the aforesaid officer, and be stored either in an installation licensed under Rule 13 or 14 of Chapter IV, Part II, or, provided that the occupier furnishes a guarantee to replace the petroleum if the testing officer's report proves unfavourable, in an installation licensed under Rule 7 of Chapter IV, Part II."

No. 528.—(In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 (c) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1908, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the villages noted in column 3 of the appended schedule shall be transferred from the jurisdiction of the police station noted in column 2 thereof to that of the police station noted in column 4, 5 & 6:—

SCHEDULE.

Circle.	Station.	Villages.	Circle.	Station.
1	2	3	4	5
Gudalur	Gudalur	1. Marudala	Madurai	Venkatadri (Madurai).
Do.	Do.	2. Pottalur	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	3. Kottalpur	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	4. Kottal	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	5. Kottal	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	6. Kottal	Do.	Do.

No. 529.—Under the provisions of section 5 of the Indian Registration Act, XVI of 1908, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that, from and after the 3rd January 1931, the undermentioned three domains which now form part of the registration sub-division of Tollymore, the undermentioned seven domains which now form part of the registration sub-division of Alipore, and the undermentioned seven domains which now form part of the registration sub-division of Pander be detached therefrom and constituted into a new registration sub-division under the designation of the registration sub-division of Chakkil in the North Malabar District. The limits of the domains shall be the limits which shall from time to time be determined for administrative purposes:—

FROM TOLLYMORE SUB-DIVISION.

Killoggan Taluk.

(Government.)

Serial number.	Survey number.	Name of domain.	Serial number.	Survey number.	Name of domain.
1	179	Kotiyari.	5	178	Potturuchal.
2	180	Mayklara.			

FROM ALIPORE SUB-DIVISION.

Killoggan Taluk.

(Government.)

1	227	Kariyari.	5	224	Pallipparam.
2	225	Kariyari.	6	221	Pacigudi.
3	223	Mayklara.	7	222	Pallipparam.
4	225	Mayklara.			

FROM PANDER SUB-DIVISION.

Killoggan Taluk.

(Government.)

1	224	Aniyaram.	5	220	Potturuchal.
2	226	Kottalpur.	6	222	Potturuchal.
3	217	Mayklara.	7	219	Potturuchal.
4	216	Kottalpur.			

No. 530.—Under the provisions of section 5 of the Indian Registration Act, XVI of 1908, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that, from and after the 3rd January 1931, the undermentioned four domains which now form part of the registration sub-division of Potturuchal, the undermentioned seven domains which now form part of the registration sub-division of Taliparamba be detached therefrom and constituted into a new registration sub-division under the designation of the registration sub-division of Kotturuchal in the North Malabar District. The limits of the domains shall be the limits which shall from time to time be determined for administrative purposes:—

FROM TALIPARAMBA SUB-DIVISION.

Kotturuchal Taluk.

(Government.)

Serial number.	Survey number.	Name of domain.	Serial number.	Survey number.	Name of domain.
1	168	Arak.	5	161	Kotturuchal.
2	169	Kotturuchal.	6	162	Kotturuchal.
3					

FROM TALASHERRY SUB-DISTRICT.

Consolidated Table.

(Government.)

Serial number.	Survey number.	Name of domain.	Serial number.	Survey number.	Name of domain.
1	262	Iravay.	3	263	Malakkara.
2	263	Korampuzha.	4	264	Takkampal.

FROM TALASHERRY SUB-DISTRICT.

Consolidated Table.

(Government.)

1	273	Astar.	4	276	Mozha.
2	274	Angad.	5	277	Nakkilad.
3	275	Kaval.	6	278	Pattanam.
4	276	Kattilur.			

No. 632.—Under the provisions of section 5 of the Indian Registration Act, XVI of 1908, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that, from and after the 3rd January 1911, the undermentioned three domains which now form part of the registration sub-district of Anjankandy, the undermentioned five domains which now form part of the registration sub-district of Changanassery, and the undermentioned eight domains which now form part of the registration sub-district of Talasherry town, be detached therefrom and constituted into a new registration sub-district under the designation of the registration sub-district of Kattukra in the North Malabar district. The limits of the domain shall be the limits which shall from time to time be determined for administrative purposes:—

FROM ANJANKANDY SUB-DISTRICT.

Consolidated Table.

(Government.)

Serial number.	Survey number.	Name of domain.	Serial number.	Survey number.	Name of domain.
1	282	Chalakkalakkara.	9	287	Mithal.
2	283	Chambal.	10	288	Mocheri.
3	284	Changanassery.	11	289	Muthukuthi.
4	285	Erivadi.	12	290	Ollari.
5	286	Kakkal.	13	291	Pattanam.
6	287	Kattukra.	14	292	Talasherry.
7	288	Korot.	15	293	Taranga.
8	289	Muthal.			

FROM CHANGANASSERY SUB-DISTRICT.

Consolidated Table.

(Government.)

1	298	Attakappu.	8	303	Kozhik.
2	299	Chalappattanamkara.	9	304	Kozhik.
3	300	Chalappattanamkara.	10	305	Machari.
4	301	Chalva.	11	306	Pattanam.
5	302	Chalva.	12	307	Talasherry.
6	303	Chalva.	13	308	Talasherry.
7	304	Kappat.	14	309	Valentia.

FROM TALASHERRY TOWN SUB-DISTRICT.

Consolidated Table.

(Government.)

1	308	Astar.	8	313	Kottar.
2	309	Chalappattanam.	9	314	Kottar.
3	310	Kottar.	10	315	Kottar.
4	311	Kottar.	11	316	Kottar.

No. 633.—Under the provisions of section 5 of the Indian Registration Act, XVI of 1908, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that, from and after the 3rd January 1911, the undermentioned two domains which now form part of the registration sub-district of Kattukra, the undermentioned twenty domains which now form part of the registration sub-district of Talasherry town, be detached therefrom and constituted into a new registration sub-district under the designation of the registration sub-district of Kattukra in the North Malabar district. The limits of the domain shall be the limits which shall from time to time be determined for administrative purposes:—

FROM KATTAPARANGA SUB-DISTRICT.

Kattapan Taluk.

(Government.)

Serial number.	Survey number.	Name of domain.	Serial number.	Survey number.	Name of domain.
1	188	Kilikka Kalliar.	8	195	Pattipam.
2	189	Kerygala.	4	193	Pakkal.

FROM PATTUR SUB-DISTRICT.

Kattapan Taluk.

(Government.)

1	218	Nokkai.	2	125	Valliyapp.
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FROM TELLACHEERY TALUK SUB-DISTRICT.

Kattapan Taluk.

(Government.)

1	138	Arakkampoyil.	11	163	Chayikere.
2	132	Cherikad.	12	164	Pennadu.
3	128	Chandampoyil.	13	161	Pattampam.
4	144	Eruviti.	14	166	Pattampalam.
5	187	Kallur.	15	152	Pattappi.
6	146	Kilikkambayam.	16	165	Pattipam.
7	148	Korur.	17	164	Puliyet.
8	150	Kuzhath.	18	167	Tammanthor.
9	168	Mozhayak.	19	161	Vakkampatt.
10	164	Malaikumbayam.	20	168	Vendilagi.

No. 411.—Under the provisions of section 2 of the Indian Registration Act, XVI of 1908, the Government in Orissa is pleased to direct that, from and after the 3rd January 1911, the undermentioned two domains which now form part of the registration sub-district of Puri, the undermentioned sixteen domains which now form part of the registration sub-district of Talasari, and the undermentioned eighteen domains which now form part of the registration sub-district of Talasari be detached therefrom, and constituted into a new registration sub-district under the designation of the registration sub-district of Hutanampham in the North Malabar district. The limits of the domain shall be the limits which shall from time to time be determined by administrative purposes:—

FROM PATTUR SUB-DISTRICT.

Cherikad Taluk.

(Government.)

Serial number.	Survey number.	Name of domain.	Serial number.	Survey number.	Name of domain.
1	45	Cherikad.	2	168	Ketrayyil.

FROM PATTUR SUB-DISTRICT.

Cherikad Taluk.

(Government.)

1	8	Alappattur.	9	35	Kernala.
2	30	Bennam.	10	2	Pattampam.
3	20	Kasayi.	11	33	Pattipam.
4	21	Karum.	12	34	Pattipatti.
5	1	Karveli.	13	39	Pakkal.
6	57	Mariyara.	14	36	Pattipam.
7	23	Mattamangalam.	15	32	Takkilam.
8	25	Muthi.	16	34	Vayal.

FROM TALAPARANGA SUB-DISTRICT.

Cherikad Taluk.

(Government.)

1	41	Alakkad.	17	43	Pattipatti.
2	65	Annamam.	18	42	Pattipatti.
3	66	Chappampattam.	19	44	Pattipatti.
4	40	Erigen.	20	45	Takkilam.
5	28	Karveli.	21	46	Takkilam.
6	44	Kayyampam.	22	47	Takkilam.
7	57	Kallur.	23	48	Takkilam.
8	61	Korur.	24	49	Takkilam.
9	48	Pakkal.	25	50	Takkilam.

No. 345.—Under the provisions of section 8 of the Indian Registration Act, XVI of 1908, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that, from and after the 3rd January 1911, the undermentioned twelve divisions which now form part of the registration sub-district of Lohikur and the undermentioned fifty-three divisions which now form part of the registration sub-district of Kattaparamba, be detached therefrom and constituted into a new registration sub-district under the designation of the registration sub-district of Uyyal in the North Malabar district. The limits of the divisions shall be the limits which shall from time to time be determined for administrative purposes:—

FROM LOKHUR SUB-DISTRICT.

Kattaparamba Taluk.

(Government.)

Serial number.	Survey number.	Name of division.	Serial number.	Survey number.	Name of division.
1	51	Aradana.	7	48	Pannamparamba.
2	52	Charamandi.	8	54	Pannath.
3	53	Tuckkorum.	9	57	Pannath.
4	54	Koles.	10	58	Ukky.
5	49	Papan.	11	59	Talukama.
6	55	Tayachetti.	12	56	Vellayamp.

FROM KATTAPARAMBA SUB-DISTRICT.

Kattaparamba Taluk.

(Government.)

1	64	Alucheri.	27	65	Mannothan.
2	63	Aluppi.	28	66	Mattamoor.
3	67	Annam Vakkath.	29	64	Melakkheem.
4	68	Aravali.	30	68	Moringoti.
5	183	Elakkudi.	31	69	Soljar.
6	71	Elayar.	32	62	Soljar.
7	45	Erinavath.	33	66	Pala.
8	58	Kallur.	34	64	Pakkal.
9	64	Kannur.	35	65	Pakkayam.
10	54	Kappad.	36	70	Pannampath.
11	61	Koon.	37	66	Pannayam.
12	161	Kooru.	38	56	Pattikanchal.
13	72	Kutuvattur.	39	57	Pannur.
14	68	Kavayapp.	40	76	Porocheri.
15	58	Kayalar.	41	65	Pozha.
16	100	Kayal.	42	68	Pozha.
17	87	Kolari.	43	64	Pachalam.
18	65	Koleyur.	44	65	Singayam.
19	65	Kommuri.	45	66	Talabhangal.
20	67	Kottamparamba (Chengalipatt).	46	61	Thalanguri.
21	73	Kandiripuzha.	47	66	Thiruvannur.
22	60	Kannutha.	48	66	Talukama.
23	130	Kaythak.	49	53	Veddyal.
24	63	Malluvaram.	50	54	Vannuri.
25	71	Malar.	51	65	Vayavayam.
26	69	Mannikkari.	52	65	Vakkalam.
			53	56	Vellavayal.

No. 346.—Under the provisions of section 8 of the Indian Registration Act, XVI of 1908, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that, from and after the 3rd January 1911, the registration sub-district of Tellicherry Town be abolished and the undermentioned nine divisions, which now form part of that sub-district, be transferred to and form part of the registration sub-district of Tellicherry in the North Malabar district. The limits of the divisions shall be the limits which shall from time to time be determined for administrative purposes:—

FROM TELlichERRY TOWN SUB-DISTRICT.

Tellicherry Taluk.

(Government.)

Serial number.	Survey number.	Name of division.	Serial number.	Survey number.	Name of division.
1	154	Aradhar.	4	167	Tellicherry.
2	154	Elavostanam.	5	168	Pannamall.
3	162	Erangoli.	6	160	Tellicherry.
4	165	Korumbangam.	7	168	Vellikkulam.
5	155	Melap.			

No. 326.—Under the provisions of section 5 of the Indian Registration Act, XVI of 1908, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that, from and after the 3rd January 1914, the dumsa houses after named in column 1, which now form parts of the registration sub-districts mentioned against them in column 2, be transferred to and form parts of the registration sub-districts mentioned against them in column 3. The limits of the dumsa shall be the limits which shall from time to time be determined for administrative purposes:—

Serial number	Survey number	Names of houses.	Sub-district in which the houses are now attached	Sub-district to which they are transferred.
1	2	3	4	5
Kollipeta Taluk				
1	206	Achala	Kollipeta	Kollipeta
2	201	Kesava		
3	122	Koyala		
4	154	Shankarappa		
5	120	Subbarao		
6	159	Vallabha		
Chinnai Taluk				
1	88	Chinnai	Chinnai	Chinnai
2	100	Chinnai		
3	107	Kandam		
4	105	Kandam		
5	87	Kandam		
6	106	Kandam		
7	110	Kandam		
8	110	Kandam		
9	110	Kandam		
10	110	Kandam		
11	89	Chinnai		
12	89	Chinnai		
13	89	Chinnai		
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98	89	Chinnai		
99	89	Chinnai		
100	89	Chinnai		

Port St. George, December 13, 1913.

No. 327.—Under the provisions of section 5 of the Indian Registration Act, XVI of 1908, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that, from and after the 3rd January 1914, the registration sub-district of Trincomalee in the charge of the Registrar and the registration sub-districts of Trincomalee Port and Trincomalee Town in the district of Trincomalee shall be designated into one sub-district designated as the sub-district of Trincomalee in the district of Trincomalee.

ACQUISITION OF LAND.

Port St. George, December 13, 1913.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 35 aca, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a station to the railway at Nilakkottai, and under sections 6 and 7 of the same Act, the Tahsildar of Nilakkottai is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar of Nilakkottai and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, with its size, more or less, as shown on plan or map.	Name of owner or owners.	Reasons why the land required to be taken up.	Notes to be taken up.
Station at Nilakkottai, Nilakkottai Taluk.			
Dep. S. No. 111 F.	Chinnai Taluk	Land, measuring portion of S. No. 111 F., and of the 112 F. (Taluk office), and portion of S. No. 111 F. (Taluk office), and measuring portion of S. No. 111 F.	as above.

A. G. CARTER,
Chief Surveyor.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Port St. George, December 8, 1910.

No. 33.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished:—

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Post Office.

Calcutta, the 26th November 1910.

No. 3357-249.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the rules published with the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 7397-225, dated the 5th August 1908.

For Rule 141, substitute the following:—

141. The amount of postage marked on and on postal articles delivered under the superscriptions of "Private Unpaid" or "On His Majesty's Service" shall be initialed by the postmaster, or other officer authorized in this behalf by the Postmaster-General, of the office of delivery, and whenever any alteration is necessary in the amount as entered in figures, the amount due shall be written in words and attested by the signature, in full, of the postmaster or other officer authorized. Officers of the Government shall be bound to receive, and to pay any postage which may be due on articles addressed to them under the superscription "On His Majesty's Service" and bearing the signature in full of the sender.

Port St. George, December 13, 1910.

No. 34.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished:—

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

LEASE AND APPROPRIATIONS.

Calcutta, the 26th November 1910.

No. 4250 F.E.—Mr T. G. Jacob has been posted as Assistant Accountant-General and Executive of Local Fund Accounts, Madras, with effect from the 24th October 1910.

A. G. CARDEN,
Dy. Chief Secretary.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

LEASE.

No. 119.—14s Per. Francis O'Shea, P.O. No. 1, admitted privilege lease and sublease for two years from the 1th January 1911, or date of departure, under articles 282 and 282 (a) of the Civil Service Regulations.

RETIREMENT.

Port St. George, December 5, 1910.

No. 112.—The Rev. Robert Henry Newman, Franciscan Secular Chaplain, Church of Scotland, has been permitted to retire from the service with effect from the 14th February 1911.

APPOINTMENTS.

Port St. George, December 13, 1910.

No. 114.—The Rev. Samuel Octavio Piers, M.A., on return from leave, is the Chaplain of Calcutta.

No. 115.—Lieutenant Colonel Robert Fox Smith, R.E., to be a Lay Trustee of St. Mary's Church, Port St. George, vice Postmaster-General J. E. Kratt, who has left the station.

No. 116.—Mr. Arthur William Hume to be a Lay Trustee of Saint Mark's Church, North Georgetown, Madras, vice Mr. J. L. Ballou, resigned.

No. 117.—Mr. George Townsend Hoag, L.C.N., to be a Lay Trustee of St. Peter's Church, Negapatnam, in lieu of retiring vacancy.

No. 118.—Mr. Hugh Abner Latham, Deputy Commissioner of Forests, Tennessee, to be a Lay Trustee of Christ's Church, Palamottak, vice Mr. D. I. Thoburn, F.R.S., who has left the station.

No. 119.—Mr. Parker Thomas Allen, Superintending Engineer III Grade, to be a Lay Trustee of Holy Trinity Church, Balesry, vice Major C. A. Mearns, who has left the station.

No. 120.—Captain Francis Henry Stephens to be a Lay Trustee of Christ Church, Molepattanam, vice Major A. S. W. Moffat, who has left the station.

No. 121.—Mr. Charles Lennartsen Rasmussen, Executive Engineer, Gudbrands Northern Division, to be a Lay Trustee of the Church of the Good Shepherd, Darsimshewren, to fill an existing vacancy.

A. G. CARDEW,
Asst. Chief Secretary.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

ERRATUM.

Part St. George, *Durak* 10, 1910.

In notification No. 70, dated 26th October 1910, published on page 1581 of Part I in the Port St. George Gazette, dated 1st November 1910—

For					
Perrapalem	} In the district of Kistau.
Nagayalakun	..	..	..	..
Kottapalem	..	..	..	..
Moorvada	..	..	..	..
Gangapalem	..	..	..	..
Ippurapalem	} In the district of Guntur.
Motripalle	..	..	..	..
Read					
Perrapalem	} In the district of Kistau.
Nagayalakun	..	..	..	..
Kottapalem	..	..	..	..
Moorvada	..	..	..	..
Gangapalem	} In the district of Guntur.
Ippurapalem	..	..	..	..
Motripalle	

NOTIFICATIONS.

Part St. George, December 6, 1910.

No. 28.—In exercise of the powers conferred on Him by section 5 of the Indian Ports Act, 1909 (XV of 1909), and with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, the Governor of Port St. George in Council is pleased to alter the limits of the port of Tellicherry in the Malabar district, and to declare that the limits shall, in future, be as follows:—

To the north.—A line drawn south-west from the north boundary pillar at base of Colaba Hill 1½ miles north of Customs House to 9 fathoms water.

To the south.—A line drawn south-west from the south boundary pillar on Pennell Point 3 miles south of the Customs House to 9 fathoms water.

To the east.—The Anjankadai and Koduvalli bridges and the anchors between the north and south boundary pillars within 50 yards of high water-mark spring tides.

To the west.—A line connecting the western ends of the northern and southern boundary pillars in 9 fathoms of water.

2. Marine Department Notification No. 20, dated 26th May 1910, published in the Port St. George Gazette, dated 13th May 1910, Part I, page 319 is hereby cancelled.

Part St. George, December 7, 1910.

No. 29.—Lieutenant Samuel Brown (Lieutenant R.N.R., Retired), Personal Assistant to the Presidency Port Officer and Agent for Government Companies, Madras, will be considered to have acted as Deputy Commissioner of the Port of Madras in addition to his own duties during the absence of Commissioner M. W. Forrester, R.N.M., on privilege leave for thirty days from the 1st September 1910.

Port St. George, December 12, 1910.

No. 92.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished.

HOME DEPARTMENT

PASSPORTS

Calcutta, the 29th December 1909.

No. 2023.—The following telegram is published for general information:—

Telegram dated June, the 23rd December 1909

From: His Excellency Xoyry's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Constantinople,
To: His Excellency the Viceroy

Notified inspection imposed on arrivals from Vienna. Measures against Russia reduced to medical inspection and disinfection.

A. G. GARDNER,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

LEASE.

Port St. George, December 12, 1910.

No. 413.—Under article 240 of the Civil Service Regulations, S.H.Ry. P. Krishna Rao Panatla, B.A., Deputy Collector, Second Grade, is granted privilege leave for two months with effect from the date of relief.

SERVICES DISPERSED WITH.

Port St. George, November 18, 1910.

No. 414.—It is hereby notified, that the services of Yarikhsapourah Eyyouss, Former Wabeker, South Malabar Division, have been dispensed with and that he is ineligible for re-employment in any department under Government.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Port St. George, December 15, 1910.

No. 425.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 5 and 12 of the Opium Act (I of 1878) and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Governor of Port St. George in Council is pleased to direct that the following enactments shall be made in the rules under the said Act published with his notification No. 465, dated 23rd October 1909, as amended by notification No. 471, dated 15th November 1909, viz:—

(1) In the sub-clause to Rule XIII, insert the words "or the licensed chemist" at the end.

(2) Substitute the following for Rule XV (a):—

—In the case of imports by sea: (1) by licensed chemists or druggists either direct or through their agents as purveyor of duty under the Indian Opium Act, 1858 (VIII) of 1858, as subsequently amended, at the port of importation and (2) by or on behalf of Native States or the British Possessions of Coorg and the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, under the special orders of the Board to be obtained in each case and"

(3) Rule XVII.—Substitute the following for the first part of rule XVII:—

"XVII. Opium, intoxicating drugs other than those used for smoking or poppy seeds may be imported (1) in Travancore, Cochin, Mysore and Hyderabad under a pass granted by the Residents of those States respectively, (2) in Bangalore, Secunder and Peshawar under a pass granted by the Political Officer accredited to those States, respectively, (3) to any of the French Settlements in the Possession of Madras under a pass granted by the Political Agent for each Settlement, and (4) to the British Possessions of Bombay, Coorg and the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, with the special permission of the Board in each case."

(4) In Rule XXVI (1), for the words "Licensed Pharmacist" substitute the words "the Board".

(5) In Rules 1 (1), 1 (3), 1 (6), III (a), III (1), IV, V, V (a), V (b), XXI, XXII, XXVI (2) and XXVII (a) after the word "morphine" insert the words "or cocaine".

Port St. George, December 7, 1910.

No. 446.—Under section 18 of the Madras Proprietary Estates Village Service Act II of 1901, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that from and after 1st April 1911 a money cess shall be levied at the rate of 18 pies in the rupee on the annual rent value of all occupied lands comprised within the limits of the proprietary estates of the Madras district specified in the schedule hereto annexed:

Kannad taluk.

Kallagouda.

Kondalur taluk.

Makurajipetapalem.
Attananguram.
Kudroliapeta.

Pagerikotha vari Khandigga.
Kudali Gedyasuram Khandigga.
Vandala.

Kand taluk.

Kolathur.
Mannangalpet.

Moringalpet.
Kodumuru Vayalampet.

Fort St. George, December 5, 1903.

No. 557.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished:—

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

Customs.

Colombo, 14th December 1903.

No. 8044-175.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 18 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing by sea or by land into British India of any copy of the pamphlet entitled "Et Hinda vinda Hinda Tolday no Hapt" printed in Gajpore at the International Printing Press, Phoenix, India.

No. 8025-121.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 18 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing by sea or by land into British India of any copy of the following publications:—

- (1) The "Free Hindostan," a bi-monthly newspaper in English edited by Tanikewth Das and printed in New York by the Free Hindostan Publication Committee.
- (2) "Khulosa or Khulosa," a booklet in English printed in and translated from London.
- (3) The "Liberator," a monthly paper in English edited by Edward Hubert James and printed in Paris.
- (4) "Ca Ira," a paper in English edited by Edward Hubert James and printed in Paris.
- (5) "Hind Swarajya," a book in Gajpore by M. K. Ghoshal and printed in Noida by the International Printing Press.
- (6) "Social concepts of the Hindu race," a booklet in English by Har Dayal, M.A.
- (7) The "Challenges to Hindutva," a booklet in English printed in Paris containing a copy of the statement issued on Madras Day by the author.
- (8) "Ch. Marjya," a booklet in English containing the history of 1857.
- (9) "Chhota Ch. Indian Prisoner," a pamphlet in English.
- (10) "Hindu Maternity," a leaflet reproducing the speech of Mahadev Chandra in Cochin Hall in May 1899.
- (11) "Mama Shale Bai," a leaflet in Gujarati published in England.
- (12) "Kamur bharhi, May 1910—In Memoriam," a leaflet in English.
- (13) "Ravindra Ch. Trilokya," a leaflet in English.

No. 558.—The following notification of the Secretary-General of India is republished:—

SURVEY OF INDIA.

Colombo, 14th December 1903.

No. 525.—An examination for admission to the new Provincial Service of the Survey of India will be held in August 1911, on the dates and at the places to be notified hereafter.

The number of vacancies to be competed for will probably be two, of suitable candidates present themselves. As there are not likely to be any further vacancies for some years, it is probable therefore that there will be no Entrance Examination in 1912 or 1913. Applications for "Instructions for applicants" (a copy of which is printed below) should be addressed to the Officer in charge, Surveyor General's office, 15, Wood Street, Colombo.

Applications will be received from 1st February to 15th May 1911.

S. BARNARD, Col., R.E.,

Offy. Survey-General of India.

Instructions for Applicants for the competitive examination of the new Provincial Service of the Survey of India.

1. Every applicant must forward his application on the prescribed form addressed to the Officer in charge, Surveyor-General's office, 15, Wood Street, Colombo, accompanied by certificates as to age, character, education, health, etc., and by specimens of drawing. All applications must reach Colombo on or before the 15th May, after which date no application will be entertained for that year's examination. The applications of all Indian applicants must be countersigned by the Magistrate of the District or Town in which the applicants' family reside. Applications from and lists of candidates, etc., may be obtained from the Surveyor-General's office.

2. All applicants must be over 18 and under 25 years of age on the 1st September of the year in which they are examined. They must be ordinary residents of India, and all Indian applicants must be of pure British descent. All European and European applicants must be unmarried, and, if successful in the examination, they will not be allowed to marry during the period of probation referred to in paragraph 3.

3. All applicants must have passed the First Arts or Intermediate Examination of an Indian University, or the First High Standard Examination under the Code Regulations of European Schools, or possess one of the following:—

- (a) Oxford University Entrance Certificate.
- (b) Cambridge Local Exam Certificate.
- (c) Cambridge University Preliminary Certificate.
- (d) The London University Matriculation Certificate.
- (e) Any United Kingdom University Entrance Examination Certificate.

4. Selected applicants will be instructed by persons themselves on a notice date in June before a board of officers of the Survey of India at one or more of the following places:—Colombo, Dehra Dun, Mussorie, Bangalore, Madras, or Mysore.

4. The recommendations of the boards as to the suitability of applicants for employment in the Survey of India will be forwarded to the Surveyor General to enable him to make a final selection and to nominate the candidate who may appear at the examination which will be held at the end of August at the place mentioned in paragraph 4.

5. Every candidate who appears at the examination will be required to sign an agreement, in the prescribed form, that he is prepared to serve in any part of India or Burma to which he may be sent and that he will not demand his discharge during the period of probation nor for three years from the date of being permanently appointed to the Provincial service and never during the field season.

7. The details of the competitive examination, including the maximum marks for each subject, are given in the table below. No candidate will be considered to have qualified unless he obtains 50 per cent. of the total marks in the theories and 30 per cent. of the total number in Drawing.

8. Those candidates who obtain the greatest number of marks will be appointed in order of passing up to the number of probationary appointments offered for competitors.

9. The successful candidates will be required to join the Survey of India on or about the 1st November; they will be on probation for three years and will receive salary at the rate of Rs. 100 per mensem for the first year, Rs. 120 per mensem for the second year, and Rs. 150 per mensem for the third year.

10. A candidate appointed on probation may be discharged by the Surveyor General at any time during the period of probation, and no probationer will be permanently appointed to the Provincial service until he has completed his period of probation, and has satisfied the Surveyor General that he is capable of executing the duties he will be called upon to perform, and is also suitable in other respects. The term of probation may be prolonged by the Surveyor General to the extent of any period or periods of leave passed on medical certificate. Probationary service, if followed by a permanent appointment, will count for leave and pension.

11. On being permanently appointed to the new Provincial Service after completion of the period of probation prescribed in paragraph 9, an officer will be designated Extra Assistant Superintendent and will receive pay at the rate of Rs. 250 per mensem, rising by triennial increments of Rs. 50 to Rs. 400, subject to the condition that the Surveyor General shall have power to stop any increment for unsatisfactory work or conduct. The service will also include a number of posts of Extra Deputy Superintendents, promotion to which will ordinarily be made by selection from among the Extra Assistant Superintendents on Rs. 300. The Government of India, however, reserve the right to select any Extra Assistant Superintendent for promotion to the rank of Extra Deputy Superintendent.

The following posts of Extra Deputy Superintendents have been sanctioned:—

	4 posts on Rs.	500 per mensem.
3	on "	750 "
2	on "	850 "
5	on "	1,000 "

TABLE giving details of the Competitive Examination.

Applicants up to and including the Second Theorem.	Mathematics		Total	Drawing.				Grand Total.
	Geometry, Plane and Solid Books of Euclid with Problems.	Plane Trigonometry, Mensuration and Logarithms.		Free hand (five copies).	Map.	Geometrical *.	Total.	
206	224	210	1,068	108	148	120	376	1,436

* Drawing plane geometrical figures with compass and rule, and the construction of scales of all kinds, including duplicate scales.

No. 438.—With effect from the 1st January 1911 the Forest divisions of Madras and Tinnevely shall be split up and formed into three forest districts as follows:—

(1) The *Madras Forest district* shall consist of the new revenue district of Ramanathapuram constituted under notification No. 291, published on pages 557-566 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 10th May 1910, and comprising the taluks of Srirangapatnam and Sattur and the independent Deputy Tahsildar's divisions of Ramanathapuram, Madakalathur, Pannagudi, Aruppukottai, Tiruppur, Tiruvendikulam and Tiruppur.

(2) The *Madras Forest district* shall consist of the revenue district of Madras as reformed by the above said notification and comprising the taluks of Palni, Dindigul, Madurai, Tirunelveli, Tirupattur, Kallakurichi and Pudukottai and the Kodaikanal independent Deputy Tahsildar's division.

(3) The *Tinnevely Forest district* shall consist of the revenue district of Tinnevely as modified by the above said notification and comprising the taluks of Sivasamangalickal, Ottapalam, Sivasamangal, Nanguneri, Thiruvelli, Ambasamudram and Tirunel.

2. The head quarters of the Madras Forest district will be fixed temporarily at Madurai.

Fort St. George, December 8, 1910.

No. 440.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Madras Survey and Boundaries Act IV of 1887, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to direct the survey of all estates in the Municipal towns of Karaikal, Karaikal district.

Port St. George, December 12, 1910.

No. 543.—With effect from the 1st January 1911 the following villages of the Tiruvallur taluk in the district of Tanjore will cease to form part of that taluk and will be deemed to be a new Taluk in the district of Tanjore to be called the Tiruchendur taluk with head-quarters at Tiruchendur:—

Government villages.

Map No.	Name of village.	Map No.	Name of village.
100	Kattakkoilgudem.	151	Kalankampattam.
101	Karunkudi.	152	Kalavakkumbhudi.
103	Srinivasaswampuram.	153	Athakumbhudi.
104	Kumbhakulam.	85	Kozan.
105	Kothampalam.	86	Annapuram.
106	Sottankulam.	87	Muthukudal.
107	Pelampalam.	88	Nethukulam.
108	Elavumkudi.	89	Kazhampattam North.
109	Pudugu.	90	Kazhampattam South.
110	Pannampalay.	91	Kallar.
111	Sommarakkulam.	92	Ternakulam.
112	Mudalur.	93	Vellampalay.
113	Pulickkumbhudi.	94	Kenneth.
114	Pudupattur.	95	Thirukkal.
115	Kannakumbhudi.	96	Kadampudi.
116	Sattankulam.	97	Moodiyampalay.
117	Pulickkudal.	98	Tottrapattur Cudal.
118	Kalankumbhudi.	99	Do. Kerkkudal.
119	Arum.	100	Do. Rajapattur.
120	Mudakkulam.	101	Do. Thozar.
121	Nannampalay.	102	Kadakkumbhudi.
122	Mannampuram.	103	Ternakumpattam.
123	Kalankampattam.	104	Kalankudal.
124	Sattipattur.	105	Annapuram.
125	Kalankampattam.	106	Kazhampattam.
126	Mudakkulam.	107	Mudakkulam.
127	Virupampattam.	108	Attur Cudal.
128	Kila Tiruchendur.	109	Kadankampattam.
129	Kila Tiruchendur.	110	Vellur Mannampattam.
130	Pattipattur.	111	Kadankampattam.
131	Kazhampattam.	112	Tottrapattur.
132	Kadankampattam.	113	Kadankampattam.
133	Kadankampattam.	114	Ternakumpattam.
134	Kadankampattam.	115	Ternakumpattam.
135	Kadankampattam.	116	Udumkudal.
136	Kadankampattam.	117	Kadankampattam.

New villages.

Finnakulam.	Sattipattur.
Kannur.	Thirupattur.
Tottrapattur.	Thirupattur.
Kadankampattam.	Thirupattur.
Vellur.	Thirupattur.
Thirupattur.	Thirupattur.
Thirupattur.	Thirupattur.
Thirupattur.	Thirupattur.

2. With effect from the same date the following villages of the new Tiruchendur taluk in the district of Tanjore will be deemed to be a new Taluk in the district of Tanjore to be called the Tiruchendur taluk with head-quarters at Tiruchendur:—

Government villages.

Map No.	Name of village.	Map No.	Name of village.
100	Kattakkoilgudem.	151	Kalankampattam.
101	Karunkudi.	152	Kalavakkumbhudi.
103	Srinivasaswampuram.	153	Athakumbhudi.
104	Kumbhakulam.	85	Kozan.
105	Kothampalam.	86	Annapuram.
106	Sottankulam.	87	Muthukudal.
107	Pelampalam.	88	Nethukulam.
108	Elavumkudi.	89	Kazhampattam North.
109	Pudugu.	90	Kazhampattam South.
110	Pannampalay.	91	Kallar.
111	Sommarakkulam.	92	Ternakulam.
112	Mudalur.	93	Vellampalay.
113	Pulickkumbhudi.	94	Kenneth.
114	Pudupattur.	95	Thirukkal.
115	Kannakumbhudi.	96	Kadampudi.
116	Sattankulam.	97	Moodiyampalay.
117	Pulickkudal.	98	Tottrapattur Cudal.
118	Kalankumbhudi.	99	Do. Kerkkudal.
119	Arum.	100	Do. Rajapattur.
120	Mudakkulam.	101	Do. Thozar.
121	Nannampalay.	102	Kadakkumbhudi.
122	Mannampuram.	103	Ternakumpattam.
123	Kalankampattam.	104	Kalankudal.
124	Sattipattur.	105	Annapuram.
125	Kalankampattam.	106	Kazhampattam.
126	Mudakkulam.	107	Mudakkulam.
127	Virupampattam.	108	Attur Cudal.
128	Kila Tiruchendur.	109	Kadankampattam.
129	Kila Tiruchendur.	110	Vellur Mannampattam.
130	Pattipattur.	111	Kadankampattam.
131	Kazhampattam.	112	Tottrapattur.
132	Kadankampattam.	113	Kadankampattam.
133	Kadankampattam.	114	Ternakumpattam.
134	Kadankampattam.	115	Ternakumpattam.
135	Kadankampattam.	116	Udumkudal.
136	Kadankampattam.	117	Kadankampattam.

From villages.		To villages.	
Kannurkuppada.	|	Techumathi.	|
Kannur.		Tharayyankuppada.	
Puduvai.		Tharayyankuppada.	
Pinnakulam.		Tharayyankuppada.	
Pennampatti.		Tharayyankuppada.	

3. With effect from the same date the Deputy Tahsildar at Kallarhempalensis in the Sivasankaran taluk of the Tenasserim district will be abolished.

No. 618.—With effect from the 10th January 1911, the following villages of the Ottappidaram and Sivasankaran taluks in the district of Tenasserim will cease to form part of those taluks and will be added to and form part of the reduced Sivasankaran taluk in the district of Tenasserim:—

OTTAPPIDARAM TALUK.

Discontinued villages.

Map No.	Name of village.	Map No.	Name of village.
1	Mullakkada.	7	Alakkulam.
2	Mullakkadam.	8	Kilattapparam.
3	Tattakudi.	9	Meluvattapparam.
4	Puduvattapparam.	10	Uttarakudi.
5	Puduvattapparam.	11	Sakavattapparam.
6	Maduravai.	12	Alakudi.

Kannurkuppada.

Puduvattapparam.

Pallapattanam village.

From village.

Kilattapparam village.

Alakkulam.

Puduvattapparam.

Kannurkuppada.

SIVASANKARAN TALUK.

Kilattapparam.

2. With effect from the same date the Deputy Tahsildar of Tattakudi will cease to be attached to the Ottappidaram taluk and will be attached to the Sivasankaran taluk in the district of Tenasserim. His charge shall comprise the following villages:—

Discontinued villages.

Map No.	Name of village.	Map No.	Name of village.
1	Mullakkada.	8	Mullakkadam.
2	Mullakkadam.	7	Alakkulam.
3	Tattakudi.	8	Kilattapparam.
4	Puduvattapparam.	9	Meluvattapparam.
5	Puduvattapparam.	10	Uttarakudi.

Kannurkuppada (except Alakkulam).

Puduvattapparam (N/3 & Tattakudi-kuppada, 1/3 & Tattakudi-kuppada).

Pallapattanam.

From village.

Kannurkuppada.

Kannurkuppada.

Alakkulam.

Mullakkadam.

3. With effect from the same date the new taluks of Tattakudi and Sivasankaran will be formed into a division of the district of Tenasserim to be called the Tattakudi division with head-quarters at Tattakudi.

No. 443.—With effect from the 10th January 1911 the reduced taluk of Ottappidaram will be formed into a taluk in the district of Tenasserim to be called the Kariyapatti taluk with head-quarters at Kariyapatti. The head-quarters of the new Kariyapatti taluk will temporarily be fixed at Ottappidaram until a new taluk office is built at Kariyapatti.

4. With effect from the same date the new Kariyapatti taluk will, with the Sivasankaran taluk, be formed into a new division in the district of Tenasserim with head-quarters at Kariyapatti.

No. 444.—With effect from the 10th January 1911 the taluks of Ananthavaram and Sivasankaran Sivasankaran divisions will be formed into a division of the district of Tenasserim to be called the Sivasankaran division with head-quarters at Sivasankaran and the taluks of Tattakudi and Tattakudi in the district of Tenasserim will be formed into a division of the district of Tenasserim with head-quarters at Tattakudi.

Fort St. George, December 23, 1910.

No. 613.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to order, under the provisions of section 4 of the Madras Forest Act V of 1905, that it be proposed to designate the block of land described in the Schedule hereto annexed as "Reserved Forest" under the said Act.

SCHEDULE.

District.	Tahsil.	Serial of block.	Name of block.	Extent and boundaries.
Salem.	Dharmapuri.	207.	Bannamudi extension.	Salem.
				Approximate extent. Forest extension comprises the area between its left bank and the right bank of the river, the latter forming the district boundary between Salem and Chittoor.
				North.—Starting from the point on the district boundary in the southeast of the factory of the southern end of the western boundary of the Madras Forest, the line runs northwards across the factory and across the mouth of the Chittur river to the left bank of the latter.
				East.—Thence generally northwards along the left bank of the Chittur, which is the eastern boundary of the Madras Forest No. 107, till it meets the northern boundary of the Madras Forest No. 108.
				South.—Thence in a north-westerly direction across the Chittur river to the district boundary at the northernmost point of the Madras Forest No. 108.
				West.—Thence in a generally north-westerly direction along the district boundary to the northernmost point of the factory.

5. His Excellency the Governor in Council is further pleased, under clause (4) of the said section to appoint the District Forest Officer, Salem, to be the Forest Settlement Officer who shall enquire into and determine the existence, nature and extent of any rights claimed by or alleged to exist in favour of any person in or over any land comprised within such limits or in any forest produce of such land and deal with the same as provided in Chapter II of the said Act, and the District Forest Officer, North Salem, for the time being, to be the Forest Officer to attend on behalf of Government during the enquiry.

6. His Excellency the Governor in Council is further pleased, under the power vested in him by section 11 of the said Act, to appoint the Collector of the district for the time being to be the Officer of the Revenue Department, who shall hear appeals from the orders of the Forest Settlement Officer under sections 11, 12 and 13 of the said Act.

ACQUISITION OF LAND.

Fort St. George, December 7, 1910.

Under section 5, Act I of 1904, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and covering 77 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for docks to receive the steaming ships from Madras-Port to Kolar, and, under sections 5 and 7 of the same Act, the Special Deputy Collector, District, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

5. A plan of the land is available for inspection in the office of the Special Deputy Collector during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wit or by, map or plan, with survey or plan, with number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Description of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Kolar District, District, Kolar taluk, Kolar taluk.			
Dist. No. 401 A.	Shankarappa Subbarao	North, No. 401 A; east, No. 401 A; south, No. 401 A; west, No. 401 A.	40
Do. No. 402 A.	Do.	North, No. 402 A; east, No. 402 A; south, No. 402 A; west, No. 402 A.	10
Do. No. 403 A.	Thiru. Yashwanth Subbarao	North, No. 403 A; east, No. 403 A; south, No. 403 A; west, No. 403 A.	10
Do. No. 404 A.	Do.	North, No. 404 A; east, No. 404 A; south, No. 404 A; west, No. 404 A.	10
		Total	70

L. M. WYNCH,
Dy. Secretary to Government.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

Fort St. George, December 16, 1910.

Under articles 293, 300 and 301 (1) of the Civil Service Regulations, Mr. Norman Pathmanayagam, Executive Engineer, Government Engineer, is granted, with effect from the 20th April 1911 or date of relief, combined privilege leave and furlough for eighteen months.

PERMITTED TO RETURN

Port St. George, December 7, 1896.

Mr. Austin Gibbs Rendell, Assistant Engineer, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

POSTING AND TRANSFER.

Mr. Austin Gibbs Rendell, Assistant Engineer, is, on return from leave, posted to the II Circle.

Mr. William John Dorn, Assistant Engineer, is transferred from the Eastern Western division, II Circle, to special duty in connection with the Katas Reservoir Project. To join on relief by Mr. Rendell.

POSTING.

Port St. George, December 10, 1896.

Mr. Henry Noel Arthur Lucas, Executive Engineer, is, on return from leave, posted to the III Circle for the charge of the Veterinary division.

C. A. SMITH,

Ag. Secretary to Government, P.W.D.

NOTIFICATION.

Port St. George, December 8, 1896.

Under sub-section 1 of section 48 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby withdraws from the acquisition of 340 acres of land in the Municipality of Serampore in Triveni district (now in the Bomed district) specified in the schedule attached to Notification published at page 603 of Part I of Port St. George Gazette, dated 12th July 1895, required for diverting the drains near Panchapattam temple tower in that station.

P. HAWKINS,

Under Secretary to Government, P.W.D.

ACQUISITION OF LAND.

Port St. George, December 10, 1896.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1-33 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for constructing a new head sluice to run into channel; and, under sections 5 and 7 of the same Act, the District Officer, Tanjore, is empowered to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the District Officer, Tanjore, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, with or without, more or less, as per plan, with survey or plan number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
<i>Drain sluice, South, No. 12, Panchapattam.</i>			
Dist. No. 303-A	Jayappa's Trichayappa Subhanyappa	North and east, No. 303-A B; south, No. 312 B; west, No. 312-A A.	40-15
Do. No. 312-B	do	North, No. 312-A B; east, No. 312 B; south, No. 312 C; west, No. 312-A.	61
Dist. west, No. 312-C	do	North, No. 312 B; east, No. 312 C; south, No. 312-A A; west, No. 312-A A and 312-B B.	40
Do. No. 312-A	Jayappa's Trichayappa	North, No. 312 C; east, No. 312-A A; south, No. 312 B; west, No. 312-A.	15
Do. No. 303-B	Jayappa's Subhanyappa, son of Jayappa's	North and east, No. 312-A A; south, No. 312-B B; west, No. 312-B.	40
		Total	1-33

Port St. George, December 10, 1896.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 3-33 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for providing means of irrigation by a drainage channel for No. 30, Manjeri; and, under sections 5 and 7 of the same Act, the District Officer of Malakottai is empowered to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahildar of Nakskotai and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE

Description of land, wet or dry, loose or panchola, with survey or panchola number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Number(s) of the land applied to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
<i>Madras District, Pudukottai taluk, Kanyakumari taluk.</i>			
Dudhala, wet, S. No. 10.	Mathuram Pillai	North, S. No. 10; and, S. No. 11 A-1; south, S. No. 11; and, S. No. 12	4000 00

Under section 8, Act I of 1891, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 47 aces, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for providing means of irrigation to S. No. 5-B, A, B, and land in Kanyakumari taluk; and, under sections 5 and 7 of the same Act, the Tahildar of Madras is empowered to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

3. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahildar of Madras and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, loose or panchola, with survey or panchola number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Number(s) of the land applied to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
<i>Madras District, Madras taluk, P. M., Kanyakumari taluk.</i>			
Rystani, wet, S. No. 1-3	Hyderali Sahib and Annam Vaidyanathan, owners.	North, Toluksala area road; and, S. No. 1-3, south, S. No. 5-10-A; and, S. No. 1-4.	4000 07

Under section 8, Act I of 1891, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 32 aces, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for recovering a field channel, and, under sections 5 and 7 of the same Act, the Tahildar of Tanjore is empowered to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

3. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahildar of Tanjore, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, loose or panchola, with survey or panchola number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Number(s) of the land applied to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
<i>Madras District, Tanjore taluk, Agre taluk.</i>			
Qurt, wet, No. 124 C-2	Kottayam Kallid	North, No. 124 A, south, No. 124 B, south, No. 124 C-1.	8000 00
Do, No. 124 D-2	Kottayam Kallid	North, No. 124 A-1, and, No. 124 B; south, No. 124 C-1; and, No. 124 D-1.	400 00
Do, No. 124 E-1	Kottayam Kallid	North, No. 124 A-1; and, No. 124 B; south, No. 124 C-1; and, No. 124 D-1.	400 00
Do, No. 124 F-1	Kottayam Kallid	North, No. 124 A-1; and, No. 124 B; south, No. 124 C-1; and, No. 124 D-1.	400 00
Do, No. 124 G-1	Kottayam Kallid	North, No. 124 A-1; and, No. 124 B; south, No. 124 C-1; and, No. 124 D-1.	400 00
Do, No. 124 H-1	Kottayam Kallid	North, No. 124 A-1; and, No. 124 B; south, No. 124 C-1; and, No. 124 D-1.	400 00
Do, No. 124 I-1	Kottayam Kallid	North, No. 124 A-1; and, No. 124 B; south, No. 124 C-1; and, No. 124 D-1.	400 00
Do, No. 124 J-1	Kottayam Kallid	North, No. 124 A-1; and, No. 124 B; south, No. 124 C-1; and, No. 124 D-1.	400 00
Do, No. 124 K-1	Kottayam Kallid	North, No. 124 A-1; and, No. 124 B; south, No. 124 C-1; and, No. 124 D-1.	400 00
Do, No. 124 L-1	Kottayam Kallid	North, No. 124 A-1; and, No. 124 B; south, No. 124 C-1; and, No. 124 D-1.	400 00
Do, No. 124 M-1	Kottayam Kallid	North, No. 124 A-1; and, No. 124 B; south, No. 124 C-1; and, No. 124 D-1.	400 00
Do, No. 124 N-1	Kottayam Kallid	North, No. 124 A-1; and, No. 124 B; south, No. 124 C-1; and, No. 124 D-1.	400 00
Do, No. 124 O-1	Kottayam Kallid	North, No. 124 A-1; and, No. 124 B; south, No. 124 C-1; and, No. 124 D-1.	400 00
Do, No. 124 P-1	Kottayam Kallid	North, No. 124 A-1; and, No. 124 B; south, No. 124 C-1; and, No. 124 D-1.	400 00
Do, No. 124 Q-1	Kottayam Kallid	North, No. 124 A-1; and, No. 124 B; south, No. 124 C-1; and, No. 124 D-1.	400 00
Do, No. 124 R-1	Kottayam Kallid	North, No. 124 A-1; and, No. 124 B; south, No. 124 C-1; and, No. 124 D-1.	400 00
Do, No. 124 S-1	Kottayam Kallid	North, No. 124 A-1; and, No. 124 B; south, No. 124 C-1; and, No. 124 D-1.	400 00
Do, No. 124 T-1	Kottayam Kallid	North, No. 124 A-1; and, No. 124 B; south, No. 124 C-1; and, No. 124 D-1.	400 00
Do, No. 124 U-1	Kottayam Kallid	North, No. 124 A-1; and, No. 124 B; south, No. 124 C-1; and, No. 124 D-1.	400 00
Do, No. 124 V-1	Kottayam Kallid	North, No. 124 A-1; and, No. 124 B; south, No. 124 C-1; and, No. 124 D-1.	400 00
Do, No. 124 W-1	Kottayam Kallid	North, No. 124 A-1; and, No. 124 B; south, No. 124 C-1; and, No. 124 D-1.	400 00
Do, No. 124 X-1	Kottayam Kallid	North, No. 124 A-1; and, No. 124 B; south, No. 124 C-1; and, No. 124 D-1.	400 00
Do, No. 124 Y-1	Kottayam Kallid	North, No. 124 A-1; and, No. 124 B; south, No. 124 C-1; and, No. 124 D-1.	400 00
Do, No. 124 Z-1	Kottayam Kallid	North, No. 124 A-1; and, No. 124 B; south, No. 124 C-1; and, No. 124 D-1.	400 00

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 10 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for diverting the Vennadai channel (and; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the District Officer, Tanjore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2 A plan of the land is kept in the District Office, Tanjore, and it may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

CONTINUATION.			
Description of land, wet or dry, lease or panchayat, with survey or panchayat number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Foundation of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Tanjore district, Tanjore taluk, P. Chennambettur village.			
Day, 8 No. 10-10	Tadrajah Nuthi	South, S. No. 28, other bank, north, north and west, S. No. 20 river	AREA 51

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, whether or not, open or possible, with survey or possible survey.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
<i>Chindwara District, Chindwara taluk, Annapuram village.</i>			
Revenue, 40, S. P. No. 171	Police, Municipal Police, called Annapuram Begum.	North, S. P. No. 150; east, S. P. No. 150; south, Chindwara Police line; west, S. P. No. 150, police line.	acres, 77

Fort St. George, November 2, 1869.

Under section 8, Act I of 1864, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 15 52 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the extension of Chindwara-Honour Railway; and, under sections 5 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Honar, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Honar, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

3. This being a case of urgency, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Honar, is authorized to take possession of the land under section 17 of the Act.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, whether or not, open or possible, with survey or possible survey.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
<i>Salem District, Chindwara taluk, Annapuram village.</i>			
Det. to particular lot 100 paces.	Turungalla M. S. S. S. S.	North, lot 100 paces; east, railway line; south, Chindwara Police line; west, lot 100 paces.	acres, 40
<i>Chindwara taluk attached to Chindwara taluk.</i>			
Det. unenclosed waste, lot 10.	Chindwara taluk attached to Chindwara taluk	North, Chindwara Police line; east, railway line; south, unenclosed waste; west, lot 10.	100
Det. unenclosed waste, lot 10.	Do.	North, unenclosed waste; east, lot 10; south, railway line; west, unenclosed waste.	6 52
Det. unenclosed waste, lot 10.	Do.	North, unenclosed waste; east, lot 10; south, railway line; west, unenclosed waste.	70
Det. unenclosed waste, lot 10.	Do.	North, unenclosed waste; east, lot 10; south, railway line; west, unenclosed waste.	40
Det. unenclosed waste, lot 10.	Do.	North, unenclosed waste; east, lot 10; south, railway line; west, unenclosed waste.	40
Det. unenclosed waste, lot 10.	Do.	North, unenclosed waste; east, lot 10; south, railway line; west, unenclosed waste.	54
<i>Chindwara taluk attached to Chindwara taluk.</i>			
Det. unenclosed waste, lot 10.	Chindwara taluk attached to Chindwara taluk	North, Chindwara Police line; east, railway line; south, unenclosed waste; west, lot 10.	10
Det. unenclosed waste, lot 10.	Do.	North, Chindwara Police line; east, railway line; south, unenclosed waste; west, lot 10.	14
Det. unenclosed waste, lot 10.	Do.	North, Chindwara Police line; east, railway line; south, unenclosed waste; west, lot 10.	12
Det. unenclosed waste, lot 10.	Do.	North, Chindwara Police line; east, railway line; south, unenclosed waste; west, lot 10.	2 70
Det. unenclosed waste, lot 10.	Do.	North, Chindwara Police line; east, railway line; south, unenclosed waste; west, lot 10.	1 50
Det. unenclosed waste, lot 10.	Do.	North, Chindwara Police line; east, railway line; south, unenclosed waste; west, lot 10.	40
Total ..			15 52

LIST OF PAPERS PLACED AT THE DISPOSAL OF THE PRESS

The following list of papers, placed at the disposal of the Press between 10th and 13th December 1946, is published for general information:—

[illegible]

N.B.—A copy of any of the foregoing papers can be obtained, on payment of the price noted against each, on application to the Superintendent, Government Press, Madras.

A. G. CANNON,
As. Chief Engineer



SUPPLEMENT TO PART I
OF
THE PORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 50.]

NADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 13, 1910.

[Price, 2 pms.]

Malgalam Translations of Notifications by Government.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

പ്രഖ്യാപനം

അക്ട് നമ്പർ ൨൦൪, 1910 ഫിനാൻസ് കോ.

നമ്പർ 514.—മുഖ്യവകുപ്പിന്റെ ഉത്തരവ് പ്രകാരം സർവ്വകലാശാലകളിൽ 1903 ലെ നിയമം പ്രകാരം പ്രവർത്തിക്കുന്ന പ്രസിദ്ധനായ അക്ട് 4 - 5 നു വിധേയമായിട്ടുള്ള ആവശ്യങ്ങൾക്കായി ഗവൺമെന്റിന്റെ സർവ്വകലാശാലകളിൽ പ്രവർത്തിക്കുന്നവർക്ക് അനുമതി നൽകുന്നതിനായിട്ടുള്ള ഉത്തരവ്. ൨൦. 12. 1910.

എ. ടി. കൃഷ്ണൻ,
മുഖ്യവകുപ്പിന്റെ സെക്രട്ടറി.

[A true translation.]

M KRISHNAN,
Malgalam Translator to Government.



THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

No. 59.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 15, 1898. [PART, 2nd. 2

Part II.—Local and Municipal Department.

APPOINTMENTS.

Fort St. George, December 15, 1898.

No. 1855.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1888, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Owen Winmill Marten to be a member of the Nigita District Board.

No. 1856.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1888, the Governor in Council is pleased to re-appoint Mr. F. J. Rose to be a member of the Gudalur District Board.

No. 1857.—Under section 16 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1888, M.R.Sy. Perumathala Venkateswaraya Gura has been duly elected as a member of the Taluk Board of Serepeta in the District of Arcot.

No. 1858.—Under section 16 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1888, M.R.Sy. Ayappa Srinivas-Chariyar Arangal has been duly elected as a member of the Taluk Board of Chingleput in the District of Chingleput.

No. 1859.—Under section 16 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1888, M.R.Sy. Koteswaraiah Goparaja Chetty has been duly elected as a member of the Taluk Board of Proddutur in the District of Chingleput.

No. 1860.—Under section 16 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1888, M.R.Sy. Gopalaswami Reddy Arangal and M.R.Sy. Adi Matta Mahi Naidu Arangal have been duly elected as members of the Taluk Board of Velurupatti in the District of Madurai.

No. 1861.—Under sub-section (1) of section 6 of the Madras City Municipal Act, 1904, Dr. T. M. Nair has been duly elected as a Commissioner of the Corporation of Madras for the 19th Division.

No. 1862.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Agastya Pichai Nair to be a Municipal Councillor of the Municipality of Srivilliputhur.

No. 1863.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Frank Charles Lockmore Cliff to be a Municipal Councillor of the Municipality of Marthandam.

No. 1864.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to re-appoint M.R.Sy. Narayana Ayyar Srinivasan Ayyar Arangal to be a Municipal Councillor of the Municipality of Srivilliputhur.

No. 1865.—Under section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, M.R.Sy. Kalyana Venkateswara Chariyar Arangal and M.R.Sy. Perumathala Koteswaraiah Chariyar Arangal have been duly elected as Municipal Councillors of the Municipality of Mysoresam.

No. 1866.—Under section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, M.R.Sy. Fourth Subbaraya Chetty Gura has been duly elected as a Municipal Councillor of the Municipality of Rimpaleim.

No. 1867.—Under section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, Mr. William Kenneth Manselley Langley has been duly elected as a Municipal Councillor of the Municipality of Colpet.

No. 1871.—Under section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, M.R. Ry. Tirumala Eechambadi Kaimay Venkatachaitany Arangal has been duly elected as a Municipal Councillor of the Municipality of Conjeevaram.

No. 1872.—Under section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, M.R. Ry. Srinivas Vajpayee Sannabhi Krishnaswami Aiyangar Arangal has been duly elected as a Municipal Councillor of the Municipality of Srirangam.

NOTIFICATIONS BY PARCEMENTS OF DISTRICT BOARDS.

No. 1873.—Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R. Ry. Kadavali Choudachari Gnan has been appointed, by election, as a member of the Bellary District Board by the Bellary Taluk Board.

No. 1874.—Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, Abdallah Hajee Kanna Sahib Sahadar, Khan Pabli, has been appointed, by election, as a member of the South Canara District Board by the Coondapur Taluk Board.

No. 1875.—Under section 10 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R. Ry. K. B. Saravewadi Alwar Arangal has been appointed, by election, as Vice-President of the Tenkasi Taluk Board.

No. 1876.—The President, District Board, Gadavari, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 100 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, hereby appoints M.R. Ry. Adilam Sannamanga Gnan to be a member of the Comenda Taluk Board.

No. 1877.—The President, District Board, Eluru, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 100 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, hereby appoints the Rev. J. R. Chait to be a member of the Guntur Taluk Board.

No. 1878.—The President, District Board, Holihur, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 100 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, hereby re-appoints Kallam Maruthi Sahib Sahadar to be a member of the Madapam Taluk Board.

No. 1879.—The President, District Board, Mahabhar, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 100 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, hereby re-appoints Dr. Alexander Hewson to be a member of the Wyndel Taluk Board.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 1880.—M.R. Ry. Eelimeengalawa Sannapetia Pillai Kaimaye Pillai Arangal, a Councillor of the Mayavaram Municipality, having absented himself from the meetings of the Municipal Council for more than three consecutive months, the Governor in Council hereby removes him from his office under clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 19 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884.

No. 1881.—Whereas the village of Devadassan which is at present included in the Bellary union in the Tenkasi District is situated at an inconvenient distance from the union centre and derives no substantial benefit by its inclusion in the union:

In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 5 and 122 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, and in modification of notification No. 278, published at page 108 of Part I-A of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 19th June 1885, and in pursuance of notification No. 896, published at page 554 of Part I-A of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 7th June 1886, as respects the Bellary union, the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that the said village of Devadassan shall be excluded from the Bellary union with effect from 1st April 1911 and that the majority member of municipalities be appointed for the parichay of that union shall from the same date be seven.

No. 1882.—In notification No. 1880, published at page 552 of Part I-A of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 18th November 1910, for "M.R. Ry. Srinivas Aiyangar, Ramu Aiyangar Arangal", substitute "M.R. Ry. Srinivas Aiyangar Ramaswami Aiyangar Arangal".

No. 1883.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 5 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, and in modification of notifications No. 69 published at page 68 and 67 of Part I-A of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 10th December 1885, No. 32 published at page 78 of Part I-A of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 14th February 1886, No. 65 published at page 124 of Part I-A of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 31st March 1891, and all subsequent notifications so far as they relate to the local fund taluks of Roodi, Nimmakkal and Masini, the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that the portions of the Krishnaswami district specified in the annexed schedule shall be taken as shown therein for the purposes of the said Act, and to direct that the provisions of the said Act regarding taluk boards shall come into force in the said taluks from 1st April 1911, when the existing Taluk Board of Masini will be dissolved, and further that all properties at present valued in the aforesaid taluks shall from the said date vest in the new Roodi and Nimmakkal Taluk Boards so far as they lie within their respective jurisdictions.

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 19 of the aforesaid Act, the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that, from 1st April 1911, the maximum number of members to be appointed for each of the new taluk boards and the number of such members to be appointed by election shall, for the time being, be as shown in the annexed schedule :—

SCHEDULE.

Local land taluk.	Revenue taluk included in the local land taluk.	Maximum number of members.	Number of members to be elected.
Erur	Erur	10	6
Panchhal	Erur Panchhal Haveri	11	7

ACQUISITION OF LAND.

No. 1854.—Under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 4.53 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a Local Food agency, and, under sections 4 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Coimbatore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Coimbatore, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, town or panchayat, with survey or panchayat number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Zang Chowk diwar, Sapt taluk, Zang taluk.			
Fig. 6, No. 194 ..	Shree Sapt	North, S. No. 161, Matar village boundary; east, S. No. 161; south, S. No. 162; west, S. No. 163.	4.53 #24

No. 1855.—Under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 37 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for an Elementary School in Yakkada manam, Palghat taluk; and, under sections 4 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Palghat, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

3. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Palghat, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, town or panchayat, with survey or panchayat number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Zakher district, Palghat taluk, Pannur taluk.			
Ward No. 4, Block No. 47, Fig. 6, No. 4770-2	Owner, Ashoban Chud Valla Khand, manager of Yakkada Tharath, occupier, Yakkada Vallyer, son of Aravindam Vallyer, Pannur taluk, son of Vakkanda Alpan, son of Alagappa Kappu Janna, brother of Harekhal Janna	North and east, S. No. 4078, road; south, S. No. 4080; west, S. No. 4079, road.	37 CEN. 17

No. 1856.—Under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 45 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the conversion choultry compound in Dandi; and, under sections 4 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Kanchipuram, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the said officer and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, lake or pond, with survey or plan, number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
<i>Silva district, Zura taluk, Zura village.</i>			
Dep. ..	Depati Panyia and Mahara of Vankariga.	North, drain wall and its compound; east, land of Kumpathi Tala Panyia; south, enclosure already compound; west, road leading to the brick-making well.	2000 79
Do. ..	Kumathi Panyia, Kumbathi Panyia and Mahara of Vankariga.	North, land of Depati Panyia and Kumpathi Tala Panyia; east, waste land; south, house of Doran Appanna and cattle; west, public.	185
Total ..			45

No. 1487.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 4 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for trench system of irrigation at Yilavallur; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue District Officer, Saldapet, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the said officer and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, lake or pond, with survey or plan, number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
<i>Changal district, Badgal taluk, Thernastipur village.</i>			
Dep. S. No. 4 ..	Kumpathi Chetti and Vengayala Chetti, Mungayya, Kumbayya Nayudu, Kumbayya Nayudu ..	North, part of S. No. 4; east, path; south and west, part of S. No. 4.	200 2
Village revenue S. No. 43 B ..	..	North, path; east, vacant village; south and west, part of S. No. 43 B.	5
Dep. S. No. 21-1 ..	Kumpathi Chetti and Vengayala Chetti ..	North, east and south, part of S. No. 21-1; west, village site and Kumbayya Nayudu pond.	5
Total ..			12

No. 1488.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 5485 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a bridge in the Ajayapattal taluk; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Tahsildar of Pappanam is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. This being a case of urgency, the Tahsildar of Pappanam is directed to take possession of the land under section 17 (1) of the Act.

3. A plan of the land may be seen on application to the District Officer, Kumbhakom.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, lake or pond, with survey or plan, number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
<i>Tanjore district, Pappanam taluk, Kalyanapuram village (Bad taluk).</i>			
Govt. dep. S. No. 10 ..	V. Subramanyam Ayyar and Kalyanapuram Ayyar.	North, No. 10, dep; east, No. 27, private; south, No. 28, private; west, No. 10, dep.	5000 0000
<i>Kalyanapuram Church situated in Pappanam taluk.</i>			
Govt. dep. S. No. 5-2 ..	Overseer of the Church, Kalyanapuram.	North, east and south, dry land; west, path.	3000
Total ..			8000

Description of land, wet or dry, open or private, with survey or planish number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Extent of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
<i>Palley district, Palley taluk, Palley mandal, West No. 1—cont.</i>			
Village of Palley—cont.			44, 726.
H. No. 872 ..	Jennadendappa Ak. Pabbu, mandapam, Palley Taluk, Palley mandal.	North, H. No. 872, Bithakurika Mithadappa; west, H. No. 871, Bithakurika Mithadappa; south, H. No. 871, Bithakurika Mithadappa; east, H. No. 871, Bithakurika Mithadappa.	22
H. No. 873 ..	Bithakurika Mithadappa ..	North, H. No. 873, Bithakurika Mithadappa; west, H. No. 873, Bithakurika Mithadappa; south, H. No. 873, Bithakurika Mithadappa; east, H. No. 873, Bithakurika Mithadappa.	45
Lathie ..	Palley Taluk ..	North, H. No. 873, Bithakurika Mithadappa; west, H. No. 873, Bithakurika Mithadappa; south, H. No. 873, Bithakurika Mithadappa; east, H. No. 873, Bithakurika Mithadappa.	2
H. No. 874 ..	Bithakurika Mithadappa ..	North, H. No. 874, Bithakurika Mithadappa; west, H. No. 874, Bithakurika Mithadappa; south, H. No. 874, Bithakurika Mithadappa; east, H. No. 874, Bithakurika Mithadappa.	45
H. No. 109 ..	Bithakurika Mithadappa ..	North, H. No. 109, Bithakurika Mithadappa; west, H. No. 109, Bithakurika Mithadappa; south, H. No. 109, Bithakurika Mithadappa; east, H. No. 109, Bithakurika Mithadappa.	110
H. No. 110 ..	Mithadappa ..	North, H. No. 110, Bithakurika Mithadappa; west, H. No. 110, Bithakurika Mithadappa; south, H. No. 110, Bithakurika Mithadappa; east, H. No. 110, Bithakurika Mithadappa.	10
H. Nos. 101 and 102 ..	Bithakurika Mithadappa ..	North, H. Nos. 101 and 102, Bithakurika Mithadappa; west, H. Nos. 101 and 102, Bithakurika Mithadappa; south, H. Nos. 101 and 102, Bithakurika Mithadappa; east, H. Nos. 101 and 102, Bithakurika Mithadappa.	70
		Total ..	1,104

No. 100.—Under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Government of Madras hereby declare that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 10000 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for improving the sanitary condition of a congested locality in the Municipality, and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Madras, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the site is kept in the Revenue Divisional office, Madras, and it can be had for inspection at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, open or private, with survey or planish number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Extent of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
<i>Palley district, Palley taluk, Palley mandal.</i>			
By, S. No. 1 H ..	Palley Taluk ..	North, H. No. 1 H, Palley Taluk; west, H. No. 1 H, Palley Taluk; south, H. No. 1 H, Palley Taluk; east, H. No. 1 H, Palley Taluk.	4000
Do, S. No. 2 H ..	Karuppan ..	North, H. No. 2 H, Karuppan; west, H. No. 2 H, Karuppan; south, H. No. 2 H, Karuppan; east, H. No. 2 H, Karuppan.	4214
Do, S. No. 3 H ..	Gorran ..	North, H. No. 3 H, Gorran; west, H. No. 3 H, Gorran; south, H. No. 3 H, Gorran; east, H. No. 3 H, Gorran.	6052
Do, S. No. 4 H ..	Karuppan ..	North, H. No. 4 H, Karuppan; west, H. No. 4 H, Karuppan; south, H. No. 4 H, Karuppan; east, H. No. 4 H, Karuppan.	6462
Do, S. No. 5 H ..	Karuppan ..	North, H. No. 5 H, Karuppan; west, H. No. 5 H, Karuppan; south, H. No. 5 H, Karuppan; east, H. No. 5 H, Karuppan.	6099
Do, S. No. 6 H ..	Karuppan ..	North, H. No. 6 H, Karuppan; west, H. No. 6 H, Karuppan; south, H. No. 6 H, Karuppan; east, H. No. 6 H, Karuppan.	6079
Do, S. No. 7 H ..	Karuppan ..	North, H. No. 7 H, Karuppan; west, H. No. 7 H, Karuppan; south, H. No. 7 H, Karuppan; east, H. No. 7 H, Karuppan.	6454
Do, S. No. 8 H ..	Karuppan ..	North, H. No. 8 H, Karuppan; west, H. No. 8 H, Karuppan; south, H. No. 8 H, Karuppan; east, H. No. 8 H, Karuppan.	6457
Do, S. No. 9 H ..	Karuppan ..	North, H. No. 9 H, Karuppan; west, H. No. 9 H, Karuppan; south, H. No. 9 H, Karuppan; east, H. No. 9 H, Karuppan.	6467
		Total ..	6055

Description of land, wet or dry, open or partially, with nature of pasture number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Character of the land required to be taken up	Extent to be taken up.
Zelling dunes, Zelling lake, Zelling meadows, Ward No. 17.—cont.			
Village-site, house- hold.			44.000.
W. No. 438 (partially).	Charles Hennings	North, east; east, H. No. 475, Charles Hennings; south, H. No. 438 (partially), Charles Hennings; west, none.	10
W. No. 478 (partially).	Charles Hennings	North, east; east, H. No. 478, George Hennings and Ahrens; south, H. No. 478 (partially), Charles Hennings; west, H. No. 478, Charles Hennings.	9
W. No. 470 (partially).	Geoff. Hennings and Ahrens, former, present, Gustaf Hennings	North, east, east, east; south, H. No. 470 (partially), Ahrens; west, H. No. 470, Ahrens.	21
W. No. 474	Jens Hennings and Ahrens	North, H. No. 474, Charles Hennings; east, house of Charles Hennings; south and west, none.	26
House without number and H. No. 472.	Charles Hennings	North, H. No. 474, Charles Hennings; east, H. No. 472, Ahrens; south, H. No. 472, Ahrens; west, H. No. 472, Ahrens; north, east, H. No. 472, Ahrens; south, west, H. No. 472, Ahrens.	24
W. No. 476	Uppan Hennings	North, H. No. 476, Ahrens; south, H. No. 476, Ahrens; east, H. No. 476, Ahrens; west, H. No. 476, Ahrens.	8
W. No. 477	Uppan Hennings	North, H. No. 477, Ahrens; south, H. No. 477, Ahrens; east, H. No. 477, Ahrens; west, H. No. 477, Ahrens.	8
W. No. 478	Uppan Hennings	North, H. No. 478, Ahrens; south, H. No. 478, Ahrens; east, H. No. 478, Ahrens; west, H. No. 478, Ahrens.	8
W. No. 479	Uppan Hennings	North, H. No. 479, Ahrens; south, H. No. 479, Ahrens; east, H. No. 479, Ahrens; west, H. No. 479, Ahrens.	8
W. No. 480	Uppan Hennings	North, H. No. 480, Ahrens; south, H. No. 480, Ahrens; east, H. No. 480, Ahrens; west, H. No. 480, Ahrens.	8
W. No. 481	Uppan Hennings	North, H. No. 481, Ahrens; south, H. No. 481, Ahrens; east, H. No. 481, Ahrens; west, H. No. 481, Ahrens.	8
W. No. 482	Uppan Hennings	North, H. No. 482, Ahrens; south, H. No. 482, Ahrens; east, H. No. 482, Ahrens; west, H. No. 482, Ahrens.	8
W. No. 483	Uppan Hennings	North, H. No. 483, Ahrens; south, H. No. 483, Ahrens; east, H. No. 483, Ahrens; west, H. No. 483, Ahrens.	8
W. No. 484	Uppan Hennings	North, H. No. 484, Ahrens; south, H. No. 484, Ahrens; east, H. No. 484, Ahrens; west, H. No. 484, Ahrens.	8
W. No. 485	Uppan Hennings	North, H. No. 485, Ahrens; south, H. No. 485, Ahrens; east, H. No. 485, Ahrens; west, H. No. 485, Ahrens.	8
W. No. 486	Uppan Hennings	North, H. No. 486, Ahrens; south, H. No. 486, Ahrens; east, H. No. 486, Ahrens; west, H. No. 486, Ahrens.	8
W. No. 487	Uppan Hennings	North, H. No. 487, Ahrens; south, H. No. 487, Ahrens; east, H. No. 487, Ahrens; west, H. No. 487, Ahrens.	8
W. No. 488	Uppan Hennings	North, H. No. 488, Ahrens; south, H. No. 488, Ahrens; east, H. No. 488, Ahrens; west, H. No. 488, Ahrens.	8
W. No. 489	Uppan Hennings	North, H. No. 489, Ahrens; south, H. No. 489, Ahrens; east, H. No. 489, Ahrens; west, H. No. 489, Ahrens.	8
W. No. 490	Uppan Hennings	North, H. No. 490, Ahrens; south, H. No. 490, Ahrens; east, H. No. 490, Ahrens; west, H. No. 490, Ahrens.	8
W. No. 491	Uppan Hennings	North, H. No. 491, Ahrens; south, H. No. 491, Ahrens; east, H. No. 491, Ahrens; west, H. No. 491, Ahrens.	8
W. No. 492	Uppan Hennings	North, H. No. 492, Ahrens; south, H. No. 492, Ahrens; east, H. No. 492, Ahrens; west, H. No. 492, Ahrens.	8
W. No. 493	Uppan Hennings	North, H. No. 493, Ahrens; south, H. No. 493, Ahrens; east, H. No. 493, Ahrens; west, H. No. 493, Ahrens.	8
W. No. 494	Uppan Hennings	North, H. No. 494, Ahrens; south, H. No. 494, Ahrens; east, H. No. 494, Ahrens; west, H. No. 494, Ahrens.	8
W. No. 495	Uppan Hennings	North, H. No. 495, Ahrens; south, H. No. 495, Ahrens; east, H. No. 495, Ahrens; west, H. No. 495, Ahrens.	8
W. No. 496	Uppan Hennings	North, H. No. 496, Ahrens; south, H. No. 496, Ahrens; east, H. No. 496, Ahrens; west, H. No. 496, Ahrens.	8
W. No. 497	Uppan Hennings	North, H. No. 497, Ahrens; south, H. No. 497, Ahrens; east, H. No. 497, Ahrens; west, H. No. 497, Ahrens.	8
W. No. 498	Uppan Hennings	North, H. No. 498, Ahrens; south, H. No. 498, Ahrens; east, H. No. 498, Ahrens; west, H. No. 498, Ahrens.	8
W. No. 499	Uppan Hennings	North, H. No. 499, Ahrens; south, H. No. 499, Ahrens; east, H. No. 499, Ahrens; west, H. No. 499, Ahrens.	8
W. No. 500	Uppan Hennings	North, H. No. 500, Ahrens; south, H. No. 500, Ahrens; east, H. No. 500, Ahrens; west, H. No. 500, Ahrens.	8
W. No. 501	Uppan Hennings	North, H. No. 501, Ahrens; south, H. No. 501, Ahrens; east, H. No. 501, Ahrens; west, H. No. 501, Ahrens.	8
W. No. 502	Uppan Hennings	North, H. No. 502, Ahrens; south, H. No. 502, Ahrens; east, H. No. 502, Ahrens; west, H. No. 502, Ahrens.	8
W. No. 503	Uppan Hennings	North, H. No. 503, Ahrens; south, H. No. 503, Ahrens; east, H. No. 503, Ahrens; west, H. No. 503, Ahrens.	8
W. No. 504	Uppan Hennings	North, H. No. 504, Ahrens; south, H. No. 504, Ahrens; east, H. No. 504, Ahrens; west, H. No. 504, Ahrens.	8
W. No. 505	Uppan Hennings	North, H. No. 505, Ahrens; south, H. No. 505, Ahrens; east, H. No. 505, Ahrens; west, H. No. 505, Ahrens.	8
W. No. 506	Uppan Hennings	North, H. No. 506, Ahrens; south, H. No. 506, Ahrens; east, H. No. 506, Ahrens; west, H. No. 506, Ahrens.	8
W. No. 507	Uppan Hennings	North, H. No. 507, Ahrens; south, H. No. 507, Ahrens; east, H. No. 507, Ahrens; west, H. No. 507, Ahrens.	8
W. No. 508	Uppan Hennings	North, H. No. 508, Ahrens; south, H. No. 508, Ahrens; east, H. No. 508, Ahrens; west, H. No. 508, Ahrens.	8
W. No. 509	Uppan Hennings	North, H. No. 509, Ahrens; south, H. No. 509, Ahrens; east, H. No. 509, Ahrens; west, H. No. 509, Ahrens.	8
W. No. 510	Uppan Hennings	North, H. No. 510, Ahrens; south, H. No. 510, Ahrens; east, H. No. 510, Ahrens; west, H. No. 510, Ahrens.	8
W. No. 511	Uppan Hennings	North, H. No. 511, Ahrens; south, H. No. 511, Ahrens; east, H. No. 511, Ahrens; west, H. No. 511, Ahrens.	8
W. No. 512	Uppan Hennings	North, H. No. 51	

34. 1982.—Under section 9 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1961, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land contained in the following schedule and measuring 1,700 square yards, be the same or little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for opening out the congested area

[illegible]

§ 10. 1893.—Under section 8 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Government in General Assembly orders that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 702 square yards, be taken for a public use or uses, in order to form a public purpose, to wit, for widening the Kensington Wall Street in Kensington, and, under sections 4 and 7, the Municipal Commissioner, Kensington, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

5. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue District Officer, Bolkow, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, from or present in, with survey or previous number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Description of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
<i>Primary Market, Railway lands, Railway Abandonment, Road No. 17.</i>			
Villages (Ho-ho-ka).			
H. No. 254 (portion).	Zaka Yachikappa, Koyama, Koyama.	North, H. No. 254 (portion), Zaka Yachikappa, and Middleton Yachikappa street; south, Shonaga well street; west, end of Yama Yachikappa and others.	14 a. 25.
Open part (portion).	Ema, Yachikappa, Zaka Yachikappa, Koyama, Loh-sho-ka and Yachikappa, owned by Yachikappa Yachikappa Co.	North, portion of open road of Yachikappa and others; west, H. No. 254, Zaka Yachikappa, north, Yama Yachikappa well street; west, H. No. 254, Zaka Yachikappa.	48
H. No. 217 (portion).	Gottaka Yachikappa.	North, H. No. 217 (portion), Gottaka Yachikappa; east, open part of Yachikappa and others; south, Yachikappa well street; west, H. No. 217, Koyama and Loh-sho-ka.	24
H. No. 214 (portion).	Ema, Koyama and Loh-sho-ka.	North, H. No. 214 (portion), Ema Koyama and Loh-sho-ka; east, H. No. 217, Gottaka Yachikappa; south, Yachikappa well street; west, H. No. 214, Koyama and Loh-sho-ka.	40
H. No. 215 (portion).	Tama Yachikappa, Koyama, Koyama Yachikappa, and Yachikappa.	North, H. No. 215 (portion), Tama Yachikappa; east, H. No. 214, Ema Koyama and Loh-sho-ka; south, Yachikappa well street; west, H. No. 215, Koyama Yachikappa.	42
H. No. 202.	Koyama Koyama.	North, H. No. 202, Koyama Koyama; east, H. No. 202, Koyama Koyama; south, Yachikappa well street; west, H. No. 202, Koyama Koyama.	18
H. No. 202.	Koyama Koyama.	North, H. No. 202, Koyama Koyama; east, H. No. 202, Koyama Koyama; south, Yachikappa well street; west, H. No. 202, Koyama Koyama.	18
H. No. 204.	Koyama Koyama.	North, H. No. 204, Koyama Koyama; east, H. No. 204, Koyama Koyama; south, Yachikappa well street; west, H. No. 204, Koyama Koyama.	18
H. No. 205.	Koyama Koyama.	North, H. No. 205, Koyama Koyama; east, H. No. 205, Koyama Koyama; south, Yachikappa well street; west, H. No. 205, Koyama Koyama.	18
H. No. 212 (portion).	Koyama Koyama.	North, H. No. 212 (portion), Koyama Koyama; east, H. No. 212, Koyama Koyama; south, Yachikappa well street; west, H. No. 212, Koyama Koyama.	42
H. No. 204.	Koyama Koyama.	North, H. No. 204 (portion), Koyama Koyama; east, H. No. 204, Koyama Koyama; south, Yachikappa well street; west, H. No. 204, Koyama Koyama.	48
H. No. 215 (portion).	Koyama Koyama.	North, H. No. 215 (portion), Koyama Koyama; east, H. No. 215, Koyama Koyama; south, Yachikappa well street; west, H. No. 215, Koyama Koyama.	18
H. No. 216 (portion).	Koyama Koyama.	North, H. No. 216 (portion), Koyama Koyama; east, H. No. 216, Koyama Koyama; south, Yachikappa well street; west, H. No. 216, Koyama Koyama.	18
H. No. 211 (portion).	Koyama Koyama.	North, H. No. 211, Koyama Koyama; east, H. No. 211, Koyama Koyama; south, Yachikappa well street; west, H. No. 211, Koyama Koyama.	40
H. No. 214 (portion).	Koyama Koyama.	North, H. No. 214 (portion), Koyama Koyama; east, H. No. 214, Koyama Koyama; south, Yachikappa well street; west, H. No. 214, Koyama Koyama.	18
H. No. 216 (portion).	Koyama Koyama.	North, H. No. 216 (portion), Koyama Koyama; east, H. No. 216, Koyama Koyama; south, Yachikappa well street; west, H. No. 216, Koyama Koyama.	18
Open part (portion).	Koyama Koyama.	North, H. No. 216 (portion), Koyama Koyama; east, H. No. 216, Koyama Koyama; south, Yachikappa well street; west, H. No. 216, Koyama Koyama.	18
Do.	Koyama Koyama.	North, H. No. 216 (portion), Koyama Koyama; east, H. No. 216, Koyama Koyama; south, Yachikappa well street; west, H. No. 216, Koyama Koyama.	18
Do.	Koyama Koyama.	North, H. No. 216 (portion), Koyama Koyama; east, H. No. 216, Koyama Koyama; south, Yachikappa well street; west, H. No. 216, Koyama Koyama.	18
Do.	Koyama Koyama.	North, H. No. 216 (portion), Koyama Koyama; east, H. No. 216, Koyama Koyama; south, Yachikappa well street; west, H. No. 216, Koyama Koyama.	18
Do.	Koyama Koyama.	North, H. No. 216 (portion), Koyama Koyama; east, H. No. 216, Koyama Koyama; south, Yachikappa well street; west, H. No. 216, Koyama Koyama.	18
Do.	Koyama Koyama.	North, H. No. 216 (portion), Koyama Koyama; east, H. No. 216, Koyama Koyama; south, Yachikappa well street; west, H. No. 216, Koyama Koyama.	18
Do.	Koyama Koyama.	North, H. No. 216 (portion), Koyama Koyama; east, H. No. 216, Koyama Koyama; south, Yachikappa well street; west, H. No. 216, Koyama Koyama.	18
Do.	Koyama Koyama.	North, H. No. 216 (portion), Koyama Koyama; east, H. No. 216, Koyama Koyama; south, Yachikappa well street; west, H. No. 216, Koyama Koyama.	18
Do.	Koyama Koyama.	North, H. No. 216 (portion), Koyama Koyama; east, H. No. 216, Koyama Koyama; south, Yachikappa well street; west, H. No. 216, Koyama Koyama.	18
Do.	Koyama Koyama.	North, H. No. 216 (portion), Koyama Koyama; east, H. No. 216, Koyama Koyama; south, Yachikappa well street; west, H. No. 216, Koyama Koyama.	18

No. 1448.—Under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1914, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land specified in the following schedule and containing 18 of an acre, in the map is little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for water-works in the Nelson Municipality, and, under sections 3 and 7, the Publisher of *Nelson* is appointed to purchase the interest of a Certificate under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Publisher of *Nelson* and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, from or present in, with survey or previous number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Description of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
<i>Water-works, Nelson water, Nelson water.</i>			
Water, dry, S. No. 215 A-4.	(Elder's No.)	North, S. No. 215, east, S. No. 215 A-4, south, S. No. 215, west, S. No. 215 A-4.	18

No. 1538.—Under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 98 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for construction of a store shed; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Tahadur of Sotompuh is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahadur of Sotompuh and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, open or previously, with survey or planbook number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Gwer district, Sotompuh land, Kichikabaka village.			
Govt. Ac. No. 101-1 A (a portion).	Mafaka Ngoma ..	North and east, No. 116-1 A; south, No. 116-2; west, No. 116-1 B.	ACRE 98

No. 1539.—Under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 14 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the weekly market site at Kichikabaka; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Mladanapala, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the Revenue Divisional office, Mladanapala, and is available for inspection at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, open or previously, with survey or planbook number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Gwer district, Sotompuh land, Kichikabaka village.			
Govt. Ac. No. 101-1 A.	Kichikabaka Ngoma ..	North, S. No. 101-1; east, S. No. 101-2; south, S. No. 101-3; west, S. No. 101-4.	ACRE 14
Do. No. 101-1 B.	Do. ..	North, S. No. 101-5; east, S. No. 101-6; south, S. No. 101-7; west, S. No. 101-8.	41
Total ..			55

L. DAVIDSON,
Asst. Secretary to Government.

Plague.

NOTIFICATIONS

Port St. George, December 23, 1916.

No. 243 F.—Whereas the Governor in Council is satisfied that there is danger of an outbreak of plague at Kichikabaka village in the Otchappalawa taluk of the Pinnerly district, if persons from the infected taluks of the Palam, Chikabara and Mladan districts, the Nyam State and other parts declared to be infected with plague are permitted to visit that place on the occasion of the coming Tugom festival and Cattle fair.

In execution of the powers delegated to him under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, the Governor in Council prohibits the attendance at the said festival and fair, from 3rd to 27th January 1917, of persons from the said parts.

All persons proceeding to the said festival or fair in contravention of this notification will be treated as offenders.

No. 545, F.—Whereas the Governor in Council is satisfied that there is danger of an outbreak of plague at Kallipatti in the Tiruchengode Taluk of the Madras district, if pilgrims are permitted to visit that place on the occasion of the aforesaid Telukana festival.

In exercise of the powers delegated to him under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1907, the Governor in Council prohibits pilgrimages to the said festival from the 7th January 1911 to the 20th January 1911 both days inclusive.

All persons proceeding to the said festival in contravention of this notification will be treated as offenders.

First St. George, December 15, 1910.

No. 547, F.—Under rule 45 of the Madras Plague Regulations in force outside the Presidency town, the Governor in Council hereby declares the Villages Municipality in the South Arcot district to be under observation.

No. 558, F.—In notification of notification No. 551, F., published on pages 710-712 of part I-A of the Gov. G. Gazette (extra), dated 6th December 1910, the following second lots of plague-infested areas and of suspect stations are published:—

A.—PLAQUE-INFESTED AREAS.

I.—In the Madras Presidency.

District.	Taluk.	Village or town.	District.	Taluk.	Village or town.
Madras.	Bellary.	Bellary.	Madurai—cont.	Palaik—cont.	Nakkattappatti.
		Harpanahalli.			Palu town.
	Coimbatore.	Koreyanur.	Madurai.	Calicut.	Pennampatti (Jambhat of Marudhambur).
		Sattipalayam.			Sattipatti (Jambhat of Velur).
Carnataka.	Kallagali.	Vadakkil.	Nilgiris.	Coonoor.	Calicut.
		Alathil.			Coonoor.
	Kallagali.	Doddahallu.	Nilgiris.	Ootacamund.	Willingdon Cantonment.
		Boothahalli.			The Prospect Estate (near Madurai).
	Kallagali.	Karuppalu.	Nilgiris.	Ootacamund.	The Prospect Estate (near Madurai).
		Mallur.			The Prospect Estate (near Madurai).
	Kallagali.	Marudhambur.	Nilgiris.	Ootacamund.	The Prospect Estate (near Madurai).
		Marudhambur.			The Prospect Estate (near Madurai).
	Kallagali.	Marudhambur.	Nilgiris.	Ootacamund.	The Prospect Estate (near Madurai).
		Marudhambur.			The Prospect Estate (near Madurai).
Carnataka.	Kallagali.	Marudhambur.	Nilgiris.	Ootacamund.	The Prospect Estate (near Madurai).
		Marudhambur.			The Prospect Estate (near Madurai).
	Kallagali.	Marudhambur.	Nilgiris.	Ootacamund.	The Prospect Estate (near Madurai).
		Marudhambur.			The Prospect Estate (near Madurai).
	Kallagali.	Marudhambur.	Nilgiris.	Ootacamund.	The Prospect Estate (near Madurai).
		Marudhambur.			The Prospect Estate (near Madurai).
	Kallagali.	Marudhambur.	Nilgiris.	Ootacamund.	The Prospect Estate (near Madurai).
		Marudhambur.			The Prospect Estate (near Madurai).
	Kallagali.	Marudhambur.	Nilgiris.	Ootacamund.	The Prospect Estate (near Madurai).
		Marudhambur.			The Prospect Estate (near Madurai).
Carnataka.	Kallagali.	Marudhambur.	Nilgiris.	Ootacamund.	The Prospect Estate (near Madurai).
		Marudhambur.			The Prospect Estate (near Madurai).
	Kallagali.	Marudhambur.	Nilgiris.	Ootacamund.	The Prospect Estate (near Madurai).
		Marudhambur.			The Prospect Estate (near Madurai).
	Kallagali.	Marudhambur.	Nilgiris.	Ootacamund.	The Prospect Estate (near Madurai).
		Marudhambur.			The Prospect Estate (near Madurai).
	Kallagali.	Marudhambur.	Nilgiris.	Ootacamund.	The Prospect Estate (near Madurai).
		Marudhambur.			The Prospect Estate (near Madurai).
	Kallagali.	Marudhambur.	Nilgiris.	Ootacamund.	The Prospect Estate (near Madurai).
		Marudhambur.			The Prospect Estate (near Madurai).
Carnataka.	Kallagali.	Marudhambur.	Nilgiris.	Ootacamund.	The Prospect Estate (near Madurai).
		Marudhambur.			The Prospect Estate (near Madurai).
	Kallagali.	Marudhambur.	Nilgiris.	Ootacamund.	The Prospect Estate (near Madurai).
		Marudhambur.			The Prospect Estate (near Madurai).
	Kallagali.	Marudhambur.	Nilgiris.	Ootacamund.	The Prospect Estate (near Madurai).
		Marudhambur.			The Prospect Estate (near Madurai).
	Kallagali.	Marudhambur.	Nilgiris.	Ootacamund.	The Prospect Estate (near Madurai).
		Marudhambur.			The Prospect Estate (near Madurai).
	Kallagali.	Marudhambur.	Nilgiris.	Ootacamund.	The Prospect Estate (near Madurai).
		Marudhambur.			The Prospect Estate (near Madurai).
Carnataka.	Kallagali.	Marudhambur.	Nilgiris.	Ootacamund.	The Prospect Estate (near Madurai).
		Marudhambur.			The Prospect Estate (near Madurai).
	Kallagali.	Marudhambur.	Nilgiris.	Ootacamund.	The Prospect Estate (near Madurai).
		Marudhambur.			The Prospect Estate (near Madurai).
	Kallagali.	Marudhambur.	Nilgiris.	Ootacamund.	The Prospect Estate (near Madurai).
		Marudhambur.			The Prospect Estate (near Madurai).
	Kallagali.	Marudhambur.	Nilgiris.	Ootacamund.	The Prospect Estate (near Madurai).
		Marudhambur.			The Prospect Estate (near Madurai).
	Kallagali.	Marudhambur.	Nilgiris.	Ootacamund.	The Prospect Estate (near Madurai).
		Marudhambur.			The Prospect Estate (near Madurai).

[illegible]B. — *Passer* *Passer*

South Africa Singapore Malaysia

Tafelberg.	Vedippatti.	McDonald's	Engae.
Tervaripatti.	Nelam.	Chandley.	West Hill
Dindigul.	Arappan.	Antigon.	Calicut.
Anbaimi.	Thiruvappi.	Coverey.	Kallady.
Kodikkal Road.	Senkarsilam.	Murugan.	Periyar.

Anders and Ruthann Malenka Ballou

Φωτ. α/β. Καρταν.	Μηχαν. Ρολοι	Δελτ. Μεταρ. Οργανισμ.
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The Virgin Soldiers

Company	1	Walther
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3. Persons arriving from the places above mentioned should be required to take out passports. Careful attention should be given to the instructions contained in G.O. No. 613 P., dated 11st May 1936.

Prof. Dr. Günter, November 7, 2018

No. 285-F.—Whereas the Governor in Council is satisfied that there is danger of an outbreak of plague at Kodin in the Kodin Sub of the Arunachal district, of persons from the Mysore State and other parts declared to be infected with plague are permitted to visit that place on the occasion of the annual Brahminism festival of Lokohel Namasimranam :

In exercise of the powers delegated to him under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, the Governor in Council prohibits the attendance at the said festival from 25th to 27th March 1911, inclusive, of persons from the said party.

All persons proceeding to the said festival in contravention of this notification will be turned back.

Statement showing Pague Scientific and Deader is each infant place in the Maternity
Presidency for three weeks ending 3rd December 1910.

[illegible]

Prof. M. Gerson, December 10, 1938

No. VII-P.—Under rule 53 of the Madras Pignus Regulations in force outside the Presidency towns, the Governor in Council hereby declares the Kallikorts (bank in the South Arcot district) to be under observation.

Surf Sci. Geomech., November 30, 2010.

No. 272-P.—In exercise of the powers delegated to him under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1893, the Governor in Council directs that the following attention be made in the Malabar District in Java outside the Presidency town:—

(1) Over the second paragraph of Ro's RP add *and insert the following before the last paragraph* :—

* The authority issuing an exemption certificate under this Rule must affirm that the exemption shall, never not rely the person to whom it is granted but the specified members of his family and public or private school/college actually accompanying him on his travels. This document shall only be issued in cases where the authority concerned is satisfied that there is good ground for the exemption and it shall be subject to the express condition that the person exempted undertake immediately to report to the nearest local authority any case of suspicious illness among those members of his family and those school/college whose names are specified in the certificate. In no case shall the exemption confer immunity from death, loss of the person and effects of an exempted party who has been in immediate contact with a plague patient."

(iii) For the form presented in Appendix A II.B, substitute the following:—

* Positive monodon certificate.

Issue 12/10 P.13

Under National Rule 10 (No one shall designate "I" whose signature is exhibited in the margin),
 it is hereby exempted from the glass passport rules. This exemption will also
 cover the undesignated members of his family, subordinates and servants

Members of the Society

Reaktionen mit aromatischem...

Source	Area
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Name	Age
------	-----

Date of issue:

Number in Father's Register,

Signature of the leaving officer

Collection

President of the Corporation of Madras

² Here enter the applicant's justification for exemption under paragraph 10 of G.O. No. 1019 P., dated 19th September 1983.

Note (F)—The accident will be in Lane throughout the Presidency until resolved by the Collector.

any more of it by any power will result in a complete loss of the right.

If life insurance is not intended to cover the cost of the family, maintenance and support of the person insured, the agreed-upon use of the proceeds will be struck out. The money, in kindred and interest will then be life insurance, and the ordinary tax rules will apply.

3) With verbiage will not exempt us better and the pressure spelled in it from liability to have their presence and chairs is a shock when they have been in meetings and feel with a minor setback.

4) The test results must be confirmed by the house on the next morning. Effect is assessed under the Figure 3b-2c. It is to be noted that these symptoms are due to the health condition of tongue.

(c) The holder of the residence is bound to report immediately to the nearest local authority any case of serious sickness in the house, the person mentioned in the notification is then present, occurring in the house or house to which he or she is presently attached in the certificate issued or people within seven days of the last visit to an infected case. Failure to comply with this decision will render the holder liable to prosecution.

L. DAVIDSON,
Ag. Secretary to Government



THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

No. 50.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 12, 1910. [PART I. C. 100.

Part I-B.—Educational Department.

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NOTIFICATION BY GOVERNMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort St. George, December 12, 1910.

No. 120.—Under the Indian Universities Act, 1904, section 12, the Chancellor of the University of Madras is pleased to appoint Sirpi Hensli Wijesinghe, Esq., to be an Ordinary Fellow of the Madras University.

L. DAVIDSON,
As. Secretary to Government.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTIFICATIONS.

APPOINTMENT.

The Acting Director is pleased to appoint M.K. Sp. M. R. Rajagopal Aiyangar, M.A., Esq., to be Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Coimbatore Range, in the grade of Class 1st, to act as an Assistant of the Mangalore College in the last grade of the Educational Department, Coimbatore branch, with retrospective effect from the 15th July 1910.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, 12th December 1910.

J. H. STONE,
As. Director of Public Instruction.

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS

STANDARD SCHEDULING CERTIFICATE

PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS, MARCH 1911.

Notes.

1. As notified already, the coming Public Examination in connection with the Secondary School Leaving Certificate will be held on Monday the 27th March 1911 and succeeding days.

2. A time-table for the examinations will be published in the *Port St. George Gazette* in February next.

3. A supply of application forms will be sent to headmasters from this office.

4. The vernacular languages through the medium of which the paper in Sanskrit or in Arabic will be answered in the case of pupils bringing up either of those languages, should invariably be specified against "Group C" in column 7 of the application thus - Sanskrit (Sanskrit) or Arabic (Arabic) whatever the vernacular may be.

5. In the case of students who take the prescribed fee must be paid into a Government Treasury, and in the case of schools in Madras into the Bank of Madras. No fee will be received in the Commissioner's office.

The fee should be collected by the headmaster and sent in a lump sum to the Treasury, or to the Bank together with a fee receipt form (filled in) and two sets of the paper, one of which will be retained at the Treasury or at the Bank, and the other signed and returned to the headmaster along with the fee receipt. The latter set together with the fee receipt should then be forwarded to the undersigned with the applications of the pupils.

Copies of forms for fee receipt and list will be sent to headmasters from this office. The list of pupils referred to herein is the one mentioned at page 4 under the heading "Provision for the Public Examination" in the Circular Proceedings of the Director of Public Instruction, dated the 27th May 1910, O. No. 257/10.

6. The fee paid will, in no case whatsoever, be refunded, nor will it be returned for a subsequent examination. Neither will any excess fee that may have been inadvertently paid be returned.

7. A statement showing particulars as to (1) total number of pupils, (2) total number of those for each subject, etc., made out on the form supplied from this office for the purpose, should be sent along with the applications.

8. The applications of all the pupils should be forwarded together by the headmaster, direct to the undersigned, post paid (preferably registered), accompanied and addressed as follows, so that they may reach this office not later than the 30th December next, after which date no applications will be received.

[Applications for admission to the Public Examination (S.E.A.C.), March 1911.]

To the Secretary to the Commissioner for Government Examinations,
Bangalore, Madras, S.W.

From the Headmaster,

..... High School,

Inefficiently stamped packets will not be received.

Headmasters desirous of assuring themselves that the applications sent by them have been received, should enclose an addressed postcard to the respective packets. The postcard should bear the headmaster's address only, and no other writing. Such postcards will be returned to them on due receipt with the "Received" stamp of the office (impressed) upon them. Headmasters who do not receive the postcards within fourteen days of the receipt of the applications should address the undersigned.

9. Applications sent by pupils direct will be rejected; and no "private" candidates will be admitted to the examination.

(By order.)

Order of the Chief, for Govt. Examinations,
Madras, 8th November 1910.

G. MADDOX,
Secretary.

GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS—APRIL 1911

NOTICE REGARDING EXAMINATIONS TO APPEAR.

It is hereby notified that the following candidates for the coming Technical Examinations to be held in April next are required to obtain the previous permission of the Commissioner to apply for admission to the examination—

1. For the Elementary Grades.

(1) Candidates who have passed the late Middle School Examination at the compulsory portion of the late Lower Secondary Examination.

(2) Candidates who have not passed as above but are residing in the Fourth or any higher form in a recognized high school, or who have completed, or are pursuing, or are about to commence their application for admission to the examination a certificate in the school that they are pupils of the Fourth or Fifth Form from the headmaster of the school to which they belong, and in the case of the latter case, a certificate from the head of a recognized college or high school or from an Inspector of the Education Department not below the rank of Sub-Inspector of Education in the district that these pupils have up to or above the level of the Lower Secondary Standard. In the case of candidates, who have completed the Third Form course as pupils of a recognized Lower Secondary school, who have passed the Third Form course, for permission to the Fourth Form, a certificate in that effect from the headmaster of the school attended will be accepted.

IX. For the Intermediate Grade.—

(1) Candidates who have passed the Matriculation Examination or the compulsory portion of the late Upper Secondary Examination.

(2) Candidates who have not passed each one but have passed the Elementary Examination in the particular subjects for which they wish to appear.

X. For the Advanced Grade.—

Candidates who have passed the Matriculation Examination or the compulsory portion of the late Upper Secondary Examination.

[Note.—Candidates for the Advanced Examination in any subject who have not passed the late specified course shall apply for the necessary previous permission even though they may have passed the Intermediate Examination in that subject.]

XI. For any grade.—(Exceptional Candidates at Advanced.)—

(1) Employees under Government, Local Boards, Municipal Councils, Municipal Councils, Municipal Councils, etc., who do not possess the required General Education qualifications but are required to give in any way of the subjects included in the syllabus, provided they submit along with their applications for admission to the examination a certificate* from the head of the office in which they are employed to the effect that they are required to give in that subject, the grade being specified in the certificate.

(2) On subjects who do not possess the required General Education qualifications but are required to give in any way of the subjects included in the syllabus for a particular grade or were was permitted to come up for a particular subject and for a particular grade, provided that they are appearing in the same subject and for the same grade, and that in the former case, they give in their applications for admission to the examination a certificate* from the head of the office in which they are employed to the effect that they are required to give in that subject, the grade being specified in the certificate, and in the latter case, the number and date of the order of the Government granting them permission.

(3) Pupils of a recognized Technical school or class, provided—

(a) they are certified by the head of the institution to which they belong as having completed the prescribed course in the subject and for the grade, and

(b) the school or class is recognized by the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, for that subject and grade.

2. All other candidates who do not come under any of the above heads should obtain the previous permission of the Government and should accordingly submit their applications for permission to do so before the 15th January next in the annexed form, submitting along with each application a certificate* from the head of a recognized college or high school, or an English high school of the Educational Department not below the rank of Sub-Inspector in regard to their general education, attainments and another certificate* from a recognized person in the office that their knowledge of the proficiency in French and Greek taken up in the standard of the grade for which they wish to appear. This application should be made not later than 15th January. No special notice of the form will be available.

*The certificate should be submitted in original and well under circumstances to be stated.

Form of Application for permission to appear for the Government Technical Examination.

1. Name of applicant.
 2. Occupation or position at present, or representative held by him.
 3. Age.
 4. General Education: Last passed, if any, with date and page of the Certificate.
 5. Technical subjects (with grade) already passed in, if any, with date and page of the Certificate.
 6. Highest form of high school or college, and name of school.
 7. Technical subjects (with grade) for which permission is sought.
 8. Address—full.
 Section.
 Date.

Signature of Applicant

(1) (Form of Certificate to be signed by the head of a recognized college or high school, or an English high school of the Educational Department not below the rank of Sub-Inspector in regard to their general education, attainments and another certificate* from a recognized person in the office that their knowledge of the proficiency in French and Greek taken up in the standard of the grade for which they wish to appear.)

I hereby certify that the general education attainments of the applicant are up to the standard of the _____ Form.

Signature

Date _____

Designation (in full)

(2) (Form of Certificate to be signed by a recognized person, that is, by one who is professionally qualified or has made a special study of the technical subjects and is accordingly, by his knowledge and attainments, competent.)

I hereby certify that the knowledge possessed by the applicant of the technical subjects specified in column 7 above is up to the standard of the grade for which permission is sought.

Signature

Date _____

Designation (in full)

(2) General and special qualifications, examinations passed, etc.

(By order.)

G. MADDOX,
Secretary.

GOVERNMENT MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS—JANUARY 1911.

Candidates for the Examinations in Animal Physiology (Intercollegiate Grade) and Hygiene (Intermediate Grade) to be held in January 1911 are informed that the written examination will be conducted in the order of time and subjects shown in the following table:—

[*J. A.*—The place of examination for the written test will be the Senate House, Chesham, Madras.]

Days	Hours	Subjects.
III.		
Saturday, 24th January ..	10 a.m. to 12 noon	Hygiene—1st. predicate—first paper.
Thursday, 24th January ..	2 p.m. to 4 p.m.	Hygiene—Intermediate—second paper.
	4 p.m. to 6 p.m.	Animal Physiology—Intermediate.

2. The arrangements made for the conduct of the *Oral and Practical* examinations will be notified in due season.

Paper with form	Subjects.	Time of examination.	Place of examination.	Hours of commencement of examination.	Hours of termination of examination.
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FOR ALL CANDIDATES.

At Madras.

Hygiene ..	Intermediate ..	10	12
Animal Physiology ..	Intermediate ..	14	16

3. Candidates are informed that a copy of the annual list will be posted at the entrance to the examination hall a day or two before the examination and that they will be expected to learn their personal number from this list.

4. Attention is drawn to the following rules:—

(1) No candidate will be allowed to enter the examination room unless he wears a clean and decent dress, and, in all cases where good manners require it, a suitable covering for the head, and will be allowed to keep his shoes on unless they are shoes of English pattern, and socks and trousers are also clean.

No candidate suffering from any contagious disease will be admitted to the examination room.

(2) No candidate will be allowed to quit the examination room on any day until the expiration of half an hour from the time fixed for the commencement of the examination, and candidates arriving after the expiration of that half hour will not be admitted.

(3) No candidate will be allowed to re-enter the examination room during the hours of examination after once quitting it, nor to leave the room without finally giving up his answer papers.

(4) Any candidate detected in speaking to, or in any way communicating with, any other candidate will be at once removed from the room and the circumstances reported to the Commissioner.

(5) Any candidate suspected of having had assistance in any kind is liable to have his candidature cancelled and also to be debarred from appearing again for any of the examinations under the control of the Commissioner for such term of years as the Commissioner may think fit; or, if the Commissioner is not satisfied on any return whatever as to the truthfulness of his denial, he may be required to undergo a re-examination of some future date to be fixed by the Commissioner on request or on any of the subjects of the examination for which he is prepared, his name or failure being determined on the basis of such re-examination.

(6) No candidate will, in any event, be allowed to take into the examination room ink, paper, books, rule, or a watch, or any other article, or any aid in the solution of the question, or having recourse to any unfair practice, will be removed from the room and the circumstances reported to the Commissioner. Candidates will, however, be allowed the use of mathematical instruments for drawing figures or solving lines.

(7) Candidates whose names are not in the printed list furnished by the Superintendent must submit a written declaration through the Superintendent, giving full particulars in regard to themselves including their names and furnish such evidence as may be possible of their having applied for admission to the examination at the proper time and paid the prescribed fees. The names of persons of such candidates will not be valued unless it is clear that the absence of their names is due to no fault of theirs.

(8) A candidate having completed his paper will run from his seat and remain standing until the Superintendent takes his answer papers. Any candidate wishing to ask any question of the Superintendent will pause the same course, but will in no event leave his place.

(9) Any answer paper and any aid which the candidate takes will remain closed until he is called.

(10) Candidates will not be allowed to take any papers, except their question papers, out of the examination room.

(11) Candidates are forbidden to tear up papers or to throw ink or papers on the floor. All "spoil papers, etc." should be left on the desk where the candidate has been writing.

(By order.)

Officer of the Exam. for Short Examinations,
Madras, 24th December 1910

G. NADAR,
Secretary.

**SCHHEME OF EXAMINATION FOR TEACHERS' CERTIFICATE UNDER ARTICLE
46 OF THE CODE OF REGULATIONS FOR EUROPEAN SCHOOLS.**

Monday, 19th December 1910. [10 a.m. to 1 p.m.—Art of Teaching.
2-50 p.m. to 5 p.m.—School Management.

1. The following are the places of examination—
Bengaluru and Mysore Candidates—St. Joseph's College, Bangalore.
Saparambaeni—The Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Bangalore.
Mafay candidates—Thyagaraja High School, Mafay.
Saparambaeni—Sub-Assistant Inspectors of their Schools, Ceded Districts, Coimbatore.
Ootacamund—Kannan's Central Girls' High School.
Tumacotum—Hardsman's, Donker's Memorial School.
2. All the rules and regulations governing public examinations will be applicable to these examinations also.

Mysore, 18th December 1910.

R. LITTLEHALLS, B.A.,
Inspector of European and Donker's Schools.

UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The Mathematics Examination of 1911 will be held in Madras in addition to the places mentioned in the notification, dated 16th November 1910, published in the *Port St. George Gazette*.

(By order.)

Senate House, 20th December 1910.

F. DEWHURRY, B.A., LL.B.,
Registrar.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION OF 1911.

It is hereby notified that Book II of Ovid's *Fasti*, one of the textbooks in Latin, prescribed for the above examination, need not be studied.

(By order.)

Senate House, 24th December 1910.

F. DEWHURRY, B.A., LL.B.,
Registrar.

B.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, SESSION I (MATHEMATICS), 1911.

It is hereby notified that the examination in French I (Mathematics) of the B.A. Degree Examination of 1911 will commence on the date fixed by the Regulations, viz., on Monday the 16th April 1911, but that the fourth day of the examination will be on Tuesday the 18th day in consequence of the intervening days from the 15th to the 17th, both days inclusive, being *festi non* under Regulation 105.

(By order.)

Senate House, 19th December 1910.

F. DEWHURRY, B.A., LL.B.,
Registrar.

His Excellency the Governor of the University of Madras approves, under section 4, clause (b), of the Indian Universities Act, 1904 (VIII of 1904), of the election of the following two persons as University Professors of the University, who were elected by Registered Graduates of an election held under section 7 (1) of the Act at the Senate House on the 16th day of December 1910:—

The Hon. Mr. T. V. Subramanyam, B.A., M.A.
Mr. Mr. K. Venkatasubramanyam, B.A., LL.B.

(By order of His Excellency the Governor.)

F. DEWHURRY, B.A., LL.B.,
Registrar.

Senate House, 18th December 1910.

His Excellency the Governor of the University of Madras approves, under section 4, clause (1), of the Indian Universities Act, 1904 (VIII of 1904), of the election of the following two persons as Ordinary Professors of the University, who were elected by the Faculty of Arts at an election held under section 7 (1) of the Act, at the Senate House on the 16th day of December 1910:—

The Hon. W. Madhav, B.A., M.A.
Mr. Mr. B. Venkatasubramanyam, B.A., LL.B.

(By order of His Excellency the Governor.)

F. DEWHURRY, B.A., LL.B.,
Registrar.

Senate House, 18th December 1910.

**EX-STUDENTS OF GOVERNMENT TRAINING SCHOOL, CUDALORE,
SOUTH ARKOT DISTRICT.**

Managers at large of the institutions, in which the ex-students whose descriptions will be given below are employed, are requested to address the undersigned with a view to the due fulfilment of the bonds executed by them while under training in the Government Training School, Cudalore:—

Serial number	Project number	Name	Name and occupation of parent or sponsor	Headquarters	Year in service of project		Grade for which awarded	School in which last completed	Degree the conferring institution	Remarks
					1	2				
1	62	R. Nakagawa Tokuo	Knowledge Chemist, agriculture	Tokyo, Japan	1902	14	Primary	Kenneth K. R. High School, Chicago	B. S. 1914	
2	62	J. Masuda Ryo	J. M. Ishihara Natsuhiro chemist, police official	Tokyo, Japan	1910		Do.	W. L. R. High School, Chicago	B. S. 1914	
3	61	P. Sengoku Junzo	Police Inspector, Vice-consul	Tokyo, Japan	1910		Do.	W. L. R. High School, Chicago	B. S. 1914	
4	62	S. Nakagawa Tokuo	Police Inspector, Vice-consul	Tokyo, Japan	1910		Do.	W. L. R. High School, Chicago	B. S. 1914	
5	60	K. Nakagawa Tokuo	Police Inspector, Vice-consul	Tokyo, Japan	1910		Do.	W. L. R. High School, Chicago	B. S. 1914	
6	61	H. Nakagawa Tokuo	Police Inspector, Vice-consul	Tokyo, Japan	1910		Do.	W. L. R. High School, Chicago	B. S. 1914	
7	61	P. Nakagawa Tokuo	Police Inspector, Vice-consul	Tokyo, Japan	1910		Do.	W. L. R. High School, Chicago	B. S. 1914	
8	60	K. Nakagawa Tokuo	Police Inspector, Vice-consul	Tokyo, Japan	1910		Do.	W. L. R. High School, Chicago	B. S. 1914	
9	61	P. Nakagawa Tokuo	Police Inspector, Vice-consul	Tokyo, Japan	1910		Do.	W. L. R. High School, Chicago	B. S. 1914	
10	61	P. Nakagawa Tokuo	Police Inspector, Vice-consul	Tokyo, Japan	1910		Do.	W. L. R. High School, Chicago	B. S. 1914	
11	61	P. Nakagawa Tokuo	Police Inspector, Vice-consul	Tokyo, Japan	1910		Do.	W. L. R. High School, Chicago	B. S. 1914	
12	61	P. Nakagawa Tokuo	Police Inspector, Vice-consul	Tokyo, Japan	1910		Do.	W. L. R. High School, Chicago	B. S. 1914	
13	61	P. Nakagawa Tokuo	Police Inspector, Vice-consul	Tokyo, Japan	1910		Do.	W. L. R. High School, Chicago	B. S. 1914	
14	61	P. Nakagawa Tokuo	Police Inspector, Vice-consul	Tokyo, Japan	1910		Do.	W. L. R. High School, Chicago	B. S. 1914	
15	61	P. Nakagawa Tokuo	Police Inspector, Vice-consul	Tokyo, Japan	1910		Do.	W. L. R. High School, Chicago	B. S. 1914	
16	61	P. Nakagawa Tokuo	Police Inspector, Vice-consul	Tokyo, Japan	1910		Do.	W. L. R. High School, Chicago	B. S. 1914	
17	61	P. Nakagawa Tokuo	Police Inspector, Vice-consul	Tokyo, Japan	1910		Do.	W. L. R. High School, Chicago	B. S. 1914	
18	61	P. Nakagawa Tokuo	Police Inspector, Vice-consul	Tokyo, Japan	1910		Do.	W. L. R. High School, Chicago	B. S. 1914	
19	61	P. Nakagawa Tokuo	Police Inspector, Vice-consul	Tokyo, Japan	1910		Do.	W. L. R. High School, Chicago	B. S. 1914	
20	61	P. Nakagawa Tokuo	Police Inspector, Vice-consul	Tokyo, Japan	1910		Do.	W. L. R. High School, Chicago	B. S. 1914	
21	61	P. Nakagawa Tokuo	Police Inspector, Vice-consul	Tokyo, Japan	1910		Do.	W. L. R. High School, Chicago	B. S. 1914	
22	61	P. Nakagawa Tokuo	Police Inspector, Vice-consul	Tokyo, Japan	1910		Do.	W. L. R. High School, Chicago	B. S. 1914	
23	61	P. Nakagawa Tokuo	Police Inspector, Vice-consul	Tokyo, Japan	1910		Do.	W. L. R. High School, Chicago	B. S. 1914	
24	61	P. Nakagawa Tokuo	Police Inspector, Vice-consul	Tokyo, Japan	1910		Do.	W. L. R. High School, Chicago	B. S. 1914	
25	61	P. Nakagawa Tokuo	Police Inspector, Vice-consul	Tokyo, Japan	1910		Do.	W. L. R. High School, Chicago	B. S. 1914	
26	61	P. Nakagawa Tokuo	Police Inspector, Vice-consul	Tokyo, Japan	1910		Do.	W. L. R. High School, Chicago	B. S. 1914	
27	61	P. Nakagawa Tokuo	Police Inspector, Vice-consul	Tokyo, Japan	1910		Do.	W. L. R. High School, Chicago	B. S. 1914	
28	61	P. Nakagawa Tokuo	Police Inspector, Vice-consul	Tokyo, Japan	1910		Do.	W. L. R. High School, Chicago	B. S. 1914	
29	61	P. Nakagawa Tokuo	Police Inspector, Vice-consul	Tokyo, Japan	1910		Do.	W. L. R. High School, Chicago	B. S. 1914	
30	61	P. Nakagawa Tokuo	Police Inspector, Vice-consul	Tokyo, Japan	1910		Do.	W. L. R. High School, Chicago	B. S. 1914	
31	61	P. Nakagawa Tokuo	Police Inspector, Vice-consul	Tokyo, Japan	1910		Do.	W. L. R. High School, Chicago	B. S. 1914	
32	61	P. Nakagawa Tokuo	Police Inspector, Vice-consul	Tokyo, Japan	1910		Do.	W. L. R. High School, Chicago	B. S. 1914	
33	61	P. Nakagawa Tokuo	Police Inspector, Vice-consul	Tokyo, Japan	1910		Do.	W. L. R. High School, Chicago	B. S. 1914	
34	61	P. Nakagawa Tokuo	Police Inspector, Vice-consul	Tokyo, Japan	1910		Do.	W. L. R. High School, Chicago	B. S. 1914	
35	61	P. Nakagawa Tokuo	Police Inspector, Vice-consul	Tokyo, Japan	1910		Do.	W. L. R. High School, Chicago	B. S. 1914	
36	61	P. Nakagawa Tokuo	Police Inspector, Vice-consul	Tokyo, Japan	1910		Do.	W. L. R. High School, Chicago	B. S. 1914	
37	61	P. Nakagawa Tokuo	Police Inspector, Vice-consul	Tokyo, Japan	1910		Do.	W. L. R. High School, Chicago	B. S. 1914	
38	61	P. Nakagawa Tokuo	Police Inspector, Vice-consul	Tokyo, Japan	1910		Do.	W. L. R. High School, Chicago	B. S. 1914	
39	61	P. Nakagawa Tokuo	Police Inspector, Vice-consul	Tokyo, Japan	1910		Do.	W. L. R. High School, Chicago	B. S. 1914	
40	61	P. Nakagawa Tokuo	Police Inspector, Vice-consul	Tokyo, Japan	1910		Do.	W. L. R. High School, Chicago	B. S. 1914	
41	61	P. Nakagawa Tokuo	Police Inspector, Vice-consul	Tokyo, Japan	1910		Do.	W. L. R. High School, Chicago	B. S. 1914	
42	61	P. Nakagawa Tokuo	Police Inspector, Vice-consul	Tokyo, Japan	1910		Do.	W. L. R. High School, Chicago	B. S. 1914	
43	61	P. Nakagawa Tokuo	Police Inspector, Vice-consul	Tokyo, Japan	1910		Do.	W. L. R. High School, Chicago	B. S. 1914	
44	61	P. Nakagawa Tokuo	Police Inspector, Vice-consul	Tokyo, Japan	1910		Do.	W. L. R. High School, Chicago	B. S. 1914	
45	61	P. Nakagawa Tokuo	Police Inspector, Vice-consul	Tokyo, Japan	1910		Do.	W. L. R. High School, Chicago	B. S. 1914	
46	61	P. Nakagawa Tokuo	Police Inspector, Vice-consul	Tokyo, Japan	1910		Do.	W. L. R. High School, Chicago	B. S. 1914	
47	61	P. Nakagawa Tokuo	Police Inspector, Vice-consul	Tokyo, Japan	1910		Do.	W. L. R. High School, Chicago	B. S. 1914	
48	61	P. Nakagawa Tokuo	Police Inspector, Vice-consul	Tokyo, Japan	1910		Do.	W. L. R. High School, Chicago	B. S. 1914	
49	61	P. Nakagawa Tokuo	Police Inspector, Vice-consul	Tokyo, Japan	1910		Do.	W. L. R. High School, Chicago	B. S. 1914	
50	61	P. Nakagawa Tokuo	Police Inspector, Vice-consul	Tokyo, Japan	1910		Do.	W. L. R. High School, Chicago	B. S. 1914	
51	61	P. Nakagawa Tokuo	Police Inspector, Vice-consul	Tokyo, Japan	1910		Do.	W. L. R. High School, Chicago	B. S. 1914	
52	61	P. Nakagawa Tokuo	Police Inspector, Vice-consul	Tokyo, Japan	1910		Do.	W. L. R. High School, Chicago	B. S. 1914	
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56	61	P. Nakagawa Tokuo	Police Inspector, Vice-consul	Tokyo, Japan	1910		Do.	W. L. R. High School, Chicago	B. S. 1914	
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59	61	P. Nakagawa Tokuo	Police Inspector, Vice-consul	Tokyo, Japan	1910		Do.	W. L. R. High School, Chicago	B. S. 1914	
60	61	P. Nakagawa Tokuo	Police Inspector, Vice-consul	Tokyo, Japan	1910		Do.	W. L. R. High School, Chicago	B. S. 1914	
61	61	P. Nakagawa Tokuo	Police Inspector, Vice-consul	Tokyo, Japan	1910		Do.	W. L. R. High School, Chicago	B. S. 1914	
62	61	P. Nakagawa Tokuo	Police Inspector, Vice-consul	Tokyo, Japan	1910		Do.	W. L. R. High School, Chicago	B. S. 1914	
63	61	P. Nakagawa Tokuo	Police Inspector, Vice-consul	Tokyo, Japan	1910		Do.	W. L. R. High School, Chicago	B. S. 1914	
64	61	P. Nakagawa Tokuo	Police Inspector, Vice-consul	Tokyo, Japan	1910		Do.	W. L. R. High School, Chicago	B. S. 1914	
65	61	P. Nakagawa Tokuo	Police Inspector, Vice-consul	Tokyo, Japan	1910		Do.	W. L. R. High School, Chicago	B. S. 1914	
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68	61	P. Nakagawa Tokuo	Police Inspector, Vice-consul	Tokyo, Japan	1910		Do.	W. L. R. High School, Chicago	B. S. 1914	
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71	61	P. Nakagawa Tokuo	Police Inspector, Vice-consul	Tokyo, Japan	1910		Do.	W. L. R. High School, Chicago	B. S. 1914	
72	61	P. Nakagawa Tokuo	Police Inspector, Vice-consul	Tokyo, Japan	1910		Do.	W. L. R. High School, Chicago	B. S. 1914	
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75	61	P. Nakagawa Tokuo	Police Inspector, Vice-consul	Tokyo, Japan	1910		Do.	W. L. R. High School, Chicago	B. S. 1914	
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85	61	P. Nakagawa Tokuo	Police Inspector, Vice-consul	Tokyo, Japan	1910		Do.	W. L. R. High School, Chicago	B. S. 1914	
86	61	P. Nakagawa Tokuo	Police Inspector, Vice-consul	Tokyo, Japan	1910		Do.	W. L. R. High School, Chicago	B. S. 1914	
87	61	P. Nakagawa Tokuo	Police Inspector, Vice-consul	Tokyo, Japan	1910		Do.	W. L. R. High School, Chicago	B. S. 1914	
88	61	P. Nakagawa Tokuo	Police Inspector, Vice-consul	Tokyo, Japan	1910		Do.	W. L. R. High School, Chicago	B. S. 1914	
89	61	P. Nakagawa Tokuo	Police Inspector, Vice-consul	Tokyo, Japan	1910		Do.	W. L. R. High School, Chicago	B. S. 1914	
90	61	P. Nakagawa Tokuo	Police Inspector, Vice-consul	Tokyo, Japan	1910		Do.	W. L. R. High School, Chicago	B. S. 1914	
91	61	P. Nakagawa Tokuo	Police Inspector, Vice-consul	Tokyo, Japan	1910		Do.	W. L. R. High School, Chicago	B. S. 1914	
92	61	P. Nakagawa Tokuo	Police Inspector, Vice-consul	Tokyo, Japan	1910		Do.	W. L. R. High School, Chicago	B. S. 1914	
93	61	P. Nakagawa Tokuo	Police Inspector, Vice-consul	Tokyo, Japan	1910		Do.	W. L. R. High School, Chicago	B. S. 1914	
94	61	P. Nakagawa Tokuo	Police Inspector, Vice-consul	Tokyo, Japan	1910		Do.	W. L. R. High School, Chicago	B. S. 1914	
95	61	P. Nakagawa Tokuo	Police Inspector, Vice-consul	Tokyo, Japan	1910		Do.	W. L. R. High School, Chicago	B. S. 1914	
96	61	P. Nakagawa Tokuo	Police Inspector, Vice-consul	Tokyo, Japan	1910		Do.	W. L. R. High School, Chicago	B. S. 1914	
97	61	P. Nakagawa Tokuo	Police Inspector, Vice-consul	Tokyo, Japan	1910		Do.	W. L. R. High School, Chicago	B. S. 1914	
98	61	P. Nakagawa Tokuo	Police Inspector, Vice-consul	Tokyo, Japan	1910		Do.	W. L. R. High School, Chicago	B. S. 1914	
99	61	P. Nakagawa Tokuo	Police Inspector, Vice-consul	Tokyo, Japan	1910		Do.	W. L. R. High School, Chicago	B. S. 1914	
100	61	P. Nakagawa Tokuo	Police Inspector, Vice-consul	Tokyo, Japan	1910		Do.	W. L. R. High School, Chicago	B. S. 1914	

Office of the Inspector of Schools, Sixth Circle,
Tanjore, 25th November 1933.

T. O. HODGES,
Ag. Inspector of Schools, West Creek.

15 STUDENTS OF GOVERNMENT TRAINING SCHOOL, TANJORE

Ministers or Heads of the Institution in which the individuals whose names are given below are employed are requested to address the undersigned with a view to the disbursement of the funds allotted by them while under training in the Government Training School, Mysore:—

No.	Name	Name and designation of school or institution.	Mother's name and village	Age	Year of leaving	Grade for which promoted.	School in which last completed.	Expenditure (in Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	B. Vishalakshi	Patel's Film ..	Elhawal ..	1911-12	1911-12	Primary.	Patel's, Bhandal School, Talwada, Rajpipla District.	Rs. 2 0 0
2	B. Lakshminarayana Pillai	Theravada Film ..	Manakshala, Talwada.	19	1911	Do.	National Talwada School, Rajpipla District.	16 4 3
3	J. Jeyarathnam	Theravada Film ..	Manakshala, Talwada.	19	1911	Do.	Patel's, Bhandal School, Talwada, Rajpipla District.	13 1 18
4	S. Vallabhaiah	Theravada Film ..	Theravada, Talwada.	19	1911	Do.	Patel's, Bhandal School, Talwada, Rajpipla District.	13 1 18
5	M. H. Gopalan	Theravada Film ..	Theravada, Talwada.	19	1911	Secretary.	Patel's, Bhandal School, Talwada, Rajpipla District.	13 1 18

Office of the Inspector of Schools, Fifth Circle,
Tanjore, Mad. November 1911

T. G. MOUTON,
Sy. Inspector of Schools, North Carolina

EX-STUDENTS OF GOVERNMENT TRAINING SCHOOL, CHITTOOR,
NORTH ANDHRA DISTRICT

Managers or heads of the institutions, to which the individuals whose descriptions will be given below are employed, are requested to address the undersigned with a view to the due fulfilment of the heads created by them, while under training in the Government Training School, Chennai. —

[illegible]

Office of the Inspector of Schools, P.W.D. Circle,
Calcuttore. 23rd November 1918.

H. D. KISSLAU,
Director of School Fish Club

INSTRUMENTAL

Typist candidates who have come out successful in the Government Minor Secondary Engineering Examination (Intermediate Grade) held in June 1959 are requested to apply to the office for their certificate.

The addresses and names should be legibly written.

Office of Sanitary Commissioner, Mexico,
15th November 1910.

S. RAJAPUNDRAM, Manager and Director,
The Electricity Commission for Madras.

VADASCI.

Applicants are invited from the United Malaysians whose optional language is Telugu. For the post of First Assistant Master in the Board Lower Secondary School at Coimbatore on No. 30-1-38 (Biam/3) see notice.

James Earl Ray, Trial Board's Office,
Camp M. L. S. 100, Nov. 1945.

S. ANASTASAKIS, Athens, Greece

Applicants from Massachusetts and N.A.'s who can write a neat hand are needed for the Fourth Clerk's place in the Office of the Inspector of State Schools, Central Division. The salary of the incumbent is \$4,500—\$1—35. Those who are over 25 years need not apply.

Office of Inspector of Guild Schools, Central Circle,
Madras, 6th December 1910

P. F. PARSONS,
As. Lecturer of Greek, Alameda, Central Isl.

WANTED: A Mahomedan Teacher for the Government Mahomedan Girls' School, Mysore, on Rs. 4 per mensem. The applicant should be of about 20 years of age. Applications will be received up to the 31st inst.

Spur Truck Road, Hymora, Montana,
20th December 1962.

Dr. KENNETH
As. Assistant Inspector of Schools, Madras Govt. Service.



THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE

Published by Authority.

No. 50.]

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 13, 1910. [Price, 4 annas.

Part III.—Miscellaneous Notifications.

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		Madras District Report	
		Madras District Report	
		Madras District Report	
		Table of receipts and disbursements of the Madras District for the month of October 1910.	

APPOINTMENTS, LEAVE OF ABSENCE, &c.

JUDICIAL.

Promotions.—The following grade promotions of District Magistrate have been ordered by the High Court:—

PROMOTIONS.

With effect from 1st July 1910.

M.R. Ry. Pillayarajam Narayana Rao Nagesa Gera, B.A., B.L., to be District Magistrate, Third Grade.

With effect from 21st September 1910.

M.R. Ry. Marudacharyar Subrahmanya Aiyar Viswagopal Aiyar Arangal, B.A., B.L., to be District Magistrate, Third Grade.

High Court of Judicature, Madras.

21st December 1910.

Promotions.—The following promotions of District Magistrate have been ordered by the High Court:—

With effect from 1st July 1910.

1. During the employment of M.R. Ry. Arack Ramaswami Venkatasubramanian as temporary Subordinate Judge:—

With effect from 1st July 1910.

M.R. Ry. Janakiah Nambiar, N. Subrahmanya Pillai Arangal, B.A., B.L., to be District Magistrate, First Grade, via Mr. F. J. de Souza promoted.

M.R. Ry. Arumugam Aiyar Subrahmanya Aiyar Arangal, B.A., B.L., to be District Magistrate, Second Grade, via M.R. Ry. G. Ananthaswamy Aiyar Arangal promoted.

M.R. Ry. Chakraborty Subrahmanya Aiyar Venkateswara Aiyar Arangal, B.A., B.L., to be District Magistrate, Third Grade, via M.R. Ry. P. Narayana Rao Nagesa promoted.

II. During the employment of M.R.By. Tanjore Sundar Aiyar Aravagal as Temporary Subordinate Judge.—

With effect from 27th September 1910.

M.R.By. Tirumalar Swaminatha Thiyaagaraja Aiyar Aravagal, s.a., s.l., to be District Munsif, First Grade, vide M.R.By. S. Ranganatha Mudaliar Aravagal promoted.

M.R.By. Tennalar Thyagaraja Rameshchandra Aiyar Aravagal, s.a., s.l., to be District Munsif, Second Grade, vide M.R.By. J. Sundaramma Reddy Aravagal promoted.

High Court of Judicature, Madras.

15th December 1910.

Provisional.—The following provisions of District Munsifs have been ordered by the High Court:—

PURAMANGALAM.

With effect from 26th July 1910.

M.R.By. Subramangalam Rameswami Aiyar Kanchana Aiyar Aravagal, s.a., s.l., to be District Munsif, fourth grade (on probation for two years under Rule (vi) of the Madras Provincial Civil Service Rules).

Sec. 300-100.

With effect from 27th September 1910.

M.R.By. Nodaganti Narayanaiah Parthala Gura, s.a., s.l., to be District Munsif, fourth grade.

Acting.

During the absence on privilege leave of M.R.By. Tirumalar Swaminatha Thiyaagaraja Aiyar Aravagal.—

With effect from 26th October 1910.

M.R.By. Subramangalam Choudappa Aiyar Rameswami Aiyar Aravagal to act as District Munsif, second grade;

M.R.By. Chidambaram Venkateswarar Krishnaswami Aiyar Aravagal, s.a., s.l., to act as District Munsif, third grade.

Appointment.—The following appointment of a District Munsif has been ordered by the High Court:—

M.R.By. Kalpathy Anantha Krishna Aiyar Swaminatha Aiyar Aravagal, acting Deputy Tahsildar of Tanjavur, is appointed to act as District Munsif of Tanjavur in the Arcot District, during the absence on privilege leave of M.R.By. K. A. Rameswami Aiyar Aravagal or until further orders.

High Court of Judicature, Madras.

15th December 1910.

H. D. C. KELLY,

Registrar.

BOARD OF REVENUE.

SALT, ARMS AND CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

Leave.—In modification of the privilege leave for two months granted to Mr. William Arthur Robert Lewis Evans, Assistant Inspector, in notification published on page 1520, Part II of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 25th October 1910, he is granted, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, privilege leave for one month and twenty-eight days from 15th November 1910.

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue).

Chennai, 4th December 1910.

H. A. E. VERNON,

Secretary.

FOREST.

Leave.—Mr. E. M. Crothers, Ranger, Third Grade, Changanassery district, is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from date of relief.

Leave.—M.R.By. E. T. Jagannathan Row, Ranger, Upper Subordinate District, is granted privilege leave for two and a half months from date of relief.

Madras, 2nd December 1910.

Confirmation.—The Board of Revenue has been pleased to accede to the confirmation of Subadar Ranganatha Kaida, B. Venkateswami Naidu and P. Lakshmana Chetti as Sub-grade Rangers with effect from 15th November 1910.

15th November 1910.

A. W. LUSHINGTON,
Governor of Forests, Southern Circle.

Extension of Leave.—The one month's privilege leave granted to M.R.By. V. Jagannathan Pillai, Acting Ranger, Fourth Grade, Changanassery district, from 26th September 1910 in this office Service Order No. 165 of 1910 is extended by two months, *viz.*, up to 25th December 1910 inclusive.

T. P. PEARE,

As. Commissioner of Forests, Central Circle.

Madras, 2nd December 1910.

Public Works.

Posting.—M.R. By. Ramasubramaniam Ramasubramaniam Aiyar Rajangan, Aiyar, B.A., B.S. Over-
seer, West Circle, with previous, is, as return from leave, posted to special duty in connection with the
Kutai Waterways Project under the Superintending Engineer on Special duty. To report himself to
the Superintending Engineer at Malina.

C. A. SMITH,
As. Chief Engineer, P.W.D.

Madison, 4th December 1818.

Leave.—M.R.R. M. A. Yerkutunana Ajur, Overman, First Grade, temporary sick, Nellore Division, is granted one month's privilege leave under article 210, Civil Service Regulations, in consideration of Christmas holidays.

Transfer.—Temporary Upper Subordinate P. V. Kreiss Algor is transferred from Elida Western Division to the Elida Central Division.

This transfer carries with it a fee of 10 francs per

W. J. J. HOWLEY,
Superintending Engineer, II Circle

Revised, 15th December 1950

License.—M. R. Ry. R. Sureswathan Ayyappal, B.A., B.A., Temporary Engineer, is granted, under Civil Service Regulations, articles 743 (a) and 784, privilege leave for two months and fifteen days from the 2nd January 1934 or date of relief.

Posting—M. H. E. J. Lakshmi Sundaram Mettaya, Supervisor, to hold charge of the Forests and sub-division of the Timarnoli division during the absence of M. H. E. B. Saravanan Aravali on leave and to return to the Tank Reservoirs branch division thereafter.

Cambridge, 5th December 1940.

GENERAL NOTIFICATIONS

TABLE 10.10 (continued)

Under section 6 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1919, it is hereby notified, for the information of all concerned, that, about the month of July 1919, the treasures mentioned below were found by Nandipapayyaiah Ramesh of Badger dam, Nellore district, Calicut taluk, Malabar district, while digging in Melanchalathi area of the said dam and forest:-

Description of property.		Estimated value.
1.	One bronze water-pipe about 2 palms in weight ..	1.00
2.	Do 7 do ..	1.00
3.	Do 2 palms in weight ..	1.00
4.	One broken lamp of bronze about 12 palms in weight ..	1.00
5.	One hanging lamp of bronze about 12 palms in weight ..	1.00
6.	Do 8 do ..	1.00
7.	One specimen of bronze about 1 palm in weight ..	1.00
8.	Do 3 do ..	1.00
9.	One bronze handle about 12 palms in weight ..	1.00
10.	One bronze spoon about 1 palm in weight ..	1.00
11.	A copper vessel about 8 centhes in weight in which the above articles were held.	52 12 6
12.	A copper vessel about 7 centhes in weight which acted as lid ..	1.00
13.	One bronze handle about 1 palm in weight ..	1.00

All persons claiming the treasure or any portion thereof was directed to appear personally or by agent before the Governor of Malabar at Calicut on the 20th April 1911 at 2 P.M. and establish their claim.

Malabar Collector's Office, Calcutta,
24th December 1816.

R. E. WOOD,
As. Geol.

It is hereby notified under section 6 of Act VI of 1878 that, on the 26th August 1910, the treasure described below was found in survey field No. 504, along ground purchased of 217 alienation village, Madanachand, taluk, Chingleput district, by (1) Khamali, (2) Chann Kolanda, (3) Maragan, (4) Demacora, (5) Achya, and (6) Arangan (brothers of the village) :—

Description	Actual weight	Apparent values		
		10.0	12.0	14.0
100% polyethylene, 0.10 mm. thickness ¹⁰	1.42	1.42	1.42	1.42

All parties claiming the said to name or post thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Chingleput at his office at Burdwan on Monday the 1st May 1911 in order that the matter before named may be heard and determined according to law.

Chingdeput District Collector's Office,
Saidpur, 7th December 1916

L. VISENT,
As. Colono

MARITIME COMMERCIAL

Tables showing the Deaths and Deaths registered in the Mortality Commission containing 26,000 inhabitants and upwards for the week ending 4th November 1920.

Municipalities.	Population according to the Census of 1911.	MALES										FEMALES										Total Deaths per 1,000 of population for week.				
		Deaths					Total Deaths					Deaths					Total Deaths									
		Cholera.	Enteric fever.	Measles.	Scarlatina.	Croup.	Cholera.	Enteric fever.	Measles.	Scarlatina.	Croup.	Cholera.	Enteric fever.	Measles.	Scarlatina.	Croup.	Cholera.	Enteric fever.	Measles.	Scarlatina.	Croup.					
Madras ..	197,961	11	65	4	..	..	80	34	51	..	..	89	34	51	..	..	1	10	2	..	..	13	34.5	35.0
Tamilnadu ..	191,721	7	70	12	..	..	87	42	69	..	..	49	41	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	15	35.1	35.4
Coimbatore ..	70,961	2	25	..	..	..	27	22	47	4	..	34	10	..	..	..	5	3	..	..	..	25	35.7	35.7
Salem ..	70,921	1	16	..	..	..	17	8	24	..	..	47	10	..	..	..	7	9	4	..	..	27	35.7	35.7
Kanniamman ..	58,473	4	42	1	..	..	47	39	44	..	..	47	11	..	..	..	8	13	..	..	..	24	36.0	36.1
Belur ..	55,217	2	22	13	1	..	38	24	64	..	..	46	4	1	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	19	36.1	36.1
Tanjore ..	51,670	2	38	1	..	..	40	34	69	4	..	44	3	..	..	..	3	4	..	..	..	24	36.2	36.2
Kanniamman ..	51,150	3	36	10	..	..	49	36	45	4	..	39	17	..	..	..	1	2	2	..	..	35	36.3	36.3
Coimbatore ..	50,890	4	23	1	..	..	27	27	54	1	..	31	10	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	32	36.4	36.4
Cuddalore ..	52,216	1	31	2	..	..	34	24	48	..	..	36	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	39	36.5	36.5
Coimbatore ..	49,090	5	47	1	..	..	53	25	81	..	..	52	..	..	..	..	8	3	2	..	..	64	36.6	36.6
Coimbatore ..	46,161	..	41	..	..	..	34	15	41	..	..	35	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	40	36.7	36.7
Palghat ..	41,177	2	39	4	..	..	47	12	59	..	..	47	1	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	54	36.8	36.8
Madurai ..	44,109	12	13	7	..	..	28	14	38	12	3	41	3	..	..	..	5	3	..	..	..	56	36.9	36.9
Coimbatore ..	45,182	..	19	7	..	..	24	13	36	..	..	35	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	40	37.0	37.0
Tamilnadu ..	40,892	..	29	2	..	..	31	13	44	3	..	34	1	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	38	37.1	37.1
Tamilnadu ..	40,140	..	27	9	..	..	34	15	51	..	..	38	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	42	37.2	37.2
Tamilnadu ..	38,513	3	20	..	..	..	27	15	42	1	..	28	3	..	..	..	..	7	3	..	..	34	37.3	37.3
Madurai ..	39,507	1	50	7	..	..	58	32	90	..	..	59	6	..	..	..	2	10	3	..	..	64	37.4	37.4
Coimbatore ..	41,408	..	54	1	..	..	57	19	76	..	..	60	1	..	..	..	6	1	..	..	..	67	37.5	37.5
Coimbatore ..	37,370	..	50	..	..	..	50	15	65	..	..	54	2	..	..	..	6	8	..	..	..	68	37.6	37.6
Madurai ..	33,521	..	18	5	..	..	6	7	25	..	..	59	3	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	8	37.7	37.7
Madurai ..	32,040	..	11	8	..	..	6	9	24	..	..	58	3	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	8	37.8	37.8
Madurai ..	30,533	3	25	15	..	..	39	20	59	1	..	60	6	..	..	..	5	1	1	..	..	68	37.9	37.9
Madurai ..	30,416	..	18	6	..	..	24	11	35	..	..	6	7	1	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	64	38.0	38.0
Madurai ..	28,248	5	9	..	..	..	6	4	19	4	11	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	20	38.1	38.1
Madurai ..	27,363	1	8	3	..	..	6	4	10	..	7	7	4	..	..	..	..	1	7	1	..	3	18.6	20.6
Madurai ..	27,411	1	8	6	..	..	7	8	15	..	1	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	20.6	20.6
Madurai ..	26,340	4	20	5	..	..	19	10	29	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	5	4	..	..	..	8	40.3	40.3
Madurai ..	25,932	1	12	..	..	..	6	7	19	..	16	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	3	21.2	21.2
Madurai ..	25,270	1	9	..	..	..	11	3	18	..	6	10	..	..	..	..	..	13	2	1	..	3	36.9	36.9
Madurai ..	24,180	5	11	2	..	..	8	10	19	2	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	8	27.9	28.6
Madurai ..	18,594	3	5	3	3	5	6	6	19	2	1	9	3	8	11	..	..	2	3	..	..	8	39.0	39.0
Total ..	1,97,621	76	786	163	3	..	1,036	505	1,036	67	700	166	7	106	562	699	5	12	80	131	174	39	6	360	18.0	23.0

Office of Sanitary Commissioner, Madras,
20th December 1920.

S. BALASUNDARAM, Manager and Assistant,
Office of Sanitary Commissioner, Madras.

Return showing the Bursts and Deaths registered in the Muziris District of the Madras Province containing 35,000 inhabitants and upwards for the week ending 11th November 1910.

No.	Municipalities	Population according to the Census of 1901	BIRTHS.										DEATHS.										Large over 1,000 in Population and above																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
			Class.					Times Reported.					Class.			Total Deaths.			Causes of Death.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
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Registers showing the BIRTHS and DEATHS registered in the Municipalities of the Madras Provinces containing 25,000 inhabitants and upwards for the week ending 15th November 1914.

Description.	Population according to the Census of 1901.	BIRTHS.										DEATHS.														Totals per 1,000 population per year.					
		Sex.				Tough Races.						Caste.				Tough Races.						Causes of Death.									
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Rate.	M.	F.	Total.	Rate.	M.	F.	Total.	Rate.	M.	F.	Total.	Cholera.	Small Pox.	Fever.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Scalds.	Other.						
Madras ..	103,881	50	50	100	32	53	55	108	35	55	55	110	35	55	55	110	1	1	4	8	8	1	1	1	1	14	27.0	29.0			
Trichinopoly ..	94,221	12	12	24	31	43	44	87	32	43	44	87	32	43	44	87	1	1	3	6	6	1	1	1	1	1	19	20.3	20.7		
Coimbatore ..	70,951	4	15	19	26	35	31	33	14	30	33	33	14	30	33	33	1	1	3	6	6	1	1	1	1	1	19	26.5	26.5		
Kolam ..	70,871	1	1	2	14	13	13	27	1	14	13	27	1	14	13	27	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	19	18.8	17.1	
Kanyakumari ..	50,673	3	31	34	31	12	12	24	3	24	3	24	3	24	3	24	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	19	22.0	22.0	
Tanjore ..	58,240	1	18	19	4	17	14	34	1	14	1	14	1	14	1	14	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	19	22.0	22.0	
Tamilnadu ..	57,879	5	65	70	11	23	28	51	5	28	5	28	5	28	5	28	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	19	22.0	22.0	
Madurai ..	57,490	1	27	28	10	20	18	38	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	19	22.0	22.0	
Cuddalore ..	57,218	1	32	33	11	25	20	35	1	20	1	20	1	20	1	20	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	19	22.0	22.0	
Chennai ..	56,094	1	29	30	11	18	15	33	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	19	22.0	22.0	
Canniyar ..	46,344	1	41	42	11	18	20	42	1	20	1	20	1	20	1	20	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	19	22.0	22.0	
Palani ..	46,177	1	19	20	13	12	12	24	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	19	22.0	22.0	
Madurai ..	45,566	1	15	16	11	15	15	30	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	19	22.0	22.0	
Tamilnadu ..	45,192	1	10	11	11	10	10	20	1	10	1	10	1	10	1	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	19	22.0	22.0	
Tamilnadu ..	40,882	1	10	11	11	10	10	20	1	10	1	10	1	10	1	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	19	22.0	22.0	
Tamilnadu ..	40,468	1	10	11	11	10	10	20	1	10	1	10	1	10	1	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	19	22.0	22.0	
Tamilnadu ..	39,543	1	10	11	11	10	10	20	1	10	1	10	1	10	1	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	19	22.0	22.0	
Tamilnadu ..	38,567	1	10	11	11	10	10	20	1	10	1	10	1	10	1	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	19	22.0	22.0	
Tamilnadu ..	41,698	1	10	11	11	10	10	20	1	10	1	10	1	10	1	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	19	22.0	22.0	
Tamilnadu ..	37,379	1	10	11	11	10	10	20	1	10	1	10	1	10	1	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	19	22.0	22.0	
Tamilnadu ..	35,921	1	10	11	11	10	10	20	1	10	1	10	1	10	1	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	19	22.0	22.0	
Tamilnadu ..	35,640	1	10	11	11	10	10	20	1	10	1	10	1	10	1	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	19	22.0	22.0	
Tamilnadu ..	30,633	1	10	11	11	10	10	20	1	10	1	10	1	10	1	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	19	22.0	22.0	
Tamilnadu ..	30,114	1	10	11	11	10	10	20	1	10	1	10	1	10	1	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	19	22.0	22.0	
Tamilnadu ..	26,683	1	10	11	11	10	10	20	1	10	1	10	1	10	1	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	19	22.0	22.0	
Tamilnadu ..	27,989	1	10	11	11	10	10	20	1	10	1	10	1	10	1	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	19	22.0	22.0	
Tamilnadu ..	27,811	1	10	11	11	10	10	20	1	10	1	10	1	10	1	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	19	22.0	22.0	
Tamilnadu ..	26,582	1	10	11	11	10	10	20	1	10	1	10	1	10	1	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	19	22.0	22.0	
Tamilnadu ..	27,992	1	10	11	11	10	10	20	1	10	1	10	1	10	1	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	19	22.0	22.0	
Tamilnadu ..	28,378	1	10	11	11	10	10	20	1	10	1	10	1	10	1	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	19	22.0	22.0	
Tamilnadu ..	25,682	1	10	11	11	10	10	20	1	10	1	10	1	10	1	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	19	22.0	22.0	
Tamilnadu ..	18,589	1	10	11	11	10	10	20	1	10	1	10	1	10	1	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	19	22.0	22.0	
Total ..	1,446,341	51	785	836	8	338	448	886	12	822	104	926	117	1,010	31	18	122	127	128	50	8	207	35.7	36.4							

Office of Sanitary Commissioner, Madras,
15th December 1914.

* Returns not yet received

S. BALASUBRAMANIAM, *Manager and Assistant,*
Office of Sanitary Commissioner, Madras.

JUDICIAL NOTIFICATIONS.

UNCLAIMED DOCUMENTS.

Notice is hereby given that parties having any claims to the undermentioned documents lying in deposit for more than three years in the City Clerk's Office, Madras, are hereby required to appear before the said Clerk and establish their claims thereto on or before the 31st January 1911 or that the motion of the High Court will be obtained for sending such deposits to Government on the 15th February ensuing, —

Number of doc- uments.	Names of parties.		Nature of document deposited.	By whom deposited.	When deposited.	Amount in deposit.
	Plaintiff or petitioner.	Defendant or respondent.				
Q.S. 319 of 1896 (F.P. 18 of 1901)	T. Theodorsson Clerk.	Kathakali Am- mal.	Indeposited.	K. Rangasamy Naidu, petitioner.	18th Sept. 1899.	Rs. 4. 7. 180 12 1
Q.S. 343 of 1906 (Q.O. 13 of 1906)	A. Srinivas Master.	Pennamp Master and others.	Deem vacant.	Pennamp Naid, third defendant.	2nd Jan. 1904.	41 12 9
Q.O. 3228 of 1906 (Q.S. 18 of 1906)	P. A. D. Gouda	G. Arathimay and another.	Indeposited.	F. Theodorsson, Madras, petitioner.	14th April 1906.	208 8 3
Q.N. 318 of 1906	G. Ranganay Madras.	E. Srinivas Alwar and another.	Deem vacant.	G. Ranganay Madras, petitioner.	15th Nov. 1901.	88 0 0
Q.O. 4032 of 1906 (Q.S. 30 of 1903)	S. Pandy Row	E. Gouda Row and another.	Indeposited.	K. Rangasamy Row, peti- tioner.	10th April 1906.	50 6 4
Q.O. 1473 of 1906 (F.P. 15 of 1902)	K. Balakrish- na	Vaidyanathan and another.	Do	T. Theodorsson, peti- tioner.	24th April 1905.	12 4 1
Q.O. 154 of 1906 (Q.S. 147 of 1906)	Alwarum Row	Krishnamoorthy and another.	Deem vacant.	Krishnamoorthy, petitioner.	12th April 1905.	2 4 0
Q.S. 347 of 1906 (F.P. 215 of 1903)	E. Srinivas Chett and another.	E. Srinivas Chett and another.	Indeposited.	K. A. Rangasamy Chett, petitioner.	18th Jan. 1905.	75 12 8
Q.O. 328 of 1906 (F.P. 204 of 1903)	M. Ranganay- am.	G. Srinivas Madras and others.	Do	S. Srinivasam Madras, petitioner.	12th Sept. 1905.	107 0 7
Q.S. 113 of 1907	Amirthalinga and others.	Mangunay Madras and others.	Deem vacant.	Amirthalinga, Amal, petitioner.	20th Sept. 1905.	1 0 0
Q.S. 318 of 1906 (Q.S. 204 of 1903)	G. Theodorsson Chett and another.	F. Theodorsson's Madras, and another.	Deem vacant.	F. Theodorsson's Madras, petitioner.	26th Oct. 1905.	0 0 0
Q.O. 155 of 1906 (F.P. 312 of 1903)	Shankar Madas and another.	Goudalinga Goudalinga and another.	Indeposited.	Krishnamoorthy Naidu, petitioner.	4th Oct. 1905.	4 12 9
Q.S. 348 of 1906 (Q.S. 204 of 1903)	Devaraja Madras and another.	Devaraja Madras and another.	Deem vacant.	Devaraja Madras, peti- tioner.	26th Oct. 1905.	4 12 8
Q.S. 36 of 1907 (Q.S. 281 of 1903)	G. Ranganay Madras	G. Ranganay Madras and others.	Indeposited.	G. Ranganay's Chett, petitioner.	24th Oct. 1905.	273 4 2
Q.O. 3673 of 1906 (F.P. 312 of 1903)	Krishnamoorthy and another.	Krishnamoorthy and another.	Do	V. Krishnamoorthy, peti- tioner.	11th Oct. 1905.	7 2 2
Q.O. 297 of 1906 (F.P. 418 of 1903)	S. Theodorsson Chett and another.	G. Srinivas Chett and another.	Do	S. Theodorsson, peti- tioner.	12th Nov. 1905.	15 12 8
Q.S. 364 of 1906 (Q.S. 420 of 1903)	Amirthalinga	Krishnamoorthy and another.	Do	Krishnamoorthy, peti- tioner.	Do.	1 0 0
Q.S. 39 of 1907 (F.P. 424 of 1903)	Srinivas Madras and another.	P. Theodorsson Madras and others.	Deem vacant.	P. Theodorsson, peti- tioner.	19th Dec. 1905.	49 12 8
Q.O. 4037 of 1907 (F.P. 427 of 1903)	Goudalinga and another.	Krishnamoorthy and another.	Indeposited.	F. Theodorsson, Amal, petitioner.	2nd Jan. 1906.	1 12 8

Number of will or petition.	Status of parties.		Nature of the amount deposited.	By whom deposited.	When deposited.	Amount in Deposit.
	Plaintiff or petitioner.	Defendant or respondent.				
O.S. 301 of 1906. (J.P. 298 of 1907.)	Mrs. Mildred Walter (plaintiff) by her next friend Mrs. H. Stannard.	Mr. Edward Walter and others.	Sole proceeds.	H. B. Kivier, Broom Sally, plaintiffs.	22nd Jan. 1906.	Rs. 1, 000 118 0 1
O.S. 302 of 1906. (J.P. 299 of 1907.)	E. Mangiah Chetti.	K. Koodiah Chetti and another.	Cash.	E. Mangiah Chetti, plaintiff.	26th Jan. 1906.	46 2 8
S.C. 10360 of 1905. (J.P. 296 of 1907.)	Mahomed Ghouse Sah.	Mahomed Ghouse Sahabur and another.	Subproceeds.	Mahomed Abdul Khader Sah, plaintiff.	2nd Feb. 1906.	100 0 0
O.S. 307 of 1907.	Mahomed Ghouse Sah.	Prod. Sah. Karem.	Cash.	Mahomed Ghouse Sah, plaintiff.	10th Feb. 1906.	2 12 0

City Civil Court, Madras,
25th Dec. 1910.

G. V. KUMARASAMI SASTRI,
City Civil Judge.

LIST OF DOCUMENTS LIES UNCLAIMED IN THE OFFICE OF THE
SUB-REGISTRAR OF WEST MADRAS

Date and date of registration or release.	Book and document number.	Nature and value.	Plaintiff.	Defendant.	Name of party who should take back the document.
19th August 1909.	Book I. 3754	Agreement to sell for Rs. 7,400	S. A. Desampala Naidu	Murakavala Anand.	Desampala Anand.
4th December 1909.	2442	Lease for 2000 years at an annual rent of Rs. 125 and advance Rs. 50.	Syed Mahomed Sahib.	Siddonsa Chetty	Syed Mahomed Sahib.
31st January 1910.	31	Mortgage with possession for Rs. 125.	Mudaliar	Devasagayam Sahib.	Devasagayam Sahib.
2nd Jan.	32	Lease for two years at an annual rent of Rs. 84.	Do.	Do.	Do.
26th March 1910.	264	Agreement to sell for Rs. 7 ...	Tiruvengadam Pillai.	Mahomed Koodiah Sahib.	Tiruvengadam Pillai.
17th June 1910.	118	Sale for Rs. 110	D. Rajagopal	Vasudeva Rao	D. Rajagopal.

N.B.—A list of A. 1 will be held for sale weekly of documents for every fifteen days or part thereof after the
first three days from the date of registration or release. Documents other than wills being retained for over two years
will be destroyed under section 44 of the Indian Registration Act, 1908.

Sub-Registrar's Office, West Madras,
26th December 1910.

S. KRISHNAN CHARIAN,
Sub-Registrar.

NOTIFICATION.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL having with the previous sanction of His Excellency the
Governor-General in Council sanctioned the establishment of two Additional District Munsifs' Courts
for the Kaimosi District for next year, the High Court hereby directs under sections 8 and 11 of the
Madras Civil Courts Act, III of 1873, as amended by Act XXI of 1880, that the said Courts shall be
opened on 1st January 1911 and shall hold their sittings at Nannampar and Tannuk respectively and
shall be styled "the Court of the Additional District Munsif of Nannampar" and "the Court of the
Additional District Munsif of Tannuk" respectively and shall have local jurisdictions throughout the
Nannampar and Tannuk Munsifs respectively but shall take cognizance only of such suits and applications
as may by general or special order be transferred to them from time to time by the District Judge
of Kaimosi.

The High Court further directs that during the time the said Courts are held at Nannampar and
Tannuk respectively the Courts of the present District Munsifs of Nannampar and Tannuk shall be
styled respectively "the Court of the District Munsif of Nannampar" and "the Court of the
District Munsif of Tannuk".

High Court of Judicature, Madras,
14th December 1910.

H. D. C. BEILLY,
Acting.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS.

IN INSOLVENCY.

Notice is hereby given that orders have been made by this Court adjudging the persons hereunder mentioned insolvent, and vesting the estates and effects of the said insolvents in J. R. S. BRANSON, Esquire, the Official Assignee of the Court; and all persons indebted to the said insolvents, or who have any of their estates and effects, are hereby required forthwith to pay or deliver the same to the said Official Assignee:—

Number of petition.	Date of presentation.	Name, address and description of insolvent.	Date of adjudication.	Date of public account or of insolvency.
218 of 1910	15th Nov. 1910.	R. Shank Iyengar Esq., gentleman, residing at No. 6, River Street, Madras.	19th Dec. 1910.	19th Dec. 1910.
219 of 1910	Do.	M. G. Ramana, an Assistant in the District Assistant Quarter's Office, Madras, residing at No. 12, Vardhana Pillai Street, San Thomas, Mylapore, Madras.	Do.	19th Dec. 1910.

Insolvency Office, Madras,
19th December 1910.

J. R. ATKINSON,
Deputy Registrar.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS AT MADRAS.

In pursuance of orders of this Court made in the matter of the undermentioned insolvent debtors and respectively dated 21st day of November 1910, it is ordered that the said insolvents be personally discharged under the provisions of the Act 112, Victoria, Chapter 112, in respect of all the debts mentioned in their schedules:—

Number.	Name of insolvent.	Date of discharge.
41 of 1910	Chelvan Thayar Esq.	21st Nov. 1910.
54 of 1910	Palanah Pillai.	Do.
161 of 1910	T. Mahalingam Mudali, T. Kannappa Mudali and T. Mahalingam Mudali.	Do.
202 of 1910	Kalyanasam Thangarajah Chetty.	Do.
21 of 1910	Tiruv. Rajah, Insulinthan Chetty.	Do.
27 of 1910	Albert Srinivasan.	Do.
218 of 1910	Alvan Srinivasan Esq.	Do.

Official Assignee's Office, Madras,
19th December 1910.

J. R. S. BRANSON,
Official Assignee.

INSOLVENCY PETITIONS.

No. 4 of 1910 in the COURT OF THE SUBORDINATE JUDGE OF SOUTH MALABAR, CALCUT.

Chelvanthayar Mahalingam Esq. of Kanchi amaram, Chelvanthayar Mudali,
Collected Salak. Petitioner.
Palat Arathilamma and forty-two others Co-petitioners.

Notice, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1897, is hereby given that the above-mentioned petitioner has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent and that his petition is posted on 26th January 1911 for hearing.

Subordinate Judge's Court of South Malabar,
Calicut, 10th December 1910.

K. EMBICHUNNI NAIR,
Subordinate Judge.

No. 2 of 1910 in the COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE OF SOUTH MALABAR, CALCUT.

Thiruvalluvar Mahalingam Esq. of Kanchi amaram, Thiruvalluvar Mudali,
Thiruvalluvar Mudali Petitioner.
K. Ram Nair and thirty-three others Co-petitioners.

Under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1897, notice is hereby given that the above-mentioned petitioner has applied to this Court to be declared an insolvent and that his petition is posted on 26th January 1911 for hearing.

District Court of South Malabar,
Calicut, 6th December 1910.

A. C. DUTT,
District Judge.

No. 5 of 1910 IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE OF SOUTH MALABAR, CALICUT.

M. V. Krishna Pillai and K. Appadurai Pillai	Petitioner.
S. Subbalingam Chetty, younger brother Moyappa Chetty, R. Achappappa Chetty and C. Rameswamy Chetty	Counter-petitioner.

Notice is hereby given, under section 12 of Act III of 1907, that the above petitioners have applied to this Court to adjudicate counter-petitioners (who were carrying on a joint banking business at Palghat under the name and style of M. R. M.) insolvents and that the application stands posted for hearing on 10th January 1911 and also that Mr. N. R. Srinivas Aiyar, First-grade Pleader, Palghat, has been appointed interim-cum-regular pending the order of adjudication.

District Court of South Malabar,
Calicut, 23rd December 1910.

A. C. DUTT,
District Judge.

No. 9 of 1910 IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE OF SOUTH MALABAR, CALICUT.

Palackottai Goriada Menon of Thiruvalluvar and domas, Kozhikode	Petitioner.
Vasanthakuttyalal Fetti, merchant, Nagercoil, Calicut, and 35 others	Counter-petitioner.

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2, section 12, Act III of 1907, that the above petitioner has put in a supplementary petition in this Court to be adjudicated as insolvent and that the 10th day of January 1911 is fixed for the hearing thereof.

District Court of South Malabar,
Calicut, 12th December 1910.

A. C. DUTT,
District Judge.

No. 1 of 1910 IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, CHINGAPOUR.

P. S. Ramaswami Chettyar	Petitioner (Creditors)
Small Sahib and others	Respondents

Notice is hereby given that the above-named petitioner P. S. Ramaswami Chettyar, merchant, residing at No. 12, Carol Merchant Street, Madras, has presented an application under section 11, clause 2 of Act III of 1907, to the Court of the District Judge of Chingapour to declare 1 to 9 respondents firm by name "P. Raja Manna Sahib and Sons", insolvents, and so the necessary proceedings under the Act had that the said petition is posted to 17th of January 1911 for hearing and all objections will be heard on that date.

District Court, Chingapour,
24th Dec. 1910.

H. A. RANGA CHARIYAR,
Magt. Court Field for the petitioner.

No. 6 of 1910 IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, COLOMBO.

In the matter of *Mandallipuri Mahesh Sahi of Jelepur Chennamallipatti, Colliyah taluk—Debtor.*

Notice is hereby given that the above petition has been put in, in this Court praying that the debtor above named may be adjudged insolvent.

Hearing 23rd December 1910.

District Court, Colompo,
12th December 1910.

M. GEORGE,
District Judge.

No. 6 of 1909 IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, KOTTAI.

Pallepattu Piddappa and Pallepattu Pyleppa	Petitioner.
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Notice is hereby given that the above-named petitioners of Boowala have presented a petition to be declared insolvents, and that the same is posted to 25th January 1911 for hearing.

District Court, Kottai, Madras,
24th December 1910.

T. A. COUSINSIDDER,
Asst. District Judge.

No. 1 of 1910 IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE OF MAYAVARAM, KANDIANNAH.

Srinivas Aiyar	Petitioner.
Ragupathi Pothayachi and nine others	Creditors (Counter-petitioner).

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that Srinivas Aiyar, son of Krishna Aiyar residing Madras Vakar, Elayath taluk, within the jurisdiction of the District of Mayavaram, Tanjore district, has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted to 10th January 1911.

First-grade Judge's Court of Mayavaram,
Kandianah, 7th December 1910.

G. KRISHNASWAMI ROW,
Bachelor's Judge.

No. 6 of 1916 (U.S. No. 424 of 1916) IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, MADRAS.

Begari Pathi Ahmad Petitioner.
Ginsela Theopala Reddi Respondent.

Notice is hereby given under clause 2 of section 15 of Act III of 1907 that Begari Pathi Ahmad, son of Ghossein Sahib, 35 years, Mohammedan. Trader and landholder, residing at Madai of Veysipud taluk of Coimbatore district, has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent and his application is fixed to 20th January 1917 for hearing.

Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader on the said date.

District Magistrate's Court, Madras,
24th December 1916.

B. RAMA RAU,
District Magistrate.

No. 40 of 1916 (No. 8 of 1916 of the 20th of the District Magistrate, Madras)
IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, MADRAS.

(1) Matha Pandithan, son of Venkatesh's Pandithan, residing at Dindigul,
(2) Kattai Pandithan, son of 1st petitioner, residing at Dindigul,
(3) Hanumanth Pandithan, son of 1st petitioner, residing at Dindigul, Petitioners.
O. R. Karthappa Karanthar and eighteen others Creditors.

Notice is hereby given, under clause (7), section 15 of Act III of 1907, that the petitioners above named who are alleged insolvents by this Court on 20th November 1916.

District Magistrate's Court, Madras,
24th December 1916.

T. S. RAMASWAMY AYYANGAR,
Official Receiver.

No. 6 of 1906 (OF THE FILE OF THE DISTRICT MAGISTRATE'S COURT, MADRAS) IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, MADRAS.

In the matter of *Viswanathachari*.

Viswanathachari Petitioner.
Mangayammar and two others Counter-petitioners.

Notice is hereby given, under clause (7) of section 15 of Act III, 1907, that Viswanathachari, son of Vadamalar, residing at Maragampalathur, Mayavaram taluk, Tanjore district, was adjudged insolvent by this Court on 20th November 1905.

District Magistrate's Court, Mayavaram,
24th December 1916.

F. V. RAMACHANDRA AYYAR,
District Magistrate.

No. 12 of 1906 IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, NORTH ARCO.

In the matter of *Hussain Sahib*.

Hussain Sahib, son of Amir Sahib, Lahori, landowner and trader, residing
at Pallikonda of Valluvar taluk Petitioner.

Under section 15 (7) of the Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907, it is hereby notified that an order of adjudication was made by this Court on the above matter on 20th November 1916.

District Court, North Arcot,
7th December 1916.

K. C. MANAVEDAN SAHA,
District Judge.

No. 11 of 1910 IN THE COURT OF THE SUPERIOR JUDGE, THE MAGISTRATE, COIMBATORE.

In the matter of *T. M. D. Ramiah*, residing at Melukal, Coimbatore—*Judgment-debtor*.

Notice is hereby given that the judgment-debtor above named has applied to this Court praying that he may be adjudged insolvent. Hearing 24th January 1917.

Superior Judge's Court, the Magistrate, Coimbatore,
7th December 1916.

J. C. FERNANDEZ,
Superior Judge.

No. 3 of 1916 (No. 3 of 1916 of the 20th of the District Judge, Madras)
IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, MADRAS.

In the matter of *Raja Gurusai alias Chidambaram Gurusai alias Raja Gurusai alias Chidambaram Gurusai*—*Petitioner*.

Panditharavayyan Thevar and six others Creditors.

Notice is hereby given, under clause (7), section 15 of Act III of 1907, that Raja Gurusai alias Chidambaram Gurusai, son of Sankara Gurusai, residing at Hosur, the petitioners here named, was adjudged insolvent by this Court on 20th November 1916.

District Judge's Court, Madras,
24th December 1916.

T. S. RAMASWAMY AYYANGAR,
Official Receiver.

No. 8 of 1910 IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MURDER, RAJAM.

Manner Chetti and Chakrapani Chetti	.. .. .	Petitioner.
Goviada Chetti and nine others	.. .. .	Counter-petitioner.

Notice is hereby given that one Manner Chetti alias Chakrapani Chetti, son of U. A. Subramanyam Chetti, residing at Shervappett, Rajam, has filed an application to be declared himself an insolvent and all persons claiming to be his creditors and wishing to oppose the application may appear before this Court at 10 a.m. on the 4th January 1911 and state their objections.

District Munsif's Court, Rajam,
8th December 1910.

T. A. NARASIMHA CHARIAR,
District Munsif.

No. 17 of 1910 IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MURDER, RAJAM.

Marappa Pillai	.. .. .	Petitioner.
Patna Kallidhar and six others	.. .. .	Counter-petitioner.

Notice is hereby given that one Marappa Pillai, son of Palkurandy Pillai, residing at Shervappett, Rajam town, has filed an application to be declared himself an insolvent and all persons claiming to be his creditors and wishing to oppose the application may appear before this Court at 10 a.m. on the 4th January 1911 and state their objections.

District Munsif's Court, Rajam,
8th December 1910.

T. A. NARASIMHA CHARIAR,
District Munsif.

No. 2 of 1910 IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MURDER, SHOLINGHUR.

S. N. Abdul Khader Sahib	.. .. .	Petitioner.
T. A. K. Kallidhar Muddana Marudhar and others	.. .. .	Counter-petitioner.

Notice, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, is hereby given that S. N. Abdul Khader Sahib, son of Nader Sahib, residing at Akkavaram, Wallaj taluk, has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted to 2nd January 1911 for hearing.

Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear in this Court either in person or by pleader on the said date.

District Munsif's Court, Sholinghur,
29th November 1910.

J. SUNDARAMANA RAO,
District Munsif.

No. 4 of 1910 (No. 9 of 1910 ON THE FILE OF THE DISTRICT MURDER, KONDAROTAM)
IN THE COURT OF THE OFFICIAL RECEIVER, TANJORE.

V. Gopala Aiyangar	.. .. .	Petitioner.
T. S. Narayanaswami and others	.. .. .	Respondents.

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2, section 14 of Act III of 1907, that V. Gopala Aiyangar, son of Ranga Aiyangar, residing at Upathoor Street, Kumbakonam, the petitioner above named, was adjudged insolvent on 3rd December 1910 by this Court.

Official Receiver's Court, Tanjore,
5th December 1910.

G. S. KRISHNAMACHARIAR,
Official Receiver.

No. 6 of 1910 IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MURDER, TANJORE.

Subbiah Venkayya, son of Ramaswamy of Sillanatham, Tenkasi taluk	Petitioner.
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Notice is hereby given that the abovesaid petitioner has applied to this Court to be declared insolvent and that the petition is posted to 29th January 1911 for hearing. Anybody that wishes to oppose that petition may appear in person or by pleader on that date.

District Munsif's Court, Tanjore,
7th December 1910.

G. G. SOMAYAJULU,
District Munsif.

No. 95 of 1910 (No. 2 of 1910, SUP-COURT, TRINCOMALEE) IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, TRINCOMALEE.

In the matter of R. Ramasami Raju.

R. Ramasami Raju Petitioner.
M. Marayyan Kanyaka and eight others Opponents.

Notice is hereby given, under clause 7 of section 16 of Act III of 1902, that Ramasami Raju, son of Ramasami Raja of Simanajagaram, residing at Vaddupakkal, Trincomalee Cotta, Trincomalee taluk, the petitioner above named, was adjudged insolvent by this Court on the 2nd December 1909.

District Judge's Court, Trincomalee,
2nd December 1910.

F. A. GOPALAN,
Official Receiver.

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, TRINCOMALEE.

Notice is hereby given, that Subramanian Madhavan, son of Kathammal Madhavan, residing at South Chikka Street, Trincomalee, Trincomalee taluk, has been adjudged by this Court to be an insolvent (vide order no. 115, No. 7 of 1909, dated 29th November 1909).

District Court, Trincomalee,
2nd December 1910.

C. G. BYNCKER,
District Judge.

No. 13 of 1910 IN THE COURT OF THE SUBORDINATE JUDGE, TRINCOMALEE.

Subbappa Madhavan, son of Marayyan Madhavan, residing at Perumbakkur,
Trincomalee taluk Petitioner.
Jeeba Perumal Madhavan and eight others Opponents.
(Sister).
(Children).

Notice is hereby given, that the petitioner above named, has applied to this Court to be adjudged an insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing to 18th January 1911.

Subordinate Judge's Court, Trincomalee,
2nd December 1910.

A. NAMASWAMI SASTRIAN,
Temp. Subordinate Judge.

No. 10 of 1910 IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, TRINCOMALEE.

Mahomed Sharafudeen Sahib, son of Mahomed Paripathan Sahib, residing at Chinnakara Road, Trincomalee Fort, Trincomalee taluk.
Ibrahim Kuttar and six others Opponents.

Notice is hereby given, under clause 7 of section 12 of Act III of 1902, that the above-named petitioner has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing to the 9th January 1911.

Any creditor wishing to oppose the said application may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader on the said date.

District Judge's Court, Trincomalee,
2nd December 1910.

C. V. VISVANATHA SASTRI,
District Judge.

No. 12 of 1910 IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, TRINCOMALEE.

Gajalaxa Sengulath, son of Gajalaxa Venkatesahapathi Sengulath,
residing at Warier, Trincomalee taluk Petitioner.
Thandian V. Sengulath and eleven others Opponents.

Notice is hereby given, under clause 7 of section 12 of Act III of 1902, that the above-named petitioner has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing to the 9th January 1911.

Any creditor wishing to oppose the said application may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader on the said date.

District Judge's Court, Trincomalee,
2nd December 1910.

C. V. VISVANATHA SASTRI,
District Judge.

NOTICE

It is hereby notified that, as the matter regarding the estate of the personal property of one Chinnakara Subramanian of Nidamakkala who is said to have left her husband and lived alone and died intestate on 28th April 1909 in Cankoy will come up for hearing at 11 a.m., on the 21st day of January 1911 before this Court, all persons claiming interest in the said property should attend this Court on that day to represent their claims.

Temporary Subordinate Judge's Court,
Trincomalee, 2nd December 1910.

A. S. ANASTHANATHA MIAZ,
Subordinate Judge.

FINANCIAL NOTIFICATIONS.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE BANK OF MADRAS FOR THE WEEK
ENDING 12TH DECEMBER 1910.

Liabilities			Assets		
	Rs.	A. P.		Rs.	A. P.
Capital paid up	80,00,000	0 0	Government Securities	78,94,750	12 0
Reserve Fund	48,00,000	0 0	Other authorized investments	10,70,070	0 0
Public Deposits at			Loans on Government and other		
Bank Office .. Rs. 85,21,238	9 2		authorized securities	5,86,48,435	36 0
Public Deposits at	65,54,200	0 0	Accounts of and for Government and		
Banks .. Rs. 30,69,000	7 4		other authorized securities	5,18,64,100	12 0
Other Deposits at Bank Office and			Bills discounted and purchased	5,15,00,070	0 0
Branches	9,70,69,000	11 9	Advances with other banks	15,71,000	0 0
Bank Post Bill receivable	1,00,140	0 0	Pollion	98,100	15 0
Borrowings	8,90,000	1 10	Dead Stock	5,68,000	10 0
			Savings	10,700	0 0
			Treasury	8,94,000	0 0
				8,99,18,000	36 0
			Cash and Currency Notes at Bank Office		
			and Branches	5,00,00,000	12 10
Total	7,76,50,000	2 10	Total	7,76,50,000	2 10

* Includes 81,180, savings on Rs. 6,50,000-0-0

(By order of the Directors)

J. SUTHERLAND,

Ap. Chief Accountant.

G. W. BLACK,

Ap. Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans—6 per cent.

Percentage of Cash to Liabilities payable on demand—57-11.

Bank of Madras, Madras, 12th December 1910.

TREASURY BALANCE.

Balance held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India, and at credit of Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of December:—

	Rs.
1906	8,68,21,000
1907	10,64,85,000
1910	14,94,12,000

Madras, 14th December 1910.

A. NEWMARCH,
Off. Assistant General, Madras.

PUBLIC WORKS NOTIFICATIONS.

UNCLAIMED SUMS.

The following sums are outstanding in the accounts of this Office from a long time. If the individuals concerned do not appear in person or intimate their address within one month from the date of this notification, the amounts will be surrendered to Government.

Names of Individuals	Particulars.	Amount.
		Rs. A. P.
V. Manoh	Survey labour	0 13 11
G. Srinivasan	Do.	1 18 11
K. Narayanasami	Do.	5 0 7
R. Venkatasami	Do.	1 0 4
A. Venkatesa	Do.	1 11 5
K. Pattayya	Do.	1 13 10
K. Pattayya	Do.	0 0 4
Y. Sankaralingam	Do.	0 1 7
K. Venkatesa	Do.	0 6 11
D. Marudayya	Do.	0 11 10
S. Subbaya	Do.	0 15 10
Chacki Madar Pukh	Do.	0 15 10
V. Srinivasan	Anting clerk	0 0 7

Suburban Western Division Office, Clatterjuck,
1st November 1910.A. H. BROWN,
Executive Engineer, Suburban Western Division.

It is hereby notified that a sum of Rs. 4-4-0, being the amount deposited by Gatti Sankarappa and Sankarappa as security against any damage that might be done to the Vannaravaram Head Bridge by their raft, is outstanding in the office accounts since March 1909 and that the same will be credited to Government if claimed within three months from the date of this notification.

In Madras, 1st December 1910

G. L. HUSHEE,
Executive Engineer, Suburban Western Division.

The following amounts due to the glass-workers' union against them have been outstanding under "Deposits" in the accounts of the undersigned's office for over a year. Notice is hereby given, therefore, that unless the parties or their duly authorized agents or legal heirs claim and receive the amounts at an early date, they will be finally credited to Government in due season:—

Amount due St. A. F	Name of person to whom due.	On what account
\$10 5 7	.. K. Mammak (deceased)	.. For clearing cut in Malabar Tash survey cleared and improved Murree canal
\$10 5 0	.. G. Narasimha Murdu	.. For repairs to Malabar levee bank.

Wollers, 3rd December 1978

R. N. ADIGYASWAMI MUDALIAR,
Executive Engineer, Nilgiri District

MARINE NOTIFICATIONS

Lost of Vessels which passed through the Panama Canal, during the month of November 1918.

No. of vessels.	Size.	Tonn.	No. of vessels.	Size.	Tonn.
12	Steamers	6,014	17	Boats	142
10	Ships	3,249		Others	..
12	Ships	..			..
3	Ships	140			
1	Boat	..			
..	Boats	..	20		1,710

Aboard.	Days of week.													Total.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
1	3	17	11	8	1	8	11	1	

Pasadena Fort College,
Web Nov. 2010.

A. E. GARNER, JR.
Ford College

(Eyes open)

Freeport Post Office, Maine,
24th December 1912.

T. A. L. DE TURCK, Commander, R.I.M.
Franklin Del. 5625

NOTICE OF ADMITTAL INTEREST OF LICENSED BOATS

Under rule 12 of the Boat Rules framed under section 6 of the Act XV of 1939, notice is hereby given to owners of all the licensed boats of the Port of Madras that the annual inspection will commence on 15th December 1940. The boat master flag will be hoisted in the Port Office flagstaff during the hours of inspection.

2. The inspection of boats will be held between the hours 7 A.M. and 9 A.M. and the entry, if any, will be registered at the office between 9 A.M. and 4 A.M. daily. The ticket of every boat should stand at the office for verification between the same hours.
3. Boats must be fully equipped.
4. The attendance of boat owners is desired at the Boat House Nos. 4 and 7.
5. Boat owners should inform the Deputy Port Commissioner in writing should there have been any change in the carrying capacity of their boats prior to inspection.
6. All boat Giddeas and crew should be present in their respective boats at the time of inspection with their Belgees on.
7. Any boat under repairs will be inspected as soon as the repairs are completed and the boat is ready for service.
8. Boats present will be allowed to ply after the owner produces a receipt from the Port Trust for payment of inspection fee, etc.
9. Monthly boats will be inspected at that part of the berth between the pier and North Quay, and boats of other description on the New Quay Jetty.
10. Owners and Giddeas of boats not produced for inspection before 31st December 1910 is considered with this notice, will be dealt with under the postal boat idea of the Boat Rules published in the 11th and 12th Giddeas on the 5th September 1909.

No. 31 of 1908.

The following is republished for information.

Presidency Port Office, Madras,
20th November 1910.T. A. L. DE BERRY, Commander, R.N.,
Presidency Port Officer.

NOTICE TO MARINERS

No. 47.

EAST COAST OF ENGLAND.

THAMES ENTRANCE—DOCK OF SUSSEX CHANDEL.
SOUTHERN BRANCH OF CHANNEL TO RIVERMOUTH OF SUSSEX FORTH.
(Shingles and Shingles. Variation 10° 45' W.)

In connection with the extension of the Shingles Patch referred to in Notice No. 39, dated 29th September, it is now intended, on or about the 1st December next, to open up the Channel South of the Patch for navigation by the placing of the following Beacons, viz. —

A Buoy, secured in shape, painted red, named No. 1 North Shingling, and showing a white light, sounding once every 10 seconds, will be placed about 18½ cables S. 10° E. from North Shingles Beacon.

A Buoy, conical in shape, painted red and white chequers, named No. 2 North Shingling, will be placed about 14½ cables S. 46° E. from North Shingles Beacon.

A Buoy, conical in shape, painted red, named No. 3 North Shingling, will be placed about 8½ cables S. 60° E. from North Shingles Beacon.

A Buoy, conical in shape, painted in red and white vertical stripes, named No. 4 North Shingling, will be placed about 6½ cables S. 65° E. from North Shingles Beacon.

A Buoy, conical in shape, painted red, named No. 5 North Shingling, will be placed about 6½ cables S. 74° E. from North Shingles Beacon.

A Buoy, conical in shape, painted in red and white chequers, named North-South Shingles, and showing a red light, giving two flashes every 10 seconds, will be placed about 5 cables S. 17° W. from North Shingles Beacon.

Consequently with the buoying of the North Shingling Channel, the following additional changes will be made in the buoyage of the Channel to the South of the Shingles Patch:—

No. 1 Shingles Patch Buoy.

A Buoy carrying a bell, painted in black and white horizontal bands and showing, at an elevation of 20 feet, a white light, giving two flashes every 10 seconds, will be substituted for the unobserved buoy, showing a red, sounding light now at this station, and will be placed about 5½ cables S. 80° E. from the North Shingles Beacon.

No. 2 Shingles Patch Buoy will be painted in black and white chequers in lieu of black and white vertical stripes as at present.

No. 3 Shingles Patch Lighted Buoy.

The light shown from this Buoy will be altered from white sounding once every 10 seconds to red sounding once every 10 seconds, and the Buoy will be painted in black and white vertical stripes in lieu of black and white chequers as at present.

South-West Longwood Buoy.

A Buoy without a bell, named in shape, painted black and showing a white light, giving one flash every 10 seconds, will be substituted for the Lighted Buoy now at this station.

When these changes have been carried out the channel between the Shingles Patch and the Longwood will be known as the North Shingling Channel, and the channel between the Patch and the Shingles Sound as the South Shingling Channel.

In view of the comparative narrowness of these channels, it is suggested that vessels bound ahead should, when circumstances permit, use the North Channel, and those boundward bound the South Channel.

Further Notice will be given when the above alterations have been effected.

(By Order.)

Trinity House, London, E.C.,
24th November 1910.A. Gower,
Secretary.

No. 32 of 1910.

The following is republished for information.

Presidency Port Office, Madras,
24th December 1910.T. A. L. DE BERRY, Commander, R.N.,
Presidency Port Officer.GENERAL CIRCULAR BY THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER OF THE PORT, RANGOON NO. 1014,
DATED THE 10TH NOVEMBER 1910.

NOTICE.

On and after 1st January 1912 the following day signal will be brought into use at the First Brig:—

A Black Ball, two feet in diameter, will be hoisted at the Fore yard arm when the anchor is away and the Brig is not fast to the bottom.

When the signal is exhibited vessels should make the Brig with caution and not pass too closely under her stern.

O. GARDNER, Commander, R.N.,
for Principal Port Officer, Rangoon.

Rangoon, 24th November 1912.

No. 33 of 1910.

The following is republished for information

Presidency Port Office, Madras,
6th December 1910.T. A. L. DE BERRY, Commander, R.I.M.,
Presidency Port Officer.

From the Government of India, Marine Department, No. 186-B M., dated Simla, the 21st November 1910, to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras.

CIRCULAR

COMMANTORIAL,
10th October 1910.

The Lightships at Vardar (Salsuma Bay), Hermap and Soudjak-Belmont (Gulf of Suesma) will be replaced by Lighted buoys between the 15th of November and the end of December 1910.

List of Schooners in the Madras Roads with their Displacement, etc., on the 10th December 1910 as reported by Commanders or Agents of this office.

Schooner's name.	Tonnage.	Commander.	Registration.	Where built.	Agent.
S.S. "Cymon" 1400	G. F. Ogg	..	Colombo ..	1910.	..
S.S. "Cymon" 1400	G. F. Ogg	..	Colombo ..	1910.	..
S.S. "Cymon" 1400	G. F. Ogg	..	Colombo ..	1910.	..
S.S. "Cymon" 1400	G. F. Ogg	..	Colombo ..	1910.	..
S.S. "Cymon" 1400	G. F. Ogg	..	Colombo ..	1910.	..
S.S. "Cymon" 1400	G. F. Ogg	..	Colombo ..	1910.	..
S.S. "Cymon" 1400	G. F. Ogg	..	Colombo ..	1910.	..
S.S. "Cymon" 1400	G. F. Ogg	..	Colombo ..	1910.	..
S.S. "Cymon" 1400	G. F. Ogg	..	Colombo ..	1910.	..
S.S. "Cymon" 1400	G. F. Ogg	..	Colombo ..	1910.	..

HMAS at Vardar arrived at and departed from the Port of Madras on the 1st to the 10th December 1910.

ARRIVALS.

Date arrived.	Vessel's name.	Tonnage.	Registration.	Commander's name.	Where built.	When left.
1910						
4th Dec.	S.S. "Barwick"	..	1410	G. F. Ogg	..	1910.
10th	S.S. "Thames"	..	1410	E. F. Harrington	..	1910.
10th	S.S. "Thames"	..	1410	E. F. Harrington	..	1910.
10th	S.S. "Thames"	..	1410	E. F. Harrington	..	1910.
10th	S.S. "Thames"	..	1410	E. F. Harrington	..	1910.
10th	S.S. "Thames"	..	1410	E. F. Harrington	..	1910.
10th	S.S. "Thames"	..	1410	E. F. Harrington	..	1910.
10th	S.S. "Thames"	..	1410	E. F. Harrington	..	1910.
10th	S.S. "Thames"	..	1410	E. F. Harrington	..	1910.
10th	S.S. "Thames"	..	1410	E. F. Harrington	..	1910.

DEPARTURES.

Date arrived.	Vessel's name.	Tonnage.	Registration.	Commander's name.	Where built.	When left.
1910						
1st Dec.	S.S. "Koon"	..	1945	H. J. McNeill	..	1910.
1st Dec.	S.S. "Koon"	..	1945	H. J. McNeill	..	1910.
1st Dec.	S.S. "Koon"	..	1945	H. J. McNeill	..	1910.
1st Dec.	S.S. "Koon"	..	1945	H. J. McNeill	..	1910.
1st Dec.	S.S. "Koon"	..	1945	H. J. McNeill	..	1910.
1st Dec.	S.S. "Koon"	..	1945	H. J. McNeill	..	1910.
1st Dec.	S.S. "Koon"	..	1945	H. J. McNeill	..	1910.
1st Dec.	S.S. "Koon"	..	1945	H. J. McNeill	..	1910.
1st Dec.	S.S. "Koon"	..	1945	H. J. McNeill	..	1910.
1st Dec.	S.S. "Koon"	..	1945	H. J. McNeill	..	1910.

Post Office, Madras,
10th Dec. 1910.M. W. FARWELL, Commander, R.I.M.,
Deputy Commander of the Port.

REVENUE NOTIFICATION.

JANMAM REGISTRATION.

Under section 4 of the Malabar Land Registration Act, 1894, it is notified hereby that an enquiry into the Janmam title to S. No. 963 of Kumbur Deam No. 64 of Ernad taluk, which was treated as unregistered and unassessed at the time of settlement, but a portion of which is now found to be occupied will be held by the Malappuram District Office in order that the name of the Janam may be registered.

All persons claiming to be proprietors or joint proprietors of the land are requested hereby to apply to the District Office under section 4 of the aforesaid Act on or before 15th March 1919 to have their names registered as such.

Malabar Collector's Office, Calicut,
4th December 1918.

B. R. WOOD,
Ap. Collector.

MILITARY NOTIFICATION.

REPORT OF DERECTION.

Report of a desertion or absence without leave from the 1st Battalion, The Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regiment), dated at Rawalpindi, the 2nd day of December 1918.

Number, rank and name, 7213, Ser. Copt. Harry Wilson; age, 32 years; height, 5 feet 8 inches; colour of complexion, fresh; hair, brown; eyes, gray; build, power; date of enlistment, 7th September 1902; place of enlistment, Bradford; parish and county in which born, Halifax, Yorkshire; date of absence, 15th November 1918; place of absence, Kala-Ki-Sani, Poonch; marks, two scars in left side of neck. Cast in right eye; under eight years' service.

M. FISHER, Capt., for Officer Commanding, 1st Bn.,
The Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regiment).

OFFICIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF GUNNIES.

Sealed tenders for the supply of gunnies will be received by the Assistant Commissioner, at the Office of the Assistant, Madras District Office, up to 3 p.m., on Monday the 24th January 1919. The number of gunnies required is 10,000, more or less, of size 36" x 56".

3. Covers containing tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for the supply of gunnies" and should be accompanied by a sample of the gunnies to be supplied and a deposit of Rs. 500 in currency notes; samples will not be returned.

5. Tenderers must state the rate (per 100) at which they are prepared to supply gunnies to be delivered at the Madras Salt Depot.

6. Tenderers should undertake to supply the full number of gunnies required before 31st March 1919 at the rate of not less than 15,000 per week beginning with the third week in February 1919.

5. The successful tenderer must, if required, make a further deposit of Rs. 500 for the due fulfilment of the contract and execute an agreement (copy of which can be seen at the Office of the Assistant Commissioner or at the Madras Salt Depot) within a week of his being informed of the acceptance of his tender and in case of failure to do so, the deposit will be forfeited to Government and the acceptance of the tender cancelled. The stamp duty on the agreement must be paid by himself.

6. The right of rejecting or accepting any tender without assigning any reason for so doing is reserved to the Department.

7. The deposit of unsuccessful tenderers will be returned as soon as possible after the opening of the tenders, while the deposit of the successful tenderer will be returned on due fulfilment of the contract.

Office of the Asst. Commr. of Salt, Akkottai and Coimbatore Dykes,
Chindrapur Salt-Dyke, Dy. Cuddalore Office premises,
North Beach Road, Madras,
21th December 1918.

J. W. GREATEREY,
Asst. Assistant Commissioner.

TENDERS FOR THE SALT TRANSPORT AND STORAGE OPERATIONS.

Sealed tenders for the following works in connection with the transport and storage of all the salt (present estimate 75 lakhs of maunds) that is likely to be manufactured during the 1911 season in the four northern factories (Kuttur, Yezhur, Aligar and Vallur) of the Kooner Circle, will be received by the Assistant Commissioner at the office of the Inspector, Madras Depot Circle, up to 2 p.m. on Monday the 31st January 1911. Operations to commence about 1st April 1911.

Number of
work.

Nature of work.

At the following.

- I. Filling the salt on the drying grounds into bags supplied by Government, securely stitching up the mouths of the same with double twine to be supplied by the tenderer himself, and placing the bags in flims in the open boats provided for the purpose (rate per gross of 120 maunds to be specified in respect of each factory).

At the Salt Depot, Madras.

- II. Removing the bags from the boats, stacking them on the platforms of the Madras Salt Depot in such places and in such manner as may be pointed out by the Inspector or other officer duly deputed by him for the purpose. Conveying the bags and emptying them on to the space of storage, and forming the salt into heaps, each containing 25 gross or 3,000 maunds as the above mentioned officer may direct; protecting and securing against damage by rain or otherwise every evening the stacked salt lying on the platforms with materials supplied by the department and encumbering the same for storage every morning; accounting to the officer in charge of the depot for the materials supplied in this connection; also collecting the empty bags, sorting out, respectively, the good and torn ones, folding them neatly into bundles of 25 each, returning them to stores and taking therefrom to each boat a supply of goodness for the next journey. (Rate per gross to be specified.) It will be optional to the Inspector to weigh the salt before storage either on the weighing-bridges or by means of Government's pan scales.

- III. Covering the salt heaps at the Madras Salt Depot. (Rate per 75 gross heap exclusive of the cost of the materials to be specified.)

- IV. Supplying large-sized galvanized leaves. (Rate per 1,000 leaves to be specified.)

- V. Supplying rope.

- VI. Supplying thatching grass for ridges. (Rate per 30 gross heap to be specified for each of the works.)

- VII. Supplying good clay for ridges and borders of salt heaps.

- VIII. Supplying pigs.

NOTE.—The materials referred to in works Nos. IV to VIII are not required for each portion of salt as can be ascertained with materials of test weighed heaps.

2. Tenders can be made for any one or more or for the whole of the above works.

3. Quotes scribbling tenders should be accompanied by "Tenders for work No. of the salt transport and storage operations."

4. Tenders for works should be accompanied by deposits in currency notes as below—

Works No. I, Rs. 50 for each factory.

Works Nos. II and III, Rs. 100 each.

Works Nos. IV, V, VI, VII and VIII, Rs. 25 each.

5. Successful tenderers will be called on to make further deposits of Rs. 100 for work No. I, Rs. 200 for works Nos. II and III each and Rs. 150 for each of the remaining works and to execute agreements (copies of which can be seen at the office of the Assistant Commissioner and of the Inspector, Madras Depot and Kooner Circles, with reference to the works to be done in their respective circles) within a week from the date on which the acceptance of their tenders is notified to them, failing which their deposits will be forfeited to Government and the acceptance of the tenders cancelled. The stamp duty on agreements must be paid by themselves.

6. Samples of the several articles to be tendered for and particulars of the quantity required for each heap can be seen at the Salt Depot.

7. The department will not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

8. Further particulars may be obtained from the Inspector, Kooner and Madras Depot Circles, so far as the works relating to their concerns concerned.

9. The deposits of the successful tenderers will be returned as soon as possible after the opening of the tenders, while the deposits of the unsuccessful tenderers will be returned on the fulfillment of their conditions.

Office of the Asst. Commr. of Salt, Aligar and Chettam Dept.,
Chengapat Sub-Div. & Dy. Colly's Office premises,
North Beach Road, Madras, 17th December 1910.

J. W. GREATHORX,
Asst. District Commissioner.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF TARPAULINS AND GUNNY COVERS.

Sealed tenders for the supply of tarpaulins and gunny covers for use in boats employed in the transport of salt from the Kooner factories to Madras depot during the 1911 season will be received by

the Assistant Commissioner at the office of the Inspector, Madras Dykes Office, up to 3 p.m. on Monday, 29th December 1916. The number of tarpaulins and gunny covers to be supplied is given below.—

Tarpaulins—		Gunny covers—	
Int. cov., 50' X 55'	15	Int. cov., 50' X 55'	114
Ext. cov., 18' X 12'	98	Ext. cov., 18' X 12'	36
		Ext. cov., 15' X 12'	120
		Ext. cov., 12' X 9'	120

2. Tenders are to be made for the supply of either of the articles or both.

3. Covers containing the tenders should be accompanied "Tenders for the supply of tarpaulins" or "Tenders for the supply of gunny covers" as the case may be and should be accompanied by a sample of the article in any of the cases to be supplied, and a deposit of Rs. 50 in currency notes in each case. Samples of the successful tenders will be returned, while those of unsuccessful ones will be taken as part of the supply towards its cost.

4. Tenders must state the rate per tarpaulin or gunny cover of each of the sizes at which they are prepared to supply the articles to be delivered at the Madras Dykes Office.

5. Tenders should undertake to supply half the number of articles of each size required before 31st March 1917 and the other half before 31st March 1918.

6. The successful tenderer must, if required, make a further deposit of Rs. 100 in cash with the Dykes Officers of the Dykes and execute an agreement (copy of which may be seen at the office of the Assistant Commissioner or at the Madras Dykes Office) whereby a notice of his being informed of the acceptance of his tender and in case of failure to do so, the deposit will be forfeited in Government and the acceptance of the tender cancelled. The stamp duty on the agreement must be paid by tenderer.

7. The right of rejecting or accepting any tender without assigning any reason for so doing is reserved to the department.

8. The deposit of the unsuccessful tenderers will be returned, as soon as possible after the opening of the tenders, while the deposit of the successful tenderer will be retained as the fulfilment of the contract.

Office of the Asst. Commr. of P.W., Alkali and Cement Dept.,
Chingleput Sub-Div., Dy. Commr. Office premises,
North Beach Road, Madras,
25th November 1916.

J. W. GREATBORN,
Asst. District Commissioner.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDER FOR THE SUPPLY OF TIMBER.

I.—SEALERS Tenders for the supply of the undermentioned supplies during 1917-1918 will be received by the Superintendent, Cordier Factory, Aranamkula, up to 12 noon on Wednesday the 10th January 1917.

II.—Forms of "Tender" and "Schedule" (L & F R. 2193 and 2194) of the forms for the supply of which tenders are invited, are obtainable on payment of the sum of Rs. 1 per set on application in writing, and samples of the articles to be supplied may be inspected at the Cordier Factory, Aranamkula, any day (Sundays and holidays excepted) between the hours of 10 a.m. and 2 p.m.

III.—Tenders will only be required in accordance with the conditions on these printed forms, which may be submitted in English and should specify in words as well as in figures the rate at which each description of article named is there to be delivered. Particular parts of plans or prices will not be accepted. Tenders must be duly signed and completed in accordance with the instructions they contain.

IV.—Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit in the form of a Provisional Bank Receipt or Government Promissory Note, Payable to Managerial Debentures, or Port Trust Bonds, as a security, at the rate of 2 per cent. on the total value of the stores tendered for, subject to a maximum of Rs. 50 which deposit will be returned on acceptance or rejection of the tender. In the case of Provisional Notes being furnished they must contain in the name of the tenderer.

V.—No security or deposit which the tenderer may have furnished in connection with a previous contract or on any other account can be accepted as a substitute.

VI.—The approval or rejection of tenders rests with the Inspector-General of Cordier Factories at India, Madras, who reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tender, or any part of a tender, without cause assigned. The lowest tender will not of necessity be accepted.

VII.—Tenders will be opened at this office at 12 noon on Wednesday the 10th January 1917. Tenders are invited to attend.

VIII.—Further tenders are particularly requested to give their addresses in full. Any further information required can be obtained on application to this office between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. (Sundays and holidays excepted).

IX.—Tenders must be sent under a strong cover, securely fastened, sealed with a distinctive device and conspicuously marked "Tender for the supply of Timber" and addressed to the Superintendent, Cordier Factory, Aranamkula, and not to any other by name.

X.—Tenders which do not comply with the above conditions will be rejected.

Supplies or services required.	Where required.	Approximate requirements.	Remarks.
Timber, Firewood, Broom (Family use only).	To be delivered at the Cochin Factory, approximately (200 tons).	Cuts 20000 ..	Length of full tree 20 inches. Diameter of billets 12 inches and not less than 10 inches. No cable end of any dimension need be supplied to anyone in a lot of wood. The supply should be worked the rate of only 10,000 annually commencing in June 1911 and ending in December 1911.
Timber—Cedar, oak, teak, etc.	Do.	Cuts 10000 ..	The timber should be of good quality, thoroughly seasoned, and free from knots, shakes and other defects.
Timber, teak, etc.	Do.	Do 20000 ..	The teak should be of good quality, thoroughly seasoned, and free from knots, shakes and other defects.
			The teak should be of good quality, thoroughly seasoned, and free from knots, shakes and other defects.
			The teak should be of good quality, thoroughly seasoned, and free from knots, shakes and other defects.

Approved by the
10th Nov. 1910.

D. M. BARNETT, Major, R.A.,
Superintendent, Cochin Factory.

TENDERS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF MASONRY BASIN FOR VILLAGE TRIJUNCTION STATIONS.

Tenders are invited for construction of masonry basin for village trijunction stations in the undermentioned taluks of Cuddalore district.

Each trijunction stone size 3 x 3 x 9 will have to be embedded in concrete measuring 31 x 21 x 19 x 12 of the stone should be above the ground and 31 inches within the concrete. There should be a thickness of 6 inches concrete underneath the stone. The concrete should be made of mortar and small stones not larger than the B.P.W. gauge 2 and of dry material best granite. The concrete required for each stone will be 140 cubic feet.

The tenders must state separately the rates at which masonry work will be built for each trijunction station and for repairs, in all villages of the taluk including cost and earnings of the stations which will be supplied by the department.

Preference will be given to those who have had previous experience in the department of Public Works.

The tenders should be sent sealed and accompanied by "tender for construction of masonry basin for village trijunction" and all addressed to the undersigned survey office No. 11 Party, Madhavapalle, so as to reach him before 11th December 1910.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest tender. The successful tenderer will have to deposit Rs. 200 and enter into an agreement for faithful performance of the contract.

Intending tenderers must ascertain further particulars in the No. 11 Party office, Madhavapalle.

- (1) Podet.
- (2) Vardol.
- (3) Harachatt.
- (4) Kott.
- (5) Madhavapalle.
- (6) Cuddalore.

- (7) Fudradde.
- (8) Palamput.
- (9) Fudradde.
- (10) Madhavapalle.
- (11) Sedhant.

Survey Office, Madhavapalle.
10th November 1910.

W. F. BAYMAN,
Deputy Director, No. 11 Party, Madhavapalle.

SALE OF COIR YARN.

There is hereby given that about 200 caddies of coir yarn, the produce of the Laccadive Islands attached to the district of South Canara, will be sold by public auction by the Port Office at Mangalore, subject to the confirmation of the sale by the Collector of South Canara, in accordance with an Order of the 10th January 1911 at 10-30 A.M. at the coir godown at Mangalore.

Consignment of Coir.

A sum equal to 10 per cent. of the purchase money is to be deposited by the purchaser immediately after the sale and the residue paid within ten days from the date of sale; in default of which or of the several within a further period of ten days, the deposit money will be forfeited and the coir sold at the risk of the last purchaser who will also suffer any advantage that may arise from such resale.

Port Office, Mangalore,
10th Nov. 1910.

H. P. HENCOCK,
Port Officer.

LIST OF UNCLAIMED GOODS LYING IN THE MADRAS CUSTOM-HOUSE

Notice is hereby given that the undermentioned packages remaining unclaimed in the Custom-house will be sold by public auction (if not claimed immediately), under section 24 of the Sea Customs Act, on 20th January 1911.

2. Goods advertised by the auctioneers for sale will not be permitted to be withdrawn except on prepayment of a deposit sufficient to cover duty, godown rent, lock-up dues and other charges, and the owners should arrange with the auctioneers, Messrs. Colson & Co., Limited, for the payment of their charges and produce a letter from them authorizing the removal of the goods from the custom-house.

3. The goods will be sold subject to the payment of the Port Trust charges which will be notified at the time of sale.

Name of vessel	Date of arrival of vessel	Marked packages	Quantity	Contents
S.S. "Catala"	1910. 19th Feb ..	A cased with "Kia" in the middle and Bangalore in the right below	1 case	Empty.
S.S. "Cris Chelton"	1910 ..	"Kia"	8 packages ..	Lafrays.
S.S. "Cris Manned"	1910 ..	Colson & Co., Madras	7 case ..	"Wm."
S.S. "Mangas" Rangoon	19th April ..	Malabar & Co., Madras	1 case ..	Quinine paper.
S.S. "Mish Valera"	19th May ..	Under a cased with "Kia" and "Kia" in the middle	1 lot ..	"Wm."
S.S. "Blackburn"	19th June ..	"Kia" in the middle	2 pieces ..	Head apples
S.S. "Widdowson"	19th July ..	A cased with "HFC" in the middle	1 lot ..	Wm.
S.S. "Gloria"	19th ..	A cased with "Kia" in the middle and "Kia" in the right and middle below	3 bundle or more	Cement.

Sea Customs, Madras,
19th Dec. 1910.

F. HUCKNEY,
Assistant Collector.

RECOVERY OF WRECK.

Notice is hereby given, under section 76 of Act VII of 1885, that the undermentioned property has been salvaged within the limits of the port of Madras, and claimants should submit their claim within a week's time from the date of the circular and remove the articles claimed within the space of six months on payment of the salvage charges. Should they fail, the articles will be sold in the following month by the Engineer No. 1, Port Trust, Madras.

Examples of articles.	Mark	Date of recovery	Place of recovery
One wooden cleaver ..	"Kia"	1st December 1910	
One broken tin with 1 lb tin inside ..	"Kia"	2nd ..	
One pot cleaver ..	"Kia"	3rd ..	
One iron and steel pipe cleaver ..	"Kia"	4th ..	
Three iron and steel bars ..	"Kia"	5th ..	
One square iron bar ..	"Kia"	6th ..	
One round iron bar ..	"Kia"	7th ..	
One round steel bar ..	"Kia"	8th ..	
Twelve flat iron bars ..	"Kia"	9th ..	
Two round iron bars ..	"Kia"	10th ..	
One square iron bar ..	"Kia"	11th ..	
One polished plank, 10' ..	"Kia"	12th ..	
One polished plank, 10' ..	"Kia"	13th ..	
One square iron bar ..	"Kia"	14th ..	
One square iron bar ..	"Kia"	15th ..	
One square iron bar ..	"Kia"	16th ..	
One square iron bar ..	"Kia"	17th ..	
One square iron bar ..	"Kia"	18th ..	
One square iron bar ..	"Kia"	19th ..	
One square iron bar ..	"Kia"	20th ..	
One square iron bar ..	"Kia"	21st ..	
One square iron bar ..	"Kia"	22nd ..	
One square iron bar ..	"Kia"	23rd ..	
One square iron bar ..	"Kia"	24th ..	
One square iron bar ..	"Kia"	25th ..	
One square iron bar ..	"Kia"	26th ..	
One square iron bar ..	"Kia"	27th ..	
One square iron bar ..	"Kia"	28th ..	
One square iron bar ..	"Kia"	29th ..	
One square iron bar ..	"Kia"	30th ..	
One square iron bar ..	"Kia"	31st ..	
One square iron bar ..	"Kia"	1st ..	
One square iron bar ..	"Kia"	2nd ..	
One square iron bar ..	"Kia"	3rd ..	
One square iron bar ..	"Kia"	4th ..	
One square iron bar ..	"Kia"	5th ..	
One square iron bar ..	"Kia"	6th ..	
One square iron bar ..	"Kia"	7th ..	
One square iron bar ..	"Kia"	8th ..	
One square iron bar ..	"Kia"	9th ..	
One square iron bar ..	"Kia"	10th ..	
One square iron bar ..	"Kia"	11th ..	
One square iron bar ..	"Kia"	12th ..	
One square iron bar ..	"Kia"	13th ..	
One square iron bar ..	"Kia"	14th ..	
One square iron bar ..	"Kia"	15th ..	
One square iron bar ..	"Kia"	16th ..	
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List of Books, etc., published during the Current Quarter

A Catalogue of all M-Press Government Publications available for sale may be obtained gratis from the Government Press, Madras.

[The amounts within parentheses are for printing and postage.]

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- MONTHLY LIST OF CIVIL SERVANTS IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY, extended up to 1st October, 1st November and 1st December 1910. Royal 8vo. Each Rs. 8 or 10. (4 p.)
- NOTICES BY THE ST. GEORGE'S COUNTY COMMISSIONERS. Foolscap folio, bound.—
- DIARY AND CORRESPONDENCE 1898, 1899-1900. Rs. 1-3 or 1s. 3d. (40 p.)
- PUBLIC DEPARTMENT, 1911. Rs. 14 or 1s. 3d. (3 p.)
- CLERICAL GUIDE FOR 1911. Rs. 1-2 or 1s. 3d. (3 p.)
- REGISTRARS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT. DATES SECTIONS. Foolscap folio, bound.—
- No. 11. MEMOIR OF COMMISSIONER CARLOS DE JESU APPOINTED TO HIS PRESENT CHARGEMENT WATERMAN, dated 7th March 1763. Copied by the Rev. F. Green. Rs. 12 or 1s. 3d. (20 p.)
- No. 12. MEMOIR OF COMMISSIONER GEORGE WALKERMAN APPOINTED TO HIS PRESENT CHARGEMENT WATERMAN by the 22nd February 1765. Copied by the Rev. F. Green. Rs. 14 or 1s. 3d. (20 p.)

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

- LIST SHOWING THE NAMES OF TOWNS AND VILLAGES IN THE SEVERAL REGISTRATION SUB-DIVISIONS IN MADRAS—
- LIST FOR THE DISTRICT OF TAMILNADU. Rs. 12 or 1s. 3d. (8 p.)
- COMMISSIONERSHIP OF THE DISTRICT OF TAMILNADU, No. 1, dated 21st January 1810. Pica 8. (2 p.); to the 1st for Madras, No. 18, dated 27th April 1810. Pica 8. (2 p.); to the 1st for Tanjore, Nos. 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 and 23, dated 1st August 1810. Each Pica 8 or 1 d. (6 p.)
- QUARTERLY LIST OF OFFICERS OF THE JAIL DEPARTMENT, MADRAS PRESIDENCY, extended up to 31st September 1910. Royal 8vo, paper cover. Rs. 8 or 1d. (20 p.)
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- NOTES BY UNION ACCOUNTS WITH DESCRIPTIONS FOR THE UNION OF UNION AND TAMIL NADU. ACCOUNTS BY LOCAL ASSET COUNCIL. Compiled by the Accountant-General. Published 1907. Sixth list of accounts. Pica 8 or 1 d. (12 p.)
- MINISTERIAL ACCOUNT CASH. Second edition. Imperial 8vo, cloth. Rs. 2-8 or 1s. 3d. (7 p.)
- REGULAR FUND CASH. Second edition. Thirteenth list of accounts. Pica 8 or 1 d. (8 p.)

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

- MADRAS FORESTERS HANDBOOK. VOL. II. TAMILNADU No. 4. THE TEACHERS OF CIVIL SERVICE AT ASSISTANT AND ITS CHARGE FOR 1909. By James Macdonald, F.R.S. Royal 8vo, cloth. Rs. 1-6 or 1s. (30 p.)
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QUARTERLY LIST OF MATHEMATICIANS OF THE SAUD, AFRICA AND SEPARATE NATIONS INDEPENDENT DOCUMENTS, extracted up to 1st October 1910. Royal Soc. paper cover. * Rs. 1 or 1s. 6d. (8 or.)

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Satisfactions and Examination Roll. (Revised up to the 31st July 1904.) Secondary School.
 Leaving Certificate. (F.A.O.G., No. 427, Educational, dated 31st July 1904.) Royal Arc. Anna 1
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LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

MAKING MARINE PLANT SPECIMENS, revised up to 10th September 1930. Royal Soc. paper cover.
No. 3-8 on 74. (2 m.)

List of Books published from 1st April to 30th September 1910

PHILIPPO DI CARANTONIO.

Annual Report of the International Disarmament Research Group, for the year 1959-1960. Folsom, Mass., 1960. No. 1-4-60-10. (24 p.)

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE CIVIL SERVICE AND REPRESENTATION OF THE MARRIAGE TENDENCY FOR THE YEAR 1900.
Published by the Board. No. 1-10-0 or 50 10 (200)

NOTES: Lot of Lachnospiraea at the Government Farm, Manila, collected on 20 April 1918. Royal Ave., paper cover.
No. 1-6 75-80. (1 x)

Reprints of From *Dr. Gilbert. Diary and Correspondence 1888-1891*. *Ministry Department*. 1981. Published 1919.

Fransky kolo, board. 18 x 2 1/2 x 1 1/2. (84 g) Shaggy and combed brown hair. MENTAL DISORDER 1765.

¹Published with the approval of the Ministry of Education, Department of Higher Education, Moscow, U.S.S.R.

MANAGEMENT REPORTS OF THE LANSING DIVISION OF THE MARINE CORPUS FOR THE YEAR 1969. Published Int.

CONFIDENTIAL - SECURITY INFORMATION

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

ABSTRACT. Lot 44 Surrendered at the Ports Observatory is the Marine City, awarded by us to 16 April 1918.
 Approved under cover as S. 0038 (1 A.)

Left below the name of Towns and Villages in the several Representative Sub-Committee in Representative Districts. Facing five, heading

Neomantodon, connected to *Styr* (June 1925). An. 18. (2 = 5.)

Correction Slip to the Hon. Mr. Secretary and Associates, No. 2, dated 21st January 1918. P. 8. (8 p.)

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Corrections Slip to Dr. L. S. Tinsley, Jr. 15, dated 12/5 Jan. 1958. (1 p.)
 Manus. and Map. Div. Published with List of Corrections May 20 and 21, Tech. Pub. 5. (2 p.); Vol. 15, no. 1-5.
 (5 p.)

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE. Twelfth List of Convictions. Part B. (8 p)
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Originals: 1-16 of Cleveland and 100 Richardson Manuscripts in two Hildesheim fragments, recorded up to 161 April, and 1st August 1816. Dated, 4th. Host As 8-10. (1816)

REPORT OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE DEPT. OF THE MARINE FISHERIES FOR 1899. Philadelphia, Pa., 1900. 12. (1-48.) (1-48 p.)

REPORT OF THE ASSOCIATION OF THE FOLKS OF THE NARVAL FAMILIES FOR 1999. Publishing date, 1999. As of 2001, 1 = 1.

From New York. Second edition. New York: Edw. of Corvallis. June 1. 1841.

[illegible]

Russell's Vireonidae (Mammals).—*Cynomys* Family. List of Occurrences. No. 70. Area 1 (6 p.). Nos. 71, 72, 73 and 77.
With Index. (16 p.)

Source: *United States Census Bureau, Statistical Abstract for the Department of Census and Statistics, Tables Arranged by States, Districts, Counties, and Cities*. Published 1902. Fifth List of Governments. Page 2. (P. 2)

[illegible]

- ANNUAL REPORT OF THE WORK OF THE VETERINARIAN OF THE KING INSTITUTE OF VETERINARY MEDICINE, MADRAS, AND REPORT ON VACCINATION IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY FOR THE YEAR 1899-1900. *Footlop folio, paper cover, 16 1/2 in. 7 in. (1 s.)*
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- Statistical Tables, Publications of the Madras Board, bound up in 12d. 1899. *Footlop folio, paper cover, 16 in. 7 in. (1 s.)*

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- ACT VIII of 1910. THE INDIAN PAPER CURRENCY ACT. *Footlop folio, English. An. 1 s. 1 d. (1 s.)*
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- ACT XXIX of 1910. THE INDIAN PAPER CURRENCY ACT. *Footlop folio, English. An. 1 s. 1 d. (1 s.)*
- ACT XXX of 1910. THE INDIAN PAPER CURRENCY ACT. *Footlop folio, English. An. 1 s. 1 d. (1 s.)*

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- REPORT AND STATEMENT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY FOR THE YEAR 1899-1900. *Reprint. Price 2 (5 p.)*
- REPORT AND STATEMENT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY FOR THE YEAR 1899-1900. *Reprint. Price 2 (5 p.)*
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- ACT IV of 1900. AN ACT TO AMEND THE MADRAS PAPER CURRENCY ACT, 1894. *Footlop folio. English, Gujarati, Telugu, and Hindustani. Price 2 (5 p.)*
- ACT V of 1900. AN ACT TO AMEND THE MADRAS PAPER CURRENCY ACT, 1894. *Footlop folio. English, Gujarati, Telugu, and Hindustani. Price 2 (5 p.)*
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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE
BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA,
4, HASTINGS STREET, CALCUTTA.

[A Special Catalogue of all Government Publications may be obtained gratis from the Superintendent of Government Printing, India, 4, Hastings Street, Calcutta.]

(This section contains publications for sale by post and by parcel.)

List of New Books published during the Current Quarter.

- ACT I of 1904 (Pamphlet), with comments. An. 2 s. (1 s.)
- General. Indian and Chinese works under enactments in force in British India, Vol. IV. English. 1904. An. 4 s. 6 d. (1 s.)
- ACT IX of 1904. Urdu and Hindi. An. 1 s. (1 s.) each.
- ACT XIV of 1904. Urdu and Hindi. Price 3. (1 s.) each.
- ACT XVI of 1904. Urdu and Hindi. Price 3. (1 s.) each.
- ACT XVII of 1904. Urdu and Hindi. Price 3. (1 s.) each.
- THE INDIAN PAPER CURRENCY ACT, 1894 (ACT VI of 1894), as amended up to the 1st October 1904. Royal. 1904. English. An. 2 s. (1 s.)

Applications are invited from persons who have passed the First Examination in Arts, the Madras University Examination or the Fajee Exam. Applications for Registration should be made to the Government of Madras, No. 24, No. 27, No. 15 and No. 16. Applicants should state (1) age, (2) qualifications, (3) last place, (4) registration and district in which they held (last) pass and (5) address of the last place of residence of English and Telugu handwritings. Applications of persons who are already in service should be forwarded through their present employers and with their recommendations. The applications of persons who have not passed any of the said examinations will be summarily rejected.

General Registrar's Office,
15th December 1910.

E. C. VENKATASUBRAHMANIAM,
Registrar.

Armenians are invited to register post from Thakosmediana, Christians and Madhupians and other Government officers of Madras, examination in the form letter for service post on No. 10 plus 8 rising to No. 22 plus 8 in the Thakosmediana and Madhupians districts. All men will be employed on probation for a year.

Applications should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 100 in the nearest treasury. Applicants received within the necessary claims will be taken up, so it is to be made within them. The deposit should not be sent in money or in any form but in the shape of claims from any Government treasury showing that the amount has been retained as reserve money deposit which will be refunded for payment to the nearest cash office; but in the case of select cash office, it will be retained in the savings bank as security pledged in the name of the District Forest Officer and an agreement should be executed for the same.

For other particulars—see advertisement published in October issues of the Port St. George Gazette. (1) Name; (2) Age; (3) Address in full; (4) Post applied for; (5) Case and merit; (6) What language he can speak; (7) What previous employment held and present employment; (8) Under whom he has worked and from whom enquiry can be made; (9) Remarks.

District Forest Office, Trichinopoly,
15th November 1910.

G. DEPA THORNTON,
District Forest Officer.

Armenians are invited from candidates duly qualified under the Examination rules for the Range Clerk's post on No. 24 and No. 16 (permanent) in this district. (1) The applicants should know to read and write Telugu. (2) Preference will be given to candidates who have had experience in office work.

Deputy Collector's Office, Forest Branch,
20th November 1910.

T. M. KALLARWAMI MAYUDU,
District Forest Officer.

Armenians are invited from persons who have passed the "Surveyor's Test" of the College of Engineering, Madras, for the post of temporary Surveyor on No. 20 a month (no travelling allowance). Copies of documents should be submitted with applications. Persons already in service should apply through their heads of office.

Deputy Collector's Office, Forest Branch,
20th November 1910.

T. CLEAR,
District Forest Officer, South India.

Wants to be seen applications for post of Head Clerk in the Trichinopoly District Forest Office, No. 24 and No. 20. Must have passed Accountant, Higher, and Translation, Lower, besides the usual examinations. Should state their age and total service and qualifications. Preference will be given to B.A.s, those who have passed the Departmental test and those of experience in the Forest Department.

Madras, 14th December 1910.

T. F. PRABHU,
Asst. Commissioner of Forests, District Clerk.

Wants to be seen applications for post of Head Clerk in the Madras Civil Engineering College for an acting appointment of Third-grade Madrasman on No. 20—2048 (should have passed) under the Madras District Board for at least a year with prospects of civil service. Applications should reach the undersigned not later than the 1st January 1911.

Local Forest District Engineer's Office, Kistna,
Maddur, 20th November 1910.

W. A. MATTHEWS,
Local Forest District Engineer, Kistna.

Armenians are invited from duly qualified candidates for the post of a Clerk in the office of the undersigned. Pay Rs. 20—20 (annual increment). Permanent and pensionable. Applicants must have passed Government typewriting examination. Preference will be given to those who have passed the Accountant.

Applications must reach the undersigned not later than 20th December 1910.

Forest and Range Division Office, Tanjore,
20th November 1910.

J. BOHRER,
Superintendent, Forest and Range Division.

Advertisements are invited from passed Candidates and Lower School-leavers of the Madras College of Engineering for appointment as temporary and acting Draftsmen at Rs. 50 per month in the districts of this Circle.

Bellary, 24th November 1910.

P. R. ALLEN,
Superintending Engineer, III Circle.

Advertisements are invited for the post of "Driver" in the Kochchappan Post Steam Launch with water tube boiler and Triple Expansion Engine with cylinders $4\frac{1}{2} \times 6 \times 12$.

The pay of the post is Rs. 45 rising to a maximum of Rs. 60 with an annual increment of Rs. 3. Applicants should be able to produce a certificate of competency granted under the Indian Steam Vessels Act, 1894, or the Indian Steamships Act, 1884, for holding the post of "Driver" in a steam launch.

Madras Port Office,
24th November 1910.

L. E. CLARKE, Lieut., R.N.E.,
Port Officer.

PRIVATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

We have admitted Mr. Agostino Gaetano Ruffo as a Partner in our Firm from 1st January 1910.
Madras, 12th December 1910. FERRY & Co.

It is hereby notified to all concerned that I intend to move the High Court of Judicature at Madras for my enrolment as a Vakil thereof on or about the 16th day of December 1910.

Viluppalur, 16th November 1910.

D. V. NARASINGA RAO, B.A., B.L.,
First-grade Pleader.

I intend moving the High Court of Judicature, Madras, on or after the 16th day of December 1910, to be enrolled as a Vakil thereof.

Chennai, 14th November 1910.

S. NARASIMHASWAMY, B.A., B.L.

On or after the 16th December 1910, I, Krishnaswami Sundaresanrao Krishnaswami, B.A., B.L., intend moving the High Court of Madras to be enrolled as a Vakil thereof.

Tanjore, 16th November 1910.

K. S. VEERARAGHAYACHARI,
First-grade Pleader.

On or after 16th December, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.

Tripplakur, 14th November 1910.

SOLOMON KUMARAYA BHANA DEVAI,
First-grade Pleader.

I, K. Raghunathan, B.A., B.L., First-grade Pleader, Kumbakonam, intend moving the High Court of Madras, on or after 16th December next, to enrol me as a Vakil of the High Court.

Kumbakonam, 16th November 1910.

M. SUBBENIVARACHARY.

On or after 16th December 1910, I, Tera Venkatarao, son of Rangasami Iyengar, intend to move the Madras High Court for my enrolment as a Vakil thereof.

Tutukudi, 17th November 1910.

VENKATACHARI.

On or after the 16th December next, I intend moving the High Court to be enrolled as Vakil thereof.

Amalapuram, 17th December 1910.

K. VESANAYYA SASTRY,
First-grade Pleader.

I, Sankarapaya Narayana Sankarapaya Sastri, B.A., B.L., First-grade Pleader, Madras, do hereby give notice that I intend moving the High Court of Madras, on or after the 16th December 1910, for my enrolment as a Vakil thereof.

Madras, 16th November 1910.

S. N. SUBBAYYASASTRI.

On or after 16th December 1910, I, Rajagopal Ramachandra Aiyar, B.A., B.L., intend moving the Madras High Court to be enrolled as a Vakil thereof.

Tanjore, 16th November 1910.

RAJAGOPAL RAMACHANDRA AIYAR, B.A., B.L.,
Barrister.

I, V. SUBBA AYYAR, B.A. & LL.B., Vakil of the High Court of Travancore, hereby give notice that on the 15th inst. I intend moving the High Court of Judicature, Madras, to be enrolled as a Vakil thereof.

Quilon, 18th November 1913.

V. SUBBA AYYAR.

I, ISVARA AYYAR, B.A. & LL.B., Vakil of the High Court of Travancore, hereby give notice that on the 15th inst. I intend moving the High Court of Judicature, Madras, to be enrolled as a Vakil thereof.

Quilon, 18th November 1913.

I. ISVARA AYYAR.

I intend moving the High Court on or after the 28th December 1913 to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.

Chinnai, 21st November 1913.

M. RAMACHUNDRA AYYAR, B.A., LL.B.,
First-grade Pleader.

I, G. RAMACHUNDRA AYYAR, B.A., LL.B., First-grade Pleader, Thiruvelli, intend moving the High Court of Judicature, Madras, on or after the 22nd December 1913 to be enrolled as a Vakil thereof.

Thiruvelli, 22nd November 1913.

G. RAMACHUNDRA AYYAR.

BANK OF MADRAS.

The Bank of Madras and the Public Debt Office will be closed for the Christmas holidays on Monday and Tuesday the 24th and 25th inst. and from Thursday the 26th inst. to Monday the 2nd, January 1914 inclusive.

(By order of the Directors.)

Madras, 25th December 1913.

G. W. BLACE,
Secy. and Treasurer.



SUPPLEMENT TO PART II
OF
THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 50.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 13, 1910. [PART, 2 *cont.*

TABLE OF RAINFALL
RECORDED AT
STATIONS IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY
FOR THE MONTH OF
OCTOBER 1910.

Table of Harems recorded at Stations in the Medway

Account and balance		1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13		14		15		16		17		18		19		20		21		22		23		24		25		26		27		28		29		30		31		32		33		34		35		36		37		38		39		40		41		42		43		44		45		46		47		48		49		50		51		52		53		54		55		56		57		58		59		60		61		62		63		64		65		66		67		68		69		70		71		72		73		74		75		76		77		78		79		80		81		82		83		84		85		86		87		88		89		90		91		92		93		94		95		96		97		98		99		100	
Description		1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13		14		15		16		17		18		19		20		21		22		23		24		25		26		27		28		29		30		31		32		33		34		35		36		37		38		39		40		41		42		43		44		45		46		47		48		49		50		51		52		53		54		55		56		57		58		59		60		61		62		63		64		65		66		67		68		69		70		71		72		73		74		75		76		77		78		79		80		81		82		83		84		85		86		87		88		89		90		91		92		93		94		95		96		97		98		99		100	
Income		1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13		14		15		16		17		18		19		20		21		22		23		24		25		26		27		28		29		30		31		32		33		34		35		36		37		38		39		40		41		42		43		44		45		46		47		48		49		50		51		52		53		54		55		56		57		58		59		60		61		62		63		64		65		66		67		68		69		70		71		72		73		74		75		76		77		78		79		80		81		82		83		84		85		86		87		88		89		90		91		92		93		94		95		96		97		98		99		100	
Expenses		1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13		14		15		16		17		18		19		20		21		22		23		24		25		26		27		28		29		30		31		32		33		34		35		36		37		38		39		40		41		42		43		44		45		46		47		48		49		50		51		52		53		54		55		56		57		58		59		60		61		62		63		64		65		66		67		68		69		70		71		72		73		74		75		76		77		78		79		80		81		82		83		84		85		86		87		88		89		90		91		92		93		94		95		96		97		98		99		100	
Average		1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13		14		15		16		17		18		19		20		21		22		23		24		25		26		27		28		29		30		31		32		33		34		35		36		37		38		39		40		41		42		43		44		45		46		47		48		49		50		51		52		53		54		55		56		57		58		59		60		61		62		63		64		65		66		67		68		69		70		71		72		73		74		75		76		77		78		79		80		81		82		83		84		85		86		87		88		89		90		91		92		93		94		95		96		97		98		99		100	
Income		1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13		14		15		16		17		18		19		20		21		22		23		24		25		26		27		28		29		30		31		32		33		34		35		36		37		38		39		40		41		42		43		44		45		46		47		48		49		50		51		52		53		54		55		56		57		58		59		60		61		62		63		64		65		66		67		68		69		70		71		72		73		74		75		76		77		78		79		80		81		82		83		84		85		86		87		88		89		90		91		92		93		94		95		96		97		98		99		100	
Expenses		1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13		14		15		16		17		18		19		20		21		22		23		24		25		26		27		28		29		30		31		32		33		34		35		36		37		38		39		40		41		42		43		44		45		46		47		48		49		50		51		52		53		54		55		56		57		58		59		60		61		62		63		64		65		66		67		68		69		70		71		72		73		74		75		76		77		78		79		80		81		82		83		84		85		86		87		88		89		90		91		92		93		94		95		96		97		98		99		100	
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Presidency for the month of October 1919.

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Table of Rainfall recorded at Stations in the Madras

[illegible]

Presidency for the month of October 1939--1941

19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100																			
100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200

Table of Rainfall recorded at Stations in the Madras

[illegible]

Presidency for the month of October 1910—cont.

15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560	561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570	571	572	573	574	575	576	577	578	579	580	581	582	583	584	585	586	587	588	589	590	591	592	593	594	595	596	597	598	599	600	601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608	609	610	611	612	613	614	615	616	617	618	619	620	621	622	623	624	625	626	627	628	629	630	631	632	633	634	635	636	637	638	639	640	641	642	643	644	645	646	647	648	649	650	651	652	653	654	655	656	657	658	659	660	661	662	663	664	665	666	667	668	669	670	671	672	673	674	675	676	677	678	679	680	681	682	683	684	685	686	687	688	689	690	691	692	693	694	695	696	697	698	699	700	701	702	703	704	705	706	707	708	709	710	711	712	713	714	715	716	717	718	719	720	721	722	723	724	725	726	727	728	729	730	731	732	733	734	735	736	737	738	739	740	741	742	743	744	745	746	747	748	749	750	751	752	753	754	755	756	757	758	759	760	761	762	763	764	765	766	767	768	769	770	771	772	773	774	775	776	777	778	779	780	781	782	783	784	785	786	787	788	789	790	791	792	793	794	795	796	797	798	799	800	801	802	803	804	805	806	807	808	809	810	811	812	813	814	815	816	817	818	819	820	821	822	823	824	825	826	827	828	829	830	831	832	833	834	835	836	837	838	839	840	841	842	843	844	845	846	847	848	849	850	851	852	853	854	855	856	857	858	859	860	861	862	863	864	865	866	867	868	869	870	871	872	873	874	875	876	877	878	879	880	881	882	883	884	885	886	887	888	889	890	891	892	893	894	895	896	897	898	899	900	901	902	903	904	905	906	907	908	909	910	911	912	913	914	915	916	917	918	919	920	921	922	923	924	925	926	927	928	929	930	931	932	933	934	935	936	937	938	939	940	941	942	943	944	945	946	947	948	949	950	951	952	953	954	955	956	957	958	959	960	961	962	963	964	965	966	967	968	969	970	971	972	973	974	975	976	977	978	979	980	981	982	983	984	985	986	987	988	989	990	991	992	993	994	995	996	997	998	999	1000	1001	1002	1003	1004	1005	1006	1007	1008	1009	1010	1011	1012	1013	1014	1015	1016	1017	1018	1019	1020	1021	1022	1023	1024	1025	1026	1027	1028	1029	1030	1031	1032	1033	1034	1035	1036	1037	1038	1039	1040	1041	1042	1043	1044	1045	1046	1047	1048	1049	1050	1051	1052	1053	1054	1055	1056	1057	1058	1059	1060	1061	1062	1063	1064	1065	1066	1067	1068	1069	1070	1071	1072	1073	1074	1075	1076	1077	1078	1079	1080	1081	1082	1083	1084	1085	1086	1087	1088	1089	1090	1091	1092	1093	1094	1095	1096	1097	1098	1099	1100	1101	1102	1103	1104	1105	1106	1107	1108	1109	1110	1111	1112	1113	1114	1115	1116	1117	1118	1119	1120	1121	1122	1123	1124	1125	1126	1127	1128	1129	1130	1131	1132	1133	1134	1135	1136	1137	1138	1139	1140	1141	1142	1143	1144	1145	1146	1147	1148	1149	1150	1151	1152	1153	1154	1155	1156	1157	1158	1159	1160	1161	1162	1163	1164	1165	1166	1167	1168	1169	1170	1171	1172	1173	1174	1175	1176	1177	1178	1179	1180	1181	1182	1183	1184	1185	1186	1187	1188	1189	1190	1191	1192	1193	1194	1195	1196	1197	1198	1199	1200	1201	1202	1203	1204	1205	1206	1207	1208	1209	1210	1211	1212	1213	1214	1215	1216	1217	1218	1219	1220	1221	1222	1223	1224	1225	1226	1227	1228	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Table of Rainfall recorded at Stations in the Madras.

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Presidency for the month of October 1910—cont.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560	561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570	571	572	573	574	575	576	577	578	579	580	581	582	583	584	585	586	587	588	589	590	591	592	593	594	595	596	597	598	599	600	601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608	609	610	611	612	613	614	615	616	617	618	619	620	621	622	623	624	625	626	627	628	629	630	631	632	633	634	635	636	637	638	639	640	641	642	643	644	645	646	647	648	649	650	651	652	653	654	655	656	657	658	659	660	661	662	663	664	665	666	667	668	669	670	671	672	673	674	675	676	677	678	679	680	681	682	683	684	685	686	687	688	689	690	691	692	693	694	695	696	697	698	699	700	701	702	703	704	705	706	707	708	709	710	711	712	713	714	715	716	717	718	719	720	721	722	723	724	725	726	727	728	729	730	731	732	733	734	735	736	737	738	739	740	741	742	743	744	745	746	747	748	749	750	751	752	753	754	755	756	757	758	759	760	761	762	763	764	765	766	767	768	769	770	771	772	773	774	775	776	777	778	779	780	781	782	783	784	785	786	787	788	789	790	791	792	793	794	795	796	797	798	799	800	801	802	803	804	805	806	807	808	809	810	811	812	813	814	815	816	817	818	819	820	821	822	823	824	825	826	827	828	829	830	831	832	833	834	835	836	837	838	839	840	841	842	843	844	845	846	847	848	849	850	851	852	853	854	855	856	857	858	859	860	861	862	863	864	865	866	867	868	869	870	871	872	873	874	875	876	877	878	879	880	881	882	883	884	885	886	887	888	889	890	891	892	893	894	895	896	897	898	899	900	901	902	903	904	905	906	907	908	909	910	911	912	913	914	915	916	917	918	919	920	921	922	923	924	925	926	927	928	929	930	931	932	933	934	935	936	937	938	939	940	941	942	943	944	945	946	947	948	949	950	951	952	953	954	955	956	957	958	959	960	961	962	963	964	965	966	967	968	969	970	971	972	973	974	975	976	977	978	979	980	981	982	983	984	985	986	987	988	989	990	991	992	993	994	995	996	997	998	999	1000	1001	1002	1003	1004	1005	1006	1007	1008	1009	1010	1011	1012	1013	1014	1015	1016	1017	1018	1019	1020	1021	1022	1023	1024	1025	1026	1027	1028	1029	1030	1031	1032	1033	1034	1035	1036	1037	1038	1039	1040	1041	1042	1043	1044	1045	1046	1047	1048	1049	1050	1051	1052	1053	1054	1055	1056	1057	1058	1059	1060	1061	1062	1063	1064	1065	1066	1067	1068	1069	1070	1071	1072	1073	1074	1075	1076	1077	1078	1079	1080	1081	1082	1083	1084	1085	1086	1087	1088	1089	1090	1091	1092	1093	1094	1095	1096	1097	1098	1099	1100	1101	1102	1103	1104	1105	1106	1107	1108	1109	1110	1111	1112	1113	1114	1115	1116	1117	1118	1119	1120	1121	1122	1123	1124	1125	1126	1127	1128	1129	1130	1131	1132	1133	1134	1135	1136	1137	1138	1139	1140	1141	1142	1143	1144	1145	1146	1147	1148	1149	1150	1151	1152	1153	1154	1155	1156	1157	1158	1159	1160	1161	1162	1163	1164	1165	1166	1167	1168	1169	1170	1171	1172	1173	1174	1175	1176	1177	1178	1179	1180	1181	1182	1183	1184	1185	1186	1187	1188	1189	1190	1191	1192	1193	1194	1195	1196	1197	1198	1199	1200	1201	1202	1203	1204	1205	1206	1207	1208	1209	1210	1211	1212	1213	1214	1215	1216	1217	1218	1219	1220	1221	12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Table of Rainfall recorded at Stations in the Madras

Stations.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560	561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570	571	572	573	574	575	576	577	578	579	580	581	582	583	584	585	586	587	588	589	590	591	592	593	594	595	596	597	598	599	600	601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608	609	610	611	612	613	614	615	616	617	618	619	620	621	622	623	624	625	626	627	628	629	630	631	632	633	634	635	636	637	638	639	640	641	642	643	644	645	646	647	648	649	650	651	652	653	654	655	656	657	658	659	660	661	662	663	664	665	666	667	668	669	670	671	672	673	674	675	676	677	678	679	680	681	682
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Presidency for the month of October 1915—cont.

20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560	561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570	571	572	573	574	575	576	577	578	579	580	581	582	583	584	585	586	587	588	589	590	591	592	593	594	595	596	597	598	599	600	601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608	609	610	611	612	613	614	615	616	617	618	619	620	621	622	623	624	625	626	627	628	629	630	631	632	633	634	635	636	637	638	639	640	641	642	643	644	645	646	647	648	649	650	651	652	653	654	655	656	657	658	659	660	661	662	663	664	665	666	667	668	669	670	671	672	673	674	675	676	677	678	679	680	681	682	683	684	685	686	687	688	689	690	691	692	693	694	695	696	697	698	699	700	701	702	703	704	705	706	707	708	709	710	711	712	713	714	715	716	717	718	719	720	721	722	723	724	725	726	727	728	729	730	731	732	733	734	735	736	737	738	739	740	741	742	743	744	745	746	747	748	749	750	751	752	753	754	755	756	757	758	759	760	761	762	763	764	765	766	767	768	769	770	771	772	773	774	775	776	777	778	779	780	781	782	783	784	785	786	787	788	789	790	791	792	793	794	795	796	797	798	799	800	801	802	803	804	805	806	807	808	809	810	811	812	813	814	815	816	817	818	819	820	821	822	823	824	825	826	827	828	829	830	831	832	833	834	835	836	837	838	839	840	841	842	843	844	845	846	847	848	849	850	851	852	853	854	855	856	857	858	859	860	861	862	863	864	865	866	867	868	869	870	871	872	873	874	875	876	877	878	879	880	881	882	883	884	885	886	887	888	889	890	891	892	893	894	895	896	897	898	899	900	901	902	903	904	905	906	907	908	909	910	911	912	913	914	915	916	917	918	919	920	921	922	923	924	925	926	927	928	929	930	931	932	933	934	935	936	937	938	939	940	941	942	943	944	945	946	947	948	949	950	951	952	953	954	955	956	957	958	959	960	961	962	963	964	965	966	967	968	969	970	971	972	973	974	975	976	977	978	979	980	981	982	983	984	985	986	987	988	989	990	991	992	993	994	995	996	997	998	999	1000	1001	1002	1003	1004	1005	1006	1007	1008	1009	1010	1011	1012	1013	1014	1015	1016	1017	1018	1019	1020	1021	1022	1023	1024	1025	1026	1027	1028	1029	1030	1031	1032	1033	1034	1035	1036	1037	1038	1039	1040	1041	1042	1043	1044	1045	1046	1047	1048	1049	1050	1051	1052	1053	1054	1055	1056	1057	1058	1059	1060	1061	1062	1063	1064	1065	1066	1067	1068	1069	1070	1071	1072	1073	1074	1075	1076	1077	1078	1079	1080	1081	1082	1083	1084	1085	1086	1087	1088	1089	1090	1091	1092	1093	1094	1095	1096	1097	1098	1099	1100	1101	1102	1103	1104	1105	1106	1107	1108	1109	1110	1111	1112	1113	1114	1115	1116	1117	1118	1119	1120	1121	1122	1123	1124	1125	1126	1127	1128	1129	1130	1131	1132	1133	1134	1135	1136	1137	1138	1139	1140	1141	1142	1143	1144	1145	1146	1147	1148	1149	1150	1151	1152	1153	1154	1155	1156	1157	1158	1159	1160	1161	1162	1163	1164	1165	1166	1167	1168	1169	1170	1171	1172	1173	1174	1175	1176	1177	1178	1179	1180	1181	1182	1183	1184	1185	1186	1187	1188	1189	1190	1191	1192	1193	1194	1195	1196	1197	1198	1199	1200	1201	1202	1203	1204	1205	1206	1207	1208	1209	1210	1211	1212	1213	1214	1215	1216	1217	1218	1219	1220	1221	1222	1223	1224	1225	1226	1227	1228	1229	1230	1231	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Table of Rainfall recorded at Stations in the Madras

[illegible]

Presidency for the month of October 1910—cont.

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Table of Karsalli recorded at stations in the Madras

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560	561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570	571	572	573	574	575	576	577	578	579	580	581	582	583	584	585	586	587	588	589	590	591	592	593	594	595	596	597	598	599	600	601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608	609	610	611	612	613	614	615	616	617	618	619	620	621	622	623	624	625	626	627	628	629	630	631	632	633	634	635	636	637	638	639	640	641	642	643	644	645	646	647	648	649	650	651	652	653	654	655	656	657	658	659	660	661	662	663	664	665	666	667	668	669	670	671	672	673	674	675	676	677	678	679	680	681	682	683	684	685	686	687	688	689	690	691	692	693	694	695	696	697	698	699	700	701	702	703	704	705	706	707	708	709	710	711	712	713	714	715	716	717	718	719	720	721	722	723	724	725	726	727	728	729	730	731	732	733	734	735	736	737	738	739	740	741	742	743	744	745	746	747	748	749	750	751	752	753	754	755	756	757	758	759	760	761	762	763	764	765	766	767	768	769	770	771	772	773	774	775	776	777	778	779	780	781	782	783	784	785	786	787	788	789	790	791	792	793	794	795	796	797	798	799	800	801	802	803	804	805	806	807	808	809	810	811	812	813	814	815	816	817	818	819	820	821	822	823	824	825	826	827	828	829	830	831	832	833	834	835	836	837	838	839	840	841	842	843	844	845	846	847	848	849	850	851	852	853	854	855	856	857	858	859	860	861	862	863	864	865	866	867	868	869	870	871	872	873	874	875	876	877	878	879	880	881	882	883	884	885	886	887	888	889	890	891	892	893	894	895	896	897	898	899	900	901	902	903	904	905	906	907	908	909	910	911	912	913	914	915	916	917	918	919	920	921	922	923	924	925	926	927	928	929	930	931	932	933	934	935	936	937	938	939	940	941	942	943	944	945	946	947	948	949	950	951	952	953	954	955	956	957	958	959	960	961	962	963	964	965	966	967	968	969	970	971	972	973	974	975	976	977	978	979	980	981	982	983	984	985	986	987	988	989	990	991	992	993	994	995	996	997	998	999	1000
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560	561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570	571	572	573	5																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											

Mineralogical Office, Madras,
17th November 1946.

Precedency for the month of October 1913—cont.

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SUPPLEMENT TO PART II
OF
THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 66.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 31, 1910. [Price, 5 pica.

MADRAS PORT TRUST.

MINUTES OF MEETING.

Minutes of a Special Meeting, No. 14 of 1910-1911, held on the 24th November 1910.

PRESENT:

The Hon'ble Mr. H. S. Turner, *President*.

Mr. R. A. Thomas, J.C.S.
Commander T. A. L. de Berry, R.N.M.
Mr. B. D. Ponn
Mr. J. A. Blyden
Mr. A. H. Dixon
Mr. W. B. Wright.
Mr. J. O. Robinson.

The Hon'ble Mr. Mohammed Akbar Kaddie
Roshanullah Bahadur.
M.H. Sy. Dwyen Subadar M. Venkataswami
Mulla Gura
M.H. Sy. Dwa Subadar G. Srinivasaswami Chetti
Baru.

225. Read, approved and recorded the minutes of the proceedings of the previous meeting held on Friday, 12th November 1910.

226. Read letter from Messrs. Mohamed Kaddie, dated 21st November 1910, requesting refund of harbour dues and average charges on 1,200 bags potatoes, etc., not shipped, for reasons stated, to the S.S. "Scylla".

Resolved that the refund be granted subject to sanction of Government.

227. Read note by the Chairman, recommending, for reasons stated, that Mr. Clerk Jayaram Chetty's services be dispensed with and that he be given a month's notice with effect from the 28th November 1910.

Resolved that the Chairman's notice be approved.

228. Read note by the Chairman on the subject of the insurance of the Trust's buildings against fire for next year.

Resolved that the policies already entered into with the Fire Companies in Resolution No. 212, dated 19th September 1909, be continued for the next year.

229. Read letter from the Board's Solicitors forwarding a bill of costs amounting to Rs. 30 for attending to the correspondence relating to the proposed payment of Harbour dues by a warehouse.

Resolved that the bill for Rs. 30 be sanctioned.

230. The following statement, comparing harbour dues collected to and up to the end of October 1910, with those for the corresponding period of the previous year, was ordered to be recorded:—

Statement showing the amount of dues collected during the month of October 1910.

	1910			1911.		
I. <i>Revenue Receipts—</i>	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
(a) Dues on imports	22,641	4	7	45,736	7	7
(b) Dues on exports	18,878	13	0	12,411	19	6
(c) Dues on stores provisions	75	0	0	31	0	0
(d) Storage, ordinary imports	2,280	8	28	8,529	5	1
(e) Storage, ordinary exports	153	8	5	—	16	1
(f) Storage, special imports	454	0	0	725	4	0
(g) Storage, special exports	41	0	0	225	1	7
(h) Storage, general receipts	2,685	0	0	265	1	3
(i) <i>Transfer of financial charges</i>	8,416	0	0	10,452	3	7
(j) <i>Outage</i>	—	—	—	189	11	4
(k) <i>Through, special</i>	46	5	9	161	9	0
(l) <i>Through, general</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—
II. <i>Receipts and Sales—</i>						
(a) <i>Sales of sugar</i>	83	1	0	153	3	7
(b) <i>Railway tolls</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—

21-Dec. 1

				1899.		1910.	
				Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
III. Sales and Receipts—							
(a)	Water sold to house ..	..	..	515	0 0	1,250	4 0
(b)	Do do works ..	..	..	56	0 0	..	..
(c)	Fines and penalties ..	..	..	..	..	7	11 11
F. Interest—							
(a)	Interest on investments ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
VI. Miscellaneous—							
(i)	Profit on investments ..	..	..	..	..	1	0 0
(ii)	Items awaiting adjustment ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(iii)	Consolidation on Corporation license fees ..	..	..	..	..	577	5 8
Total ..				68,837 7 7		75,168 6 8	
				Actuals of 1899-1900.		Actuals of 1910-1911.	
				Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
April ..	..	..	..	68,197	7 11	68,818	12 9
May ..	..	..	..	3,65,141	0 4	60,002	3 7
June ..	..	..	..	23,218	8 5	68,699	14 5
July ..	..	..	..	1,00,218	14 1	87,374	4 0
August ..	..	..	..	77,618	7 10	77,823	10 13
September ..	..	..	..	75,168	12 5	71,855	8 7
October ..	..	..	..	68,837	7 7	71,200	8 9
Total ..				5,08,731 8 8		5,70,689 7 8	
						Excess or Deficiency.	
						Rs.	A. P.
						—	3,925 5 8
						—	16,158 14 11
						+	5,001 5 10
						—	21,842 10 1
						+	593 8 6
						—	5,750 5 10
						+	3,985 12 9

208. Bond and recorded G.O. No. 317, Madras, dated 16th November 1910, concerning an expenditure not exceeding Rs. 500 for standing relief to certain employees of the Port Trust Bond, whose bills on Port Trust had to the north of the harbour were destroyed by fire—vide Resolution No. 183, dated 10th September 1910.

209. Recorded statement showing purchases of English materials made by the Board's purchasing agents in England of which information was received during October 1910.

210. The following statement of estimates submitted since the 11th November 1910 was ordered to be recorded:—

Statement of Estimates by Chairman and Board.

Bond number.	Activity.	Date.	Name of work.	Amount sanctioned.	Balance of Budget allocated and available.	Chargeable to.	Remarks.
			<i>Capital Works.</i>	..			
			<i>M.L. +</i>				
			<i>Revenue Works.</i>				
			<i>M.L.</i>				
			<i>Madras Port Trust.</i>				
18	G.O. No. 317 M.	16th November 1910.	Expenses to be incurred in the Harbour during 1910-1911.	5,300	....	Detained Account Working charges, boats and tugs.	In continuation of Resolution No. 145, dated 2nd July 1910.
			<i>Madras Harbour Bond.</i>				
			<i>M.L.</i>				

241. Recorded Administration report of the Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta for the year 1909-1910.

242. Recorded Administration report of the Karachi Port Trust for the year 1908-1910.

243. Recorded the Tamil's Capital and Revenue accounts for June 1910.

244. Recorded G.O. No. 311, Madras, dated 16th November 1910, authorizing an estimate amounting to Rs. 2,700 for repairs to be made in the Madras Harbour during 1910-1911—vide Board's Resolution No. 168, dated 2nd October 1910.

245. Securities and cash held by the Bank of Madras for the Madras Port Trust on the 30th November 1910 were ordered to be recorded as follows:—

	Government securities.	Cash balances.
	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
Revenue Account ..	5,38,000	1,45,494 10 8
Provident Fund Account ..	1,29,000	3,825 8 5
Day and Fund Account ..	50,800	2,328 15 0
Edna Walker's Home Charity Account ..	60,000	3,168 10 8
Equalized Endowment's Fund Account ..	35,500	265 15 7
Pilgrimage Fund Account ..	60,000	5,000 8 11
Harbour Dues Advance Account ..	Nil	53,197 14 0

Port Trust Office, Madras,
19th December 1910

F. J. E. SCHING,
Chairman.



SUPPLEMENT TO PART II
OF
THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 50.]

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 13, 1910.

[Price, 2 pice.]

METEOROLOGICAL RESULTS.

FROM THE MADRAS OBSERVATORY REGISTER.

Year		Barometer reduced to 32° F.	Thermometer.				Moons' phase and time of day.	Wind.		Daily velocity.	Direction of rain.	Cloudy sky.	Height of clouds.	General remarks.
			Observed.		Reduced.			Direction.						
			Daily Mean.		Extreme.									
			Dry.	Wet.	Max.	Min.								
Bar.	Therm.	°	°	°	°	Moons' phase and time of day.	By day.	By night.	Miles.	Hours.	Days.	Hours.	Remarks.	
8th.	Max.	31.0	31.8	31.7	31.5	100.0	10	10	N. by E.	200	24	24	Fine	
9th.	Max.	30.0	30.5	30.5	30.5	100.0	10	10	N. by E.	100	24	24	Do	
10th.	Max.	30.0	30.5	30.5	30.5	100.0	10	10	N. by E.	100	24	24	Do	
11th.	Max.	30.0	30.5	30.5	30.5	100.0	10	10	N. by E.	100	24	24	Do	
12th.	Max.	30.0	30.5	30.5	30.5	100.0	10	10	N. by E.	100	24	24	Do	
13th.	Max.	30.0	30.5	30.5	30.5	100.0	10	10	N. by E.	100	24	24	Do	
14th.	Max.	30.0	30.5	30.5	30.5	100.0	10	10	N. by E.	100	24	24	Do	
15th.	Max.	30.0	30.5	30.5	30.5	100.0	10	10	N. by E.	100	24	24	Do	
16th.	Max.	30.0	30.5	30.5	30.5	100.0	10	10	N. by E.	100	24	24	Do	
17th.	Max.	30.0	30.5	30.5	30.5	100.0	10	10	N. by E.	100	24	24	Do	
18th.	Max.	30.0	30.5	30.5	30.5	100.0	10	10	N. by E.	100	24	24	Do	
19th.	Max.	30.0	30.5	30.5	30.5	100.0	10	10	N. by E.	100	24	24	Do	
20th.	Max.	30.0	30.5	30.5	30.5	100.0	10	10	N. by E.	100	24	24	Do	
21st.	Max.	30.0	30.5	30.5	30.5	100.0	10	10	N. by E.	100	24	24	Do	
22nd.	Max.	30.0	30.5	30.5	30.5	100.0	10	10	N. by E.	100	24	24	Do	
23rd.	Max.	30.0	30.5	30.5	30.5	100.0	10	10	N. by E.	100	24	24	Do	
24th.	Max.	30.0	30.5	30.5	30.5	100.0	10	10	N. by E.	100	24	24	Do	
25th.	Max.	30.0	30.5	30.5	30.5	100.0	10	10	N. by E.	100	24	24	Do	
26th.	Max.	30.0	30.5	30.5	30.5	100.0	10	10	N. by E.	100	24	24	Do	
27th.	Max.	30.0	30.5	30.5	30.5	100.0	10	10	N. by E.	100	24	24	Do	
28th.	Max.	30.0	30.5	30.5	30.5	100.0	10	10	N. by E.	100	24	24	Do	
29th.	Max.	30.0	30.5	30.5	30.5	100.0	10	10	N. by E.	100	24	24	Do	
30th.	Max.	30.0	30.5	30.5	30.5	100.0	10	10	N. by E.	100	24	24	Do	
31st.	Max.	30.0	30.5	30.5	30.5	100.0	10	10	N. by E.	100	24	24	Do	

The Standard Barometer and Thermometer are used at 5 A.M., 10 A.M., 4 P.M., and 8 P.M., and the daily mean are obtained by the application of hourly corrections, deduced from twenty years' observations. The station of the Barometer is twenty-one feet above the level of the sea, and the station of the Rain Gauge is two feet from the ground. The wind, rain and general weather registered are for the current Civil Day—from midnight to midnight.

The total quantity of rain collected since January 1st is 44.45 inches, the average for the same period being 44.75 inches.

B. L. JONES,
Deputy Director.

Madrass Observatory, 13th December 1910.



THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

No. 9.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 23, 1910. [Price, 3 m 2 p.

Part IV.—Proceedings of the Madras Legislature.

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Proceedings of the Council of the Governor of Fort St. George assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Acts of Parliament, 24 & 25 Vict., C. 67, 55 & 56 Vict., C. 34, and 5 Edw. 7, C. 4.

The Council met at the Banqueting Hall, Government House, Madras, at noon on Tuesday the 22nd day of November 1910.

PRESENT:

- His Excellency the Hon'ble Sir ARTHUR LAYLEY, C.B.E., K.C.M.G., Governor of Madras—President.
 The Hon'ble Mr. M. HANDEE, C.B.E., C.L.R.
 The Hon'ble Mr. J. N. ATKINSON, C.B.E.
 The Hon'ble Maharaja Sri Rao Sir V. S. RANGA Rao Bahadur, K.C.I.E., Raja of Bobbili.
 The Hon'ble Mr. V. KAMESWARA Rao NAYUDU.
 The Hon'ble Mr. E. W. ODE.
 The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. TIRUGARAYA CHETTI GURU.
 The Hon'ble Mr. G. HANAYYA Rao PANTULU.
 The Hon'ble Mr. P. KESAVA PILLAI.
 The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur MOHAMMAD HAMIDULLAH SAHIB Bahadur.
 The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur N. KANDASWAMI AYYANGAR Ayyangar.
 The Hon'ble Mr. T. V. SESHAGIRI AIAIAN.
 The Hon'ble MIERA Raja Sri PUNJATANI VIKRAMA GANAPATI RAJ MANTA.
 SULTAN Bahadur, Raja of VIKRAMAGIRI.
 The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. RAMANATHA NAYUDU GURU, Zoonidar of Duddingney-akkonur.

The President; Oath of Office.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. G. HAMILTON.
 The Hon'ble Raja V. VASUDEVA RAJA, Valla Nambidi of Kollengode.
 The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur T. S. BALAKRISHNA AYYAR.
 The Hon'ble Mr. MUHAMMAD AHMED KUTUBUDDIN BASHA SAHIB.
 The Hon'ble MORTUZA SAHIB MUSTUFA SAHIB Bahadur.
 The Hon'ble Surgeon-General P. H. BASSON, V.H.S.
 The Hon'ble Mr. W. O. HORNE.
 The Hon'ble Mr. R. B. CLUGG.
 The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CARROW, C.E.
 The Hon'ble Mr. D. W. G. CONYER.
 The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SITAIAWAMI AYYAR, C.E. (*Advocate-General*).
 The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur N. STRIAMANYAM AYYAR.
 The Hon'ble Mr. C. R. M. SCHWET.
 The Hon'ble Mr. S. R. M. RAMAIAWAMI CHEETILAR.
 The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur R. RAGHUNATHA RAO AYYAR, C.E.
 The Hon'ble Mr. T. KIRUMOND.
 The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. SPENCE.
 The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur L. A. GOVINDARADHANA AYYAR Ayyar.*
 The Hon'ble Sri MADAYA MOHANA SINGA DEVI GURU, Zamindar of
 Dhirdikota.
 The Hon'ble Mr. P. F. X. SALGANER.
 The Hon'ble Mr. M. M. SANNANDRA MUDALIYAR.
 The Hon'ble Mr. S. T. SHANMUGAM PILLAI.
 The Hon'ble Mr. H. S. FRASER.
 The Hon'ble Mr. L. M. WYCH, C.E.
 The Hon'ble Rao Sahib N. SUBBA RAO AYYAR.
 The Hon'ble Mr. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PASTULU.
 The Hon'ble Mr. J. TAYLOR.
 The Hon'ble Mr. A. BUTTERWORTH.
 The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON.
 The Hon'ble Mr. H. E. CLARK.
 The Hon'ble Mr. A. CHATTERTON.

His Excellency the President, in opening the proceedings, said :—" Before we proceed to the business of the day, I would like to remind you that the date is approaching when it will be necessary for the non-official Members of the Council to elect a Finance Committee to deal with the impending budget. I would propose that, as soon as the business on the order paper is ended at this meeting, the non-official Members should, as they did last year, meet for that purpose with the Hon'ble Mr. HAMMICK, the Finance Member, in the chair, to elect a Finance Committee. If, however, Honourable non-official Members would rather have more time to consider this question, I should be prepared to have a meeting in January for the purpose. But I do not at present think it likely that there will be sufficient business to warrant any summoning of the Legislative Council before February. However, that is a matter which I have no doubt non-official Members will discuss among themselves during the intervals of business, and if they will be so good as to make their wishes known, I shall be glad. I now propose to proceed with the business of the day."

OATH OF OFFICE.

The following gentlemen took the prescribed oath or affirmation of allegiance to the Crown and then took their seats :—

The Hon'ble Rao Sahib N. SUBBA RAO AYYAR.
 The Hon'ble Mr. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PASTULU.
 The Hon'ble Mr. J. TAYLOR.
 The Hon'ble Mr. A. BUTTERWORTH.
 The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON.
 The Hon'ble Mr. H. E. CLARK.
 The Hon'ble Mr. A. CHATTERTON.

* Was present only for a short time.

Questions and Answers.

(Mr. Karna Pillai.)

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

[The following Order made by the Executive the President under rule 11 of the statutory rules for the asking of questions in the Council was observed:—

(1) A printed copy of all the questions and answers to be put and given at the meeting shall be given to each member as soon as the President takes his seat. The questions shall be numbered consecutively as printed.

(2) The questions shall be put and answered by the Secretary calling the number of each question in turn, a sufficient pause being made by the Secretary after each member is called to effect the member asking it a reasonable opportunity of rising in his place, if he is desirous of asking a supplementary question.]

The Hon'ble Mr. Karna Pillai.

Question 1. (a) Will the Government be pleased to state the number of villages recommended for wet remission by the Talukdar of Madakasira in Anantapur district, but refused by the Head Assistant Collector on the ground "no petition, no remission"?

Land revenue
department,
Anantapur
District.

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state whether, at the time when such a refusal order was passed by the Head Assistant Collector, the prescribed time for ryots putting in their petitions for remission had not expired?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to state whether Mr. Saketaram Nayudu, jamabandi officer, brought to notice of the Head Assistant Collector the existence of petitions for remission in the taluk office, and that the prescribed time for putting in petitions had still to run when the refusal order was passed? If so, is it a fact that the Head Assistant Collector refused to reconsider his order?

Answer—

(a) The number of villages of the Madakasira taluk in which remission was refused by the Head Assistant Collector on the ground that no petition had been presented was 31.

(b) The time for the submission of petitions for remission for early crops, to which alone the orders of the Head Assistant Collector related, had expired on the date of his orders.

(c) M.R. Ry. M. Saketaram Nayudu Gara, the jamabandi officer, brought the existence of petitions for remission in the taluk office to the notice of the Head Assistant Collector and informed him that the petitions had been presented in time. The Head Assistant Collector declined to reconsider the orders already passed.

Question 2. Will the Government be pleased to state whether Mr. Pashupanthan Pillai, jamabandi officer, who succeeded Mr. Saketaram Nayudu, brought the hardship of such a procedure to the notice of the Collector, Mr. Morris, and submitted the cases of Nannabihudi and four other villages as instances of many villages that deserved remission? If so, is it a fact that the Collector passed orders of remission in respect of the five above-mentioned villages only, which were instance in order to obtain orders for guidance?

Question 3. Will the Government be pleased to state what orders were subsequently passed with regard to other villages?

Answer to Questions Nos. 2 & 3—

M.R. Ry. A. Pashupanthan Pillai Avampudi, who succeeded M.R. Ry. Saketaram Nayudu Gara as jamabandi officer, brought the facts to the notice of the Collector and submitted the remission accounts of six villages for his perusal. The Collector had, however, already, whilst temporarily in charge of the division, directed that the orders of the Head Assistant Collector regarding remission should be revised in all cases. This revision of all the cases was carried out by the Divisional Officer.

Questions and Answers.

(Mr. K. K. Pillai.)

Compulsory
Labour Act,
Amasapur
District.

Question 4. (a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the Kudi-maramat Act was enforced in Amasapur district in 1908, 1909, 1910? If so, will the Government be pleased to give the number and names of the villages?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state for each year whether any penalty was levied from the ryots? If so, in what villages and in what amounts?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to state the circumstances under which such penalties were levied?

Answer—

(a) Section 6 of the Madras Compulsory Labour Act, 1893, was enforced in the Amasapur district in the official years 1907-1908, 1908-1909 and 1909-1910. The Government have no detailed information as to the number and names of the villages in which the ryots voluntarily fulfilled their obligations under the Act, but the number is reported to be large.

(b) A list of the villages in which penalties were levied under section 6 of the Act for failure to contribute labour to work usually executed by the village community and the amount of the penalty levied during the years 1907-1908, 1908-1909 and 1909-1910 is given below:—

Taluk.	Village.	Amount collected.
		Rs. S. P.
1907-1908—		
Hindupur ..	Konduru ..	10 6 11
Goety ..	Jakkalacheruvu ..	76 0 0
1908-1909—		
Hindupur ..	Konduru ..	2 8 1
Goety ..	Gulakondla ..	137 5 0
1909-1910—		
Hindupur ..	Lepetahi ..	60 0 0
	Venappalli ..	41 0 0
	Lethasuram ..	89 0 0
	Pothuram ..	94 5 2
Goety ..	Panukudi ..	2 0 0
	Gulakondla ..	5 14 0
	Goety ..	4 13 0

(c) The penalties were levied for failure to carry out the customary obligations to execute petty repairs to the irrigation works concerned in compliance with a requisition made by the head of the village under the order of the talukdar of the taluk.

Cattle of
Peasakonda
in Amasapur
District
reserved for
grazing.

Question 5. (a) Is the Government aware of the prohibition of the removal of grass from the Peasakonda reserve notified by the Collector of Amasapur in the District Gazette of August 1910?

(b) Is it a fact that, as a result of the said prohibition without giving sufficient notice, the cattle of the town of Peasakonda, which depended on the grass taken from the Peasakonda reserve, had to suffer for want of fodder?

(c) Is it a fact that the people of Peasakonda appealed to Government by telegram for immediate relief? If so, whether any relief was granted?

Answer—

(a) The answer is in the affirmative.

(b) The answer is in the negative. Of the two reserves in the neighbourhood of Peasakonda, only the Peasakonda reserve, the area of which is 4,832 acres, was closed to grazing and to the removal of grass in order that cultural operations might be undertaken in accordance with the working plan. The Sumanapalle reserve, the area of which is 9,732 acres, was left open to grazing and to the removal of grass on payment of three pice per head-load. Ample grass was available in the unreserved lands in the neighbourhood of Peasakonda and cattle-owners avail themselves freely of permits to graze their cattle in the Sumanapalle reserve. There was therefore no want of grass in Peasakonda.

Questions and Answers.

(Mr. Kenneth Pollard.)

- (c) The Government received a telegram from the people of Penakonda on the subject. It is not possible to open the Penakonda reserve to grazing and the free removal of grass as it has been closed for cultural operations. The Government have however directed that free removal of grass should be permitted from the Somandapalle reserve.

Question 6. (a) Is it a fact that compartment No. 2 of the Penakonda reserve has been closed against grazing even on permits? Is it also a fact that no other reserve with water to drink is available for grazing even on permits?

Office of Penakonda reserve, Somandapalle division, or grazing.

(b) Is it a fact that the cattle of Penakonda and three other villages have no water to drink available within four miles, if compartment No. 2 is closed?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to state whether Government received a memorial on the subject from the people of Penakonda and other villages? If so, whether the Government will be pleased to state what relief they have granted to the people?

Answer—

(a) Compartment No. 2 of the Penakonda reserve has been closed to grazing in accordance with the provisions of the working plan. The Somandapalle reserve, the area of which is 9,735 acres or more than double that of the Penakonda reserve, is still open to grazing and has more sources of drinking water supply for cattle than the Penakonda reserve.

(b) The answer is in the negative. In addition to the sources of supply in the Somandapalle reserve there are three large wells in Penakonda town and several tanks and ponds situated outside the reserves and within four miles of the town.

(c) A petition was received from the residents in Penakonda and three other villages. In view of the facts stated in the replies to clauses (a) and (b) of the question, the Government did not consider any action called for.

Question 7. Will the Government be pleased to state also whether it is a fact that the Forest Department intend to make further reserves of adjoining wastes, as apprehended by the memorialists?

Further reservation, Government Forests.

Answer—

No proposals for further reservation in the neighbourhood of Penakonda have yet been made to the Board of Revenue.

Question 8. (a) With reference to my interpellation No. 4 at the Council meeting of the 12th March last and the answer thereon, will the Government be pleased to state the extent of cultivable land washed away in the village of Tannibhavi by the erosion of the floods in the Gurupura tributary of the Setravali river since March 1929?

Penakonda Government village, South Canara District.

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state the number of tracts reclamation was granted and the total amount sanctioned since first 1929 on the ground that the lands were damaged by the floods of the said tributary?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the villagers of Tannibhavi had not put in a petition to the Collector (Mr. Sturrock) on the 8th June 1945 stating that they had petitioned in 1875 and 1876 paying for redress of their grievances caused by the destructive action of the river and that the then Collector on inspection got plan and estimates prepared and promised to raise a fund to protect their fields and got the lands affected re-assessed?

(d) Is it a fact that Mr. Sturrock replied on the 28th July 1930 that he had carefully perused the records, plans and estimates connected with the subject and refused to recommend the expenditure of public funds as recommended by the previous Collector?

Questions and Answers.

(*Mr. Kanna Pillai.*)

(*a*) Will the Government be pleased to call for the records, plans and estimates referred to by Mr. Sturrock in his endorsement to the villagers and state the amount estimated for the contemplated protective work in the village?

(*f*) Will the Government be pleased to consider the matter and undertake the construction of some protective work in the village and re-assess the fields affected up to date by the floods of the river?

Answer—

The Honourable Member's attention is invited to clause (d) of the reply given on the 12th March last in which he was informed that Government do not consider that any action on their part is at present called for in regard to the village in question. The Honourable Member's present question would involve the examination of accounts for a period of over 90 years, and the Government are unable to undertake such an enquiry when they have already decided that no action is necessary. If any fields in the village in question had been affected by floods prior to 1903-1905, that fact was given due consideration when the Mangalore taluk was settled, and it is open to any ryot whose lands may have been affected by floods since that date to apply to the Collector of the district for revision of the assessment fixed on them.

Karipakkam
Taluk,
Trichinopoly
District.

Question 9. (*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state the distance between the dwelling houses in the village of Karipakkam in the taluk of Udaiyarpalayam, Trichinopoly district, and the Karipakkam forest reserve?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to state the extent of poramboke land or assessed waste available for grazing purposes for the ryots of Karipakkam village?

(*c*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the houses of the ryots in this village have back-yards as in other villages in the district?

Answer—

(*a*) The distance between the nearest dwelling house in the village of Karipakkam and the Karipakkam forest reserve is 406 feet.

(*b*) There are no assessed waste or poramboke lands reserved for grazing in the neighbourhood of Karipakkam. In the village of Manjambolu, of which Karipakkam is a hamlet, there are 224.27 acres of poramboke land consisting chiefly of roads, channels, river embankments, etc., and 6.54 acres of assessed waste.

(*c*) In the Trichinopoly district the houses of only the wealthier ryots have, as a rule, any back-yards attached to them. Of the 104 houses in the village of Karipakkam, 20 have back-yards.

2a.

Question 10. Will the Government be pleased to state the amount of grazing fees collected and the amount of compounding fees levied respectively from the villagers of Karipakkam during the past five years?

Answer—

Figures are available for four years only. During this period the grazing fees amounted to Rs. 424-5-6 and the compounding fees to Rs. 450-10-0.

2b.

Question 11. (*a*) Is it a fact that permits were refused to the ryots of the village of Karipakkam to graze their cattle during the first three months of this official year? If so, will the Government be pleased to state the reason?

(*b*) Is it a fact that permits were issued this year only after the ryots complained to the Deputy Collector of the division against the ranger?

Questions and Answers.

(Mr. Herman Pillai; Mr. Arinsson.)

Answer—

- (a) No grazing permits for the Karsipakkam reserve were issued during the first two and a half months of this fiscal year as, though the right to issue permits for grazing in the reserve was put up to auction on three occasions, the ryots combined and refused to bid. The Kilsikkalathur reserve, an adjoining reserve at a distance of two miles from Karsipakkam, was however opened to grazing.
- (b) In consequence of the failure to sell the right to issue permits by auction, the District Forest Officer issued orders on the 5th June that permits should be issued departmentally. The Government have no information as to whether any petition in the subject was received by the Deputy Collector, Ariyalur.

The Hon'ble Mr. KESAVA PILLAI:—“Will the Government be pleased to state if they have sold the right to issue permits for grazing in any other place?”

The Hon'ble Mr. ARINSSON:—“We have no definite information, but I am under the impression that the right to issue permits was sold in the case of all *peyagol* forests.”

Question 13. (a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the ryots of the village of Karsipakkam are allowed permits to remove fuel from the Karsipakkam reserve for their domestic purposes? If not, whether there is a fuel depot opened by the Forest department for the benefit of this and the adjoining villages?

Karsipakkam reserve, Kilsikkalathur district.

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state the distance between this village and the nearest forest depot in the district where fuel is sold?

(c) Is it a fact that fuel available is sold to contractors of Tanjore?

Answer—

- (a) The permit system in regard to fuel was abolished in the Krishnapoly district in 1926. No permits are therefore issued for the removal of fuel from the Karsipakkam reserve. No depot has been opened for this or the adjoining villages as there is no demand for fuel in them. The wants of the ryots are supplied from private depots and from trees growing on *perambokas* and *peita lands*. The right to remove wood cut in the *couper* was put up to auction at Tiruvarur, 1½ miles distant from Karsipakkam, in July and August 1930, but no bids were received.
- (b) The nearest depot is at Tanjore which is 12 miles from Karsipakkam. Twice within the last four years a depot was opened at Tiruvarur, 5½ miles from Karsipakkam; but on each occasion it was closed after trial, as there was little or no demand for fuel.
- (c) Fuel is not sold to contractors in Tanjore but is supplied departmentally to the Tanjore depot and to the municipality.

The Hon'ble Mr. KESAVA PILLAI:—“As regards the answer to (b) are the Government aware that the river Coleroon runs between the village and Tanjore?”

The Hon'ble Mr. ARINSSON:—“The Government are aware.”

Question 13. Will the Government be pleased to state the present existing area of the reserve forest of Karsipakkam as well as the area of the forest when it was originally constituted; if the area has shrunk, the cause for such a shrinkage?

Answer—

The area of the Karsipakkam reserve when it was originally constituted in 1882 was reported to be 55 acres. The area of the reserve at present is 24-15 acres. The decrease in recorded area is partly nominal owing to the fact that the area as originally reported was only approximate and partly due to excessive grazing and cultivation which resulted in erosion by the Coleroon river of the *peyagol* for the protection of which the reserve was formed.

26.

Questions and Answers.

(Mr. K. K. Pillai.)

Kandipakkam
Forest.
Tirumangudi
District.

Question 14. (a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the ryots of Kandipakkam jointly petitioned to the Collector, on or about the 20th of June this year, complaining that one Raman Pillai, son of Kuzasa Pillai of the village of Kandipakkam, was assaulted and beaten at Tirumangudi, by the forest subordinate who issues grazing permits, for refusing to pay an illegal gratification to issue a permit according to the usual, and also bringing to notice that an illegal gratification of four to eight annas was being collected for every permit?

(b) If so, will the Government be pleased to state whether any enquiry has been made into the matter, and with what result?

Answer—

(a) The answer is in the affirmative.

(b) The Range officer, Udaiyarpalayam, was deputed to enquire into the matter. None of the signatories to the petition attended the enquiry although notice was served on them. The enquiry showed that the petition was the outcome of a private quarrel. The permit-issuing officer was fined Rs. 5 by the District Forest Officer for quarrelling about private matters whilst engaged on public duties and has since resigned the service.

South
Africa
Department
Madras.

Question 15. (a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether they received a communication, dated 20th September last, from the Indian South African League with reference to the relief granted to the South African deportees in Madras?

(b) If so, will the Government be pleased to inform whether the Government, in consideration of the circumstances stated in that communication, have been pleased to reimburse Rs. 4,499, which the League has spent for the maintenance of the deportees during their stay in Madras, as prayed for therein; if not, whether they intend to do it?

Answer—

(a) The answer is in the affirmative.

(b) The Honourable Member's attention is drawn to G.O., No. 399, Public, dated 22nd October 1910, a copy of which is laid on the table.

Free cutting
of grass in
reserves.

Question 16. (a) Is the Government aware that the free cutting of grass, which had been long allowed, has been prohibited in the Illur reserve in Annamalai district?

(b) Is it a fact that, when the working plan was sanctioned by the Board of Revenue and Government, free cutting of grass was declared to be free in the District Gazette so as to remove any misconception among the ryots and that this declaration was subsequently repeated in the Gazette?

(c) Is it a fact that free cutting of grass has, in recent cases, been punished by a levy of Rs. 5 compounding fee for a head-load of grass? If so, will the Government be pleased to state why such a heavy compounding fee, such as \$20 times the significance fee levied for a head-load of grass, was imposed by the District Forest Officer?

(d) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the sanction of Government was obtained before prohibiting the free cutting of grass? If so, will the Government be pleased to place the order on the table?

(e) Will the Government be pleased to consider the hardship caused to the ryots, especially regarding the difficulty of feeding ploughing cattle which cannot be taken out for grazing, and continue the concession?

Answer—

(a), (b), (c), (d) & (e) The Government have called for a report on the subject.

Questions and Answers.

(Mr. KATTA Pillai.)

Question 17. (a) Is it a fact that the experiment of setting fire to a plot of grass in order to stimulate a healthy growth of grass is made in Cuddapah district?

Free cutting of grass in districts.

(b) Is it a fact that grass when allowed to grow without interference becomes useless for cattle and liable to fire?

(c) If so, will the Government be pleased to consider the advisability of not preventing free cutting of grass in all reserves?

Answer—

(a), (b) & (c) The Government have called for a report on the subject.

Question 18. Will the Government be pleased to state whether they would not restrict the power of a District Forest Officer in levying compensating fees?

Levy of compensating fees by District Forest Officer.

Answer—

The Government have prescribed rules for the guidance of Forest officers in compensating forest offences. These rules * have been incorporated in the Forest Manual and a copy of them is now placed on the table.

Question 19. (a) Is it a fact that one Mr. Robert Cook of the Gold Mining Company at Ramagiri, Anantapur district, and his cartmen were charged with illegal grazing of four bullocks in the Ramagiri East Reserve without permits, and with assault and forcible removal of the cattle from the guard?

Detachment of illegal grazing against Mr. Robert Cook of Ramagiri, Anantapur district.

(b) Is it a fact that the charge sheet was laid with the cognizance of the District Forest Officer, or after the facts were reported to that officer by the Deputy Ranger in person, immediately after the occurrence?

(c) Is it a fact that the charge has been subsequently withdrawn?

(d) If so, will the Government be pleased to inform the amount of the compensating fee levied in this case?

Answer—

(a), (b), (c) & (d) The Government have called for a report on the subject.

Question 20. (a) Will the Government be pleased to state the distance of Sirpi village, Kalyandurg taluk, Anantapur district, from the Sirpi reserve?

Distance from Sirpi reserve, Anantapur district.

(b) Is it a fact that this reserve comprises mostly of cultivable cotton soil?

(c) Is it a fact that the Collector, Mr. Scott, recommended that this reserve may be disforested and left for cultivation?

(d) Is it a fact that three shepherds of Sirpi were convicted in this year with a fine of Rs 300 for allowing their 140 sheep to trespass and graze in this reserve which is due to their villages?

(e) Will the Government be pleased to state the age of the reserve, the extent of it, the nature and the value of trees that have grown in it during its existence?

(f) Will the Government be pleased to inform what will be the amount of assessment per acre if allowed for cultivation?

(g) Will the Government be pleased to consider the advisability of disforestation of the reserve and leaving it for cultivation as recommended by the Collector?

Answer—

(a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f) & (g) The Government have called for a report on the subject.

* Printed as Appendix I.

Questions and Answers.

(Mr. K. N. Pillai.)

Delegation
from Tenneri
tank.

Question 21. With reference to my supplementary question in regard to the answer of Government to (b) in Question No. 31 at the Council meeting of the 5th April last, will the Government be pleased to state whether the Government have made an enquiry as promised, and if so, whether they will inform whether the length of the channel irrigating the nearest lands of the Agaram village is 2,392 yards to the fourth sluice of the Tenneri tank and the length of the channel to the fifth sluice is about 2,000 yards, as stated by me?

Answer—

The lengths of the channels from the fourth and fifth sluices of the Tenneri tank to the nearest lands of the Agaram village which they irrigate have been found on actual measurement to be 2,354 and 1,936 yards, respectively.

22. Question 22. Will the Government be pleased to state the least distance from the Tenneri tank allowed for the deterioration of irrigation to place a village in the new second group?

Answer—

The grouping of villages under the Tenneri tank depends on other circumstances besides distance from the tank. No exact distance has been fixed for the purpose of determining any of the four groups.

Enclosure of
manavari lands
in Sudapet
taluk.

Question 23. Will the Government be pleased to state whether the difference between the "manavari" and the dry assessment is remitted to the ryots, when the crops on the "manavari" lands fail on account of bad season, as laid down in the notification, paragraph 22—1? If so, why such remission of "manavari" assessment was refused by the Collector, in this year of re-settlement, to the ryots of Vazhagaram in Sudapet taluk?

Answer—

The Honourable Member is under a misapprehension as to the meaning of the rule to which he refers. The treatment of manavari lands as dry for the purposes of remission means that such lands are granted remission only in circumstances in which dry lands would be granted remission. No remission for loss of dry crops was granted in the Sudapet taluk in 1919, the fact in which the re-settlement rates were introduced in that taluk, and consequently no remission was granted for manavari crops.

Wet lands
under higher
level sluices
of various
tanks in
Coimbatore
District.

Question 24. (a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the wet lands under the higher level sluices of Oratti tank in the Madhavakam taluk and the Nivahur tank in the Conjeeveram taluk have been recognised as such at re-settlement?

(b) If so, will the Government be pleased to show the same privileges to the higher level wet lands under the higher level sluices in the major and Imperial tanks of villages, Singadivakkam, Kunnavakkam and Vembakkam in the Conjeeveram taluk? If not, why not?

Answer—

(a) The answer is in the affirmative. In the case of the Oratti tank the ayals under the high-level sluice has been fixed separately as there is a considerable difference in the level of the ayals. In the case of the Nivahur tank the ayals under the high-level sluice is separated by a stream from the rest of the ayals.

(b) The Honourable Member is referred to the answer given to Question No. 42 at the meeting held on April 6th, 1919. The Government see no reason to issue the orders suggested, the effect of which would be in the case of Kunnavakkam to confine the ryots concerned to the use of

Questions and Answers

(Mr. KANAKA PILLAI; Mr. ATTANSON.)

the water of one particular sluice, whereas at present the water of both high- and low-level sluices is used indiscriminately. The ryots of Vengalakkam have requested that separate *ayals* should not be fixed for the different sluices of the tank. Those of Singadivakkam made no request at the recent appeal hearing of the village that separate *ayals* should be fixed for the different sluices.

The Hon'ble Mr. KANAKA PILLAI:—“Will the Government be pleased to state whether the people of Ottati village applied that separate *ayals* should be fixed for different pieces? It is said in answering (b) that the people of Singadivakkam made no request at the recent appeal hearing of the village that the separate *ayals* should be fixed for different sluices. Will the Government say whether the people under the Ottati tank made such a request?”

The Hon'ble Mr. ATTANSON:—“We have no information on the point. The Honourable Member's question referred to certain specific villages.”

Question 25. With reference to G.O., No. 1449 of 25th September 1910, on the subject of rice diet in jails, on my interpolation No. 57 at this Council meeting on the 9th November 1909 suggesting the issue of rice diet to prisoners whose previous habits of life require such a consideration, will the Government be pleased to state—

(a) Whether it is a fact, according to Lieut.-Col. Mendenhall, I.M.S., Inspector-General of Prisons, that most people whose diet is suddenly or completely altered are liable to temporary disarrangement until they grow accustomed to the new order of things?

(b) Whether it is a fact, according to Lieut.-Col. E. Hault-Wright, I.M.S., of Tanjore District Jail, that rice diet does affect those who have passed 40 years and over and aged to some extent?

(c) Whether it is a fact, according to the medical officer of the Central Jail, Trichinopoly, that it would probably be detrimental to the health of a habitual rice-eater “especially if he be in indifferent health or 45 years of age” to have his food changed from rice to ragi?

(d) Whether it is not a fact that medical officers are empowered to alter the dietary from chutney or ragi to rice as a curative only?

Answer—

(a), (b) & (c) The Honourable Member's attention is invited to the correspondence printed in G.O., No. 1449, Judicial, dated 25th September 1910, a copy of which has already been furnished to him.

(d) It is not a fact that medical officers are empowered to order rice diet as a curative measure only. Under Rule 47a of the Jail Manual, the diet of any individual prisoner may be modified in any way on the recommendation of the medical officer.

Question 26. Whether it is not a fact that the principle enunciated in Government Order is applicable only to purely Indian prisoners of all ages and creeds who may be habitual rice-eaters, and not to Europeans and Eurasian prisoners and also not to the Burmese who are now given diet according to their previous habits of life?

Answer—

The decision contained in the Government Order applied to Indian prisoners alone as the diet of other classes of prisoners was not under consideration.

Question 27. (a) Is the Government aware that there is a strong current of feeling among the Indian community that the giving of all Indian prisoners alike without reference to their previous habits of life is injuring the health of such of the prisoners as have not been accustomed to the diet by previous habits of life and in some cases leading to serious consequences if not fatal, and it is therefore an additional punishment which will defeat the aim and object of jail discipline by deadening sentiments which move for repentance and reform?

(b) If not, will the Government be pleased to take measures to counsel leading officials and non-official Indian gentlemen about the suggested reform in diet?

Questions and Answers.

(*Mr. Ketara Pillai; Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar; Mr. Hanumanth.*)

Answer—

(a) & (b) The Government have already obtained the advice of the medical officers possessing experience of jail administration in this Presidency and the decision in G.O., No. 1449, Judicial, dated 26th September 1910, was based on the expert opinion of these officers. The Government cannot undertake to refer the matter to non-expert opinion.

Clothing of convicts.

Question 28. Will the Government be pleased to state also whether they have given further consideration to the subject of the clothing of convicts as promised?

Answer—

The Government have again considered the matter of the clothing of convicts but do not think it advisable to alter the existing rules.

The Hon'ble Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar.

Seditious Meetings Act.

Question 29. Did the Government prevent any meeting to be held in this Presidency under the Seditious Meetings Act?

Answer—

The Prevention of Seditious Meetings Act, 1907, was only extended to the Madras Presidency in January 1910, and since then the Local Government have had no occasion to make use of its provisions.

The Hon'ble Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar :—“ Having regard to the answer given, will the Government be pleased to advise the Government of India that there is no necessity for having that law in this Presidency?”

The Hon'ble Mr. Hanumanth :—“ The Government are not prepared to give that advice to the Government of India at present.”

Provident Fund for teachers.

Question 30. (a) Does the Government intend to take any steps to inaugurate a provident fund for teachers in this Presidency?

(b) Will the Government be prepared to make contributions to funds started by managers of schools in aid of the teachers in their schools?

Answer—

(a) The question was exhaustively dealt with last year by the Hon'ble Mr. Stone, who submitted to Government a very valuable report on the whole subject and recommended for acceptance a carefully thought-out and comprehensive scheme for the creation of a provident fund for all certificated teachers in schools under private management in the Presidency. The Government, however, after carefully considering the scheme proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. Stone, found themselves reluctantly impelled to the conclusion that its introduction was not practicable at the present time.

(b) The Government do not think it probable that they would be justified in contributing to special funds started by managers of schools in aid of teachers in their schools; they will, however, be ready to consider any case that may be brought before them.

Provincial Educational Service.

Question 31. (a) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the articles contributed to the London Times by its special correspondent upon educational problems in India?

(b) Has the Government in contemplation any scheme for improving the Provincial Educational Service?

Answer—

(a) The answer is in the affirmative.

(b) The Government have recently considered the question of improving the Provincial Educational Service and have addressed the Government of India with that object.

Questions and Answers.

(Mr. Sahagiri Aiyar.)

Question 32. (a) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the article headed "Industrial Policy", which appeared in the *Advertiser* of the 29th October last? Industrial Policy.

(b) Is it a fact that the Secretary of State for India has refused to give his sanction to the resolution of the Madras Government in pursuance of the recommendation of the Industrial Conference held at Ootacamund? Will the Government be pleased to publish and place on the Editors' Table the despatches and the correspondence on the subject between the Secretary of State and the Government of Madras?

Answer—

(a) The Government have now perused the article referred to.

(b) The Secretary of State has declined to sanction the creation of a Department of Industries under a separate Director. He has sanctioned the appointment of a Superintendent of Industrial Education to supervise and extend industrial education in this Presidency and of dyers, weavers and leather experts for instructional purposes only. Correspondence on the subject will shortly be laid on the table.

Question 33. (a) Is it a fact that orders have been received from the Secretary of State regarding the reconstitution of the Department of Industries? If so, will the Government be pleased to publish the communication as well as the order of the Government upon it? Department of Industries.

(b) Is it intended to place the Director of Industries under the Director of Public Instruction? If so, will the Government be pleased to state whether it is in accordance with the Secretary of State's orders?

Answer—

(a) & (b) The answer to the Honourable Member's questions is in the affirmative.

Question 34. Will the Government be pleased to state—

(a) How many sub-inspectors were trained in the Vellore School from October 1905 to October 1910? This category of police.

(b) How many of them were passed out of the school as competent and among them

(i) how many still continue in service;

(ii) how many were sent home; and

(iii) how many resigned?

(c) In the case of those that were sent home and those that resigned, the reasons as to why they were sent home and why they resigned?

Answer—

(a) Between the 1st October 1905 and the 31st October 1910, 1,299 sub-inspectors were admitted for training to the Vellore School, of whom 209 are now in the school, 56 failed to qualify, resigned or died while in the school, and 1,034 passed out of the school suo cessu.

(b) Of these 1,034, 959 continue in service, the services of 75 have been dispensed with, 84 have resigned, and five died.

(c) In the case of those whose services were dispensed with the reasons for removal were inefficiency, insubordination, or other misconduct and ill-health, while in the case of those who resigned the reasons given were ill-health and private affairs.

Questions and Answers.

(*Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar, Mr. Hammer.*)

Indian sub-
inspectors in
the Madras
City Police.

Question 35. (a) Is it a fact that there is no Indian sub-inspector of police in the first grade in the Madras City Police?

(b) Is it also a fact that, while provision is being made for building Government quarters for European officers of the City Police near police stations, no such provision is made for the Indian police officers?

Answer—

(a) Of the twelve sub-inspectors of the first grade in the Madras City Police, nine are statutory Natives of India.

(b) All officers of the City Police are entitled to free quarters. The Government has no information as to how far it has been found possible to provide such quarters up to the present date.

The Hon'ble Mr. SESHAGIRI AIYAR:—“It is said in answer to (a) that of the twelve sub-inspectors of the first grade in the Madras City Police 9 are statutory Natives of India. Are there any Hindus or Mohammedans in it?”

The Hon'ble Mr. HAMMER:—“I understand not.”

Contract
with the
South
Indian
Railway
Company

Question 36. (a) Has the attention of Government been drawn to the article entitled “The S.I.R. and New Lines” published in the *States* in the issue of the 2nd instant?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the clauses 7, 8 and 9 of the memorandum of the terms of the proposed agreement between the India Office and the South Indian Railway Company are in accordance with the recommendations of the Government of India and the Government of Madras?

(c) Are the Government aware that clause 8 of the memorandum will injuriously affect the railway projects of the district boards in the Madras Presidency?

(d) Will the Government be pleased to recommend to the Secretary of State to reconsider the terms of the memorandum referred to above before the contract is finally entered into?

(e) Will the Government be pleased to publish and lay on the Editors' Table the correspondence that passed between this Government and the Government of India and the Home Government upon the subject?

Answer—

(a) The answer is in the affirmative.

(b), (c), (d) & (e) It is not within the competency of the local Government to make known the subject matter of confidential correspondence between this Government and the Government of India or the Secretary of State without the express permission of the latter.

Local Post
Engineers.

Question 37. Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing—

(a) the number of District Board Engineers who are Europeans and of European origin;

(b) the number of District Board Engineers who are Indians;

(c) their educational qualifications;

(d) their salaries; and

(e) the position they held, if any, before their appointment as District Board Engineers?

Answer—

A statement * containing the particulars desired has been compiled from the information available in the Secretariat and will be placed on the table.

Questions and answers.

(See Bahadur Rameshchandra Nayudu.)

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Rameshchandra Nayudu.

Question 28. Is it a fact that the sites adjoining the Berrian lake in Kodakkimal are to be converted into a settlement for invalid soldiers?

For answer see Serials in Kodakkimal.

Answer—

The Government are not aware of any such proposal.

Question 29. (a) Are the Government aware that the Madura District Forest Officer has his headquarters at Kodakkimal?

Head-quarters of District Forest Officer Madura.

(b) Do the Government know that he spends the greater part of the year in Kodakkimal?

Answer—

(a) & (b) The Government are aware that the District Forest Officer of Madura has been permitted to reside at Kodakkimal, which is nearer than Madura to the principal forests of the district. He is bound under the rules laid down in the Forest Code to spend not less than six months of the year in camp; thus the Government understand he has done.

Question 30. (a) Are the Government aware that a density with violence occurred near DeMakanda on the Annamalaiyakkandur Road in July last?

Incident on Annamalaiyakkandur Road.

(b) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to a case of density mentioned in the Madura Mail, dated 26th September 1930, which took place on the same road and of another, about the 12th instant, in which a constable received a grievous hurt on the thumb of his right hand from the dacoits who wanted to disable him from handling his gun?

(c) Are the Government in receipt of the resolution passed by the European planters at their meeting held in Bangalore on the 1st of August pointing out the necessity for the early construction of the Vengal Valley Railway from Annamalaiyakkandur to Uttarampattinam?

Vengal Valley Railway.

(d) Considering the bifurcation of the Madura District, will the Government be pleased to help the District Board of Madura West with a loan sufficient to start the above scheme, as the Board cannot afford to float a capital for the same in the open market?

(e) Will the Government be pleased to provide upon any company is taken up the scheme and finish the construction soon?

(f) If both these are not possible, will the Government be pleased to issue instructions to the District Board to suspend the collection of the railway cess from Fall 1930?

Railway cess in Madura District.

Answer—

(a) & (b) The Government have received no report regarding the occurrence referred to.

(c) The answer is in the negative.

(d) The project has not been included in the railway programme and unless and until it is so included no loan by the State on this account is possible.

(e) The Company has proposed certain modifications in the agreement suggested by this Government for working the Tanjore District Board Railway extensions. These are at present under the consideration of Government. If an agreement is come to with the Company for the Tanjore extensions, it will probably be taken as a model for future agreements between the Company and other District Board lines, and the question of negotiating a District Board loan in the open market will then be considered.

(f) The Government do not consider it advisable at this juncture to take steps to suspend collection of the railway cess.

Questions and Answers.

(Ras Bahadar Ramabhadra Nayudu.)

Bridge
over the
Vaigai near
Kannur and
Andipatti.

Question 41. Seeing that the Trol river, which is in flood only for about three months in the year, has a bridge sanctioned for it, which is already under construction, will the Government be pleased to induce the District Board, by means of a grant, to construct a bridge over the Vaigai river near Kannur or Andipatti, especially as this river is impassable, on account of the Periyar water, for about nine months in the year, and also because this bridge, if constructed, will afford greater facilities for the public to go to the new Usilampatti division, thereby increasing the trade of Andipatti and Usilampatti markets?

Answer—

The Board of Revenue have recommended the construction of a bridge at Kannur across the Vaigai river at the cost of Provincial funds. The matter is under the consideration of Government.

Village
establishment.

Question 42. Will the Government be pleased to advise the Board of Revenue to have the village *clerks* constructed with better accommodation and at some greater cost, so that they may be useful also to the talukdars on tour and the village *panchayats* which may happen to be formed hereafter?

Answer—

The Government have no reason to believe that the accommodation in village *clerks* as at present constructed is insufficient for the purpose for which the buildings are intended and are not therefore prepared to adopt the suggestion in the question.

Notice
prohibitory
water-rate.

Question 43. Will the Government be pleased to instruct the Revenue authorities that, when it is proposed to charge enhanced water-rate for water irregularly taken, notice similar to that required to be issued in the case of unauthorized occupation of Government land should be given to the users of water before the order for the levy of water charge is passed so as to enable them to put in their objections for consideration in time?

Answer—

The village account in which proposals are made for the charge of water-rate is open to the inspection of the ryots, and it would therefore be superfluous to give them notice of that which they have every facility to ascertain for themselves. The issue of such notices would moreover throw a heavy burden of work on the village establishments and would be a very uncertain means of conveying the information intended. The Government are therefore unable to accept the suggestion contained in the question.

Survey of
land.

Question 44. With a view to afford facilities for ryots paying *khaf* for lands located in the patta of others, to secure evidence of actual payment of *khaf* on such lands, will the Government be pleased to order the village officers to enter in the *padgah* the survey numbers of fields for which the ryots elect to pay, in cases where pattas are held by others?

Answer—

The Government are not prepared to issue the orders suggested in the question which would involve either the issue of a separate patta for each field or the maintenance of separate accounts for each field and for each payer of revenue. The Honorable Member is referred to G.O., No. 673, Revenue, dated 5th March 1907, which has been placed on the Editors' Table, in which the question is fully discussed.

M.P. Rajah
Commission
for the
protection of
the rights of
the people.

Question 45. Will the Government be pleased to exempt from the operation of Government Orders such of the Middle School first-class men in the Jirgamman Department as were permanently appointed to Rs. 14 before July 1894, and favour them with prospects of promotion above Rs. 20, to the extent to which every such individual may be found deserving according to his service and capacity?

Questions and Answers.

(*Ras Bahadur Koushikdas Nayudu; Mr. Atkinson.*)

Answer—

The Government will issue orders mentioning the promotion to posts carrying more than its 50 of Middle School first-class men who, on the 30th June 1884, held permanent appointments in the Government service.

Question 44. (a) Are the Government aware of the relief memorial sent round by the Pilliger of Begabar in the Salem district to his brother *amudaya* in the Presidency?

Relief petition, Salem district.

(b) Will the Government be pleased to reconsider their order, reduce the *paidah* to its original rate and cause the estate to be taken into the management of the Court of Wards, so that its recumbence might be cleared and its interests better safeguarded for the future?

Answer—

(a) The Government have now perused the memorial referred to in the question.

(b) The Government, after careful consideration, decided in 1908 that there was no sufficient reason for their intervention in the matter of reducing the assessment on the Begabar *paidiyam* or for taking the *paidiyam* under the management of the Court of Wards. They are not prepared to reconsider their orders which have been upheld by the Secretary of State.

Question 47. Are the Government going to afford, in this Presidency, facilities by way of grants of lands and loans for the Salvation Army to restrain the criminal tribes?

Grant of land and loans to Salvation Army.

Answer—

The Government would be prepared to consider any application, if made by the Salvation Army, for assistance in reclaiming criminal tribes, but are not in a position to state what orders would be passed on such an application.

Question 48. Will the Government be pleased to adopt measures of legislation to check the indulgence of juveniles of both sexes in the use of tobacco, alcohol and opium?

Use of intoxicants by juveniles.

Answer—

The sale of liquor, opium or intoxicating drugs to persons of either sex under 14 years of age is prohibited in this Presidency. As regards smoking, the Government do not consider any special legislation of the kind suggested necessary.

The Hon'ble Ras Bahadur RAMAKRISHNA NAYUDU:—“May I know whether any prosecutions were instituted against sellers of liquor to persons below 14 years of age?”

The Hon'ble Mr. ATKINSON:—“I am not able to answer that question, as I have not got the information.”

Question 49. With regard to the drainage scheme of the Madras city, are the Government going to adopt the underground or the open drain system?

Madras town drainage.

Answer—

As at present advised the Government will adopt the underground system.

Question 50. (a) Has the attention of Government been drawn to a resolution in the *Times*, dated 28th April 1910, on “Municipal Government Pleaders at Court of Wards *sukle*”?

Municipal Government pleaders.

(b) Will the Government be pleased to remedy the defects and carry out the suggestions pointed out therein?

Answer—

(a) & (b) The Government have now perused the letter referred to, but do not consider it necessary to adopt the suggestions contained therein.

Questions and Answers.

(Rao Bahadur Krishnaswami Aiyangar.)

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Krishnaswami Aiyangar.

Water-cess
on some
lands.

Question 51. (a) Is it a fact that in some villages, lands which have been declared by the Income Commissioner to be "not wet" are entered and classed as "dry" in the settlement accounts?

(b) Is it a fact that these lands, when irrigated by boring, were not assessed to water cess till recently?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to state if they have interdicted such irrigation without payment of water-cess?

(d) If so, will the Government be pleased to state the circumstances under which the order in question was passed and the reasons which led to the same?

Answer—

(a) The classification of some lands in the settlement accounts, which is for the purpose of levying cess only, does not necessarily follow that adopted by the Income Commissioner.

(b) Water-cess was not levied until recently on certain garden lands irrigated by boring in the Trichinopoly and Coimbatore districts. The Government have no information as to the practice in other districts.

(c) & (d) The Government have directed that such lands, which have always been regarded as dry in all settlements, should be charged for Government water used for them, whether such charge has been levied hitherto or not, unless the landowners can prove that they come within the proviso to section 1 of the Madras Irrigation Cess Act, 1865, and that the lands are entitled to irrigation free of separate charge. The orders are of general application to all districts.

Income from
dry land,
Tanjore.

Question 52. What is the highest estimated gross income per acre of dry land in the Tanjore district at the commutation rate?

Answer—

So far as non-paddy lands are concerned, the Honourable Member is referred to the table of estimated outturns printed at page 17 of G.O., No. 101, Revenue, dated 18th May 1896, which has been placed on the Editors' Table. No commutation rate was calculated for paddy lands.

Amount of
paddy
lands.

Question 53. (a) Will the Government be pleased to state how the paddy lands in the Cauvery delta in the Tanjore district have been classified and assessed at the last settlement?

(b) What are the maximum and minimum rates of water-cess imposed on the paddy lands? Under what circumstances and on what date are the rates so fixed, settled?

(c) Is it a fact that in many cases the assessment plus the water-rate imposed is higher than the assessment of the wet lands in the locality?

(d) If so, will the Government be pleased to consider the advisability of making some rules to avoid the anomaly referred to above?

Answer—

(a) Paddy lands in the Cauvery delta were divided at the settlement into two special classes, namely, alluvial clay of two sorts and alluvial loam of one sort. The superior alluvial clay land is assessed at Rs. 7 per acre and the remainder at Rs. 5 per acre.

(b) The standard scale of water-cess, which will be found in Appendix I to Board's Standing Order No. 4, is in force in the Tanjore district and applies to all dry lands in that district including paddy lands.

(c) & (d) It may be the fact that in some cases the dry assessment plus the water-rate imposed on paddy land is higher than the assessment of the wet lands in the locality. This does not necessarily imply any

Questions and Answers

(*Das Sahakar Kriksamruti Aikyas*)

usually inasmuch as the podzolic land is almost invariably of superior quality to the ordinary wet land in the same vicinity. No comparison can therefore be instituted between the dry mountain pine water-courses on podzolic lands and the assessment on wet lands in the quality.

Malina is
sympathetic
toward women,
and she
believes.

Question 54 (c) Are there any facilities under the existing rules to apprise the rest of the probable inspection of water-uses in respect of any part of his holding and for enabling him to question its correctness before it is actually imposed?

(b) Do the Government consider that they are sufficient? If not, will the Government be pleased to consider the desirability of laying down clear and definite rules in the matter?

Answer:

(a) & (b) The Honourable Member is referred to the answer to Question No. 43.

Question 15. In view of the repeated admissions made by Government, since the last settlement of the Tanjore district, that the drainage of the Cravery delta in that district is defective and requires improvement, will the Government be pleased to state if any steps have hitherto been taken to improve the same; and whether the Government have before them any projects under consideration?

Discharge of
the Company
Notes

Answer: _____

Estimates amounting to Rs. 25.52 lakhs for the general improvement of the drainages in the Cauvery delta have been prepared. Of these the improvements to the Palvar and Adeppur, amounting to Rs. 1.35,054 and Rs. 2,07,012 respectively, have been sanctioned and the works are approaching completion. The remaining portion of the scheme has been held in abeyance until it is seen what effect the above improvements have upon the drainage of the delta.

Question 55. (a) Is it a fact that the municipal towns of Tanjore and Nagapattinam are each in charge of a separate inspector of police and that the municipal town of Kumbakonam is in charge of an inspector who has a very wide circle outside the town?

Composition of
pellets in a
Pseudomonas
bacteria.

(b) Is it a fact that the efficiency of the police in Kamukösum has to some extent suffered?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to state if proposals for re-arranging and re-constituting certain police stations in consequence of the formation of the new Panchayats taluk have been submitted to Government?

(d) Will the Government be pleased to consider the question of making Kumbakonam a separate charge before passing final orders on the proposals aforesaid?

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(a) The answer is in the affirmative.

(2) The Government have no reason to suppose this is the case.

(e) No proposals on the subject have as yet been submitted to the Govern-

(d) The Inspector-General will be asked to report on the matter.

Question 57 With reference to the reply of the Hon'ble Mr. Smith to Question No. 78 of the Hon'ble Mr. Subbaraj Aiyar, at the meeting of the 12th March last, will the Government be pleased to state—

Kallitiged
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(a) If the report of the Superintending Engineer therein referred to has been received and if any action has been taken on it?

Questions and Answers.

[Rao Bahadur Krishnaswami Aiyangar.]

(b) Whether any estimates have been prepared for the improvement of the Marudur Natta Faidhal? What is the character of the improvement suggested? When is it likely to be carried out?

Answer—

(a) With regard to the Kalittalai Kattisneri, the Superintending Engineer reported on 30th September 1913 that the estimate for the Panjampatti reservoir was waiting scrutiny in his office and would be submitted for sanction before the end of December. The Superintending Engineer proposes to send his complete report on the Kattisneri with this estimate.

(b) The estimate for improvement to the Marudur Natta Faidhal has been the subject of correspondence between the Superintending Engineer and the Executive Engineer, and it is reported that the necessary orders have been issued to enable it to be completed and submitted for sanction.

It is understood that the proposed improvements include the provision of double shuttles to the head sluice to exclude sand, improvements to the scouring sluice at the head and also to the surplus sluice at Lolapet. If the estimate is received and sanctioned in time the work will probably be carried out next working season.

Marudur
Natta
Faidhal,
Trichinopoly
District.

Question 53. Will the Government be pleased to state if complaints have been made by petitions and telegrams to the offices of the Revenue and the Public Works Departments about the scarcity of water for irrigation purposes in the lower reaches of the Marudur Natta Faidhal, Trichinopoly district? How have these complaints been attended to?

Answer—

Certain complaints have been received. Investigation has been made by the Executive Engineer and estimates for improving the channel are under preparation.

Irrigation
channels,
Kalittalai
Taluk,
Trichinopoly
District.

Question 54. Have any memorials been submitted to the offices of the Revenue and Public Works Departments regarding the inefficient condition of several irrigating channels in the Kalittalai taluk? Will the Government be pleased to state whether any and what action has been taken in respect of the same?

Answer—

It has been ascertained from the Honourable Member that his question refers generally to all channels in the Kalittalai taluk and in particular to the Marudur and Kedingal channels. The Honourable Member is referred to the answers to Questions Nos. 51 and 52 as regards the Marudur Natta Faidhal and Kedingal channels, respectively. As regards other channels in the taluk Government have no information.

Marudur
Natta
Faidhal,
Trichinopoly
District.

Question 55. Is it a fact that the head sluice of the Marudur Natta Faidhal was completely closed by the Public Works engineer for about two weeks in April last and that the ryots owning lands in its lower reaches have suffered in consequence? Will the Government be pleased to state of whose orders and under what circumstances it was closed? Will the Government be pleased to safeguard the recurrence of such closings in future?

Answer—

The Marudur Natta Faidhal was closed by the Public Works Department authorities on the 13th, 14th, 16th, 17th and 18th April 1913 on account of the urgent necessity to augment the supply of water to Trichinopoly town where, on account of the scarcity of good drinking-water, an epidemic was feared. The canal was not closed until the season for the irrigation of second crop was over.

Questions and Answers.

(Rao Bahadur Krishnaswami Aiyangar.)

Question 51. (a) Will the Government be pleased to state—

(1) the circumstances under which the supervision of the *kanawals* of the various irrigating channels in the Trichinopoly district was transferred from the Revenue Department to the Department of Public Works;

(2) whether the change has been of any administrative advantage to Government;

(3) whether any complaints have been made by the *ryots* concerned about the insufficiency and want of promptness of the facilities afforded by the officers of the Public Works Department; and

(4) whether the *overseers* of the Public Works Department who are generally in charge of the *kanawals* are too much otherwise occupied to bestow prompt and efficient attention to *kanawals*?

(5) If the Government should consider that the supervision of the *kanawals* should continue in the Department of Public Works, will they be pleased to consider the desirability of entrusting such supervision to officers of that department placed in sole charge of such works?

Provincial
and
District
Officers,
Trichinopoly
District.

Answer—

(a) (1) It was considered by the local officers of both the Revenue and the Public Works Departments that the system of dual control under which the maintenance of certain river channels was in charge of the Public Works Department and the *kanawals* and water distribution in charge of the Revenue Department was not working satisfactorily and Government on the recommendation of the Revenue Board accordingly ordered that the same department should be in charge of both operations.

(2) The answer is in the affirmative.

(3) Government are not aware of any such complaints having been made.

(4) Government have no reason to believe that the *overseers* are too much occupied in other ways to attend to the *kanawals* properly.

(5) In consequence of the transfer to the Public Works Department of the regulation of the water-supply in the river channels, an addition of five permanent sub-*overseers* was made to the Public Works Department staff of the Trichinopoly division. Government do not consider that officers are required for the sole charge of the *kanawals*.

Question 52. (a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether any final decision has been arrived at regarding the re-distribution of the districts of Trichinopoly, Coimbatore and Salem?

Provincial
and
District
Officers,
Salem
District.

(b) Is it a fact that it is in contemplation to constitute Kairi and Kuthalai taluks as one revenue division and Musiri and Narakkal taluks into another? If so, will the Government be pleased to consider the necessity of erecting a bridge across the Cauvery between Kooda and Trichinopoly?

Answer—

(a) Effect has been given from the 15th November 1910 to the territorial changes recommended by Sir William Hager in regard to the districts of Trichinopoly, Coimbatore and Salem with the exception of those changes which depend on the formation of the new Vellore and Chittoor districts. Among the changes already effected are the formation of the Kairi division comprising the two taluks of Kairi and Kuthalai and that of the Narakkal division comprising the two taluks of Musiri and Narakkal.

(b) The Board of Revenue have recommended the construction of a bridge across the Cauvery between Kuthalai and Musiri at the cost of Provincial funds. The matter is under the consideration of Government.

19—d

*Questions and Answers.**(Rev. Bahadur Krishnaswami Aiyangar.)*Drowning
accidents.

Question 43. Has the attention of Government been drawn to the drowning accident reported in the *Sindramaniam* newspaper of the 5th July last? Has any investigation been made in the matter and what is the result thereof?

Answer—

The Government have now perused the article and will call for a report.

Compensation
at ferries.

Question 64. In view of the recent drowning accidents by the upsetting of the ferry boats at Musiri and Tellicherry ferries, will the Government be pleased to take steps to secure the best means of conveyance at these and like ferries?

Answer—

The accident to the ferry boat at Musiri was not due to the unsuitability of the boat for its purpose but to neglect of the rules as regards the number of boatmen, passengers and other points. The Government have already taken steps to prevent a recurrence of such neglect and will consider whether it is possible to provide at ferries boats of a safer sort than the canoes sometimes in use.

Equalization
of taluk
charges.

Question 65. In connection with the re-organization of districts and re-distribution of taluks, will the Government be pleased to consider the desirability of equalizing all taluk charges as far as possible?

Answer—

The scheme of re-organization which is in course of introduction is intended to equalize taluk charges as far as this can be done with reference to other considerations. The Government do not consider that any further action in this direction is at present called for.

Subordinate
Judges.

Question 66. (a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether any representations have been submitted to Government by Subordinate Judges praying for a re-consideration of the scale of their salaries and for the grant of temporary grade promotions and acting allowances during absence on leave of the officers in the higher grades?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to consider the prayer of these officers favourably, after consulting, if necessary, their Lordships the Honourable the Judges of the High Court?

Answer—

(a) The answer is in the affirmative.

(b) The memorials of the officers in question are under consideration.

Do.

Question 67. Will the Government be pleased to invest selected Subordinate Judges with the powers of an Assistant or Additional Sessions Judge as the case may be, to enable them to gain experience in the administration of criminal law, so as to better fit them for preferment as District and Sessions Judges?

Answer—

Subordinate Judges have from time to time been invested with the powers of an Assistant Sessions Judge. Local Governments have no power to invest Sub-Judges with the powers of an Additional Sessions Judge.

Provincial
Judges.

Question 68. In view of the recent increase in the number of appointments in the grade of Collectors and District Judges consequent on the formation of new districts, will the Government be pleased to state whether the time has not arrived to increase the number of fixed appointments open to the Provincial Service?

Questions and Answers.

(Hon. Behndar Krishnaswami Aiyangar.)

Answer—

The Government consider that the increase in the number of appointments in the grades of Collector and District and Sessions Judge consequent on the constitution of additional districts in the Presidency is not large enough to warrant any increase in the number of appointments listed as open to the Provincial Service.

Question 19. Will the Government be pleased to state the circumstances under which the construction of the Nilakavagalam-Mandargudi and Tiruthamippallu-Veddamaniyan sections of the Tanjore District Board Railway has been delayed hitherto and when the lines will be taken up for construction?

Section
District
Board
Railway

Answer—

The construction of the Nilakavagalam-Mandargudi and the Tiruthamippallu-Veddamaniyan sections of the Tanjore District Railway has been delayed owing to difficulty in concluding with the South Indian Railway Company terms for the construction and the working of the lines. A new contract has been settled between the Secretary of State and the South Indian Railway Company and the latter propose certain amendments in the final draft agreement sent to them by the Government for acceptance in July 1909. These proposals will receive the early consideration of the Government.

Question 20. (a) Is it a fact that the High Court transfers District Munsifs from a station after a few years' service there to another station?

Transfer of
District
Munsifs
from one
station to
another

(b) Should not a similar principle be applied to the case of the head ministerial officers of District Courts and will the Government be pleased to take action accordingly?

Answer—

(a) & (b) The Honorable Member is referred to section 7 of the Madras Civil Courts Act, 1873, and to the answer given to his Question No. 195 at the meeting of this Council on the 26th April last, to which the Government have nothing to add.

Question 21. Will the Government be pleased to ascertain from the High Court if the Madras Civil Courts Act (III of 1873) needs revision in any and what respect so as to make it better suited to the conditions of the present day?

Madras
Civil Courts
Act, 1873.

Answer—

If the Honorable the Judges of the High Court consider that the Madras Civil Courts Act needs revision, they will doubtless bring the fact to notice in due season. Meanwhile the Government see no reason to move in the matter.

Question 22. (a) Will the Government be pleased to state if it is a fact (1) that the Talukdar of Madur in the Tiruchinopoly district, under the orders of the Collector, issued a circular, on the 30th March 1910, to all village munsifs in that taluk directing them to prevent the cutting of trees on patta land or the gathering of leaves from there for manure purposes without the *attakali* (permit) of the village munsif; (2) that under the said circular village munsifs were directed to submit monthly returns of all such *attakalis* (permits) to the Forest Range Office; (3) that the said circular further required that all leaves removed from patta land under the village munsif's permit should be produced at the village *chavadi* for the inspection of the village munsif; (4) that it threatened all persons transgressing it with prosecution under the Forest Act?

Order of
Talukdar of
Madur
regarding
leaves, patta
land.

(b) Was a second circular issued by the said officer on the 8th October 1910 modifying the former by limiting the inspection of the leaves at the village *chavadi* to cart-loads and exempting head-loads from such inspection?

Questions and Answers

(Rao Babaiur Krishnaswami Aiyangar.)

- (e) Have similar circulars been issued by the other talukdars in that district?
 (d) Will the Government be pleased to state the circumstances and the provision of law under which the said circulars have been issued?
 (c) Are the Government satisfied that the circulars are legal and do not unnecessarily interfere with the legal rights of possiders?
 (f) Will the Government be pleased to order the withdrawal of the circulars and give reasonable facilities to the ryots for procuring loans for industrial purposes?

Answer—

(e), (b), (c), (d), (e) & (f) The Government have called for a report on the subject.

Question
No. 73.
Talukdars
Kallakudi

Question 73. Will the Government be pleased to state—

- (a) The number of villages irrigated by the Kothagal channel in the Kallakudi taluk and the extent of land so irrigated in each village?
 (b) Whether any memorials have been submitted for bringing the channel to a state of efficiency and what action has been taken in reference thereto?
 (c) Whether any improvements or repairs have been effected thereto since the answer of Government to the Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasa Rao's Question No. 3 published in the Port St. George Gazette, dated 24th November 1905, and, if so, the nature and cost of the same?
 (d) Whether the said channel recently breached in several places and caused damage to the crops transplanted in several villages; if so, the extent of the damage so caused?
 (e) Whether Government will be pleased to take early steps to make the channel efficient for purposes of irrigation?

Answer—

It is understood that the question refers to the Kallakudi Kallakudi.

- (a) The information is not available.
 (b) Some memorials were received on the 18th instant and will be taken up for disposal when the Superintending Engineer's report referred to in the reply to Question No. 57 is received.
 (c) The improvement of the channel is a question of considerable difficulty. It has been under consideration for some years past; but up till now the Government have not been able to pass final orders for any extensive repairs.
 (d) No information is available, but a report has been called for. It may be observed that, in the memorials recently received, no reference is made to any recent damage of the nature referred to in this question.
 (e) The matter will be fully considered on receipt of the Superintending Engineer's report.

Every
to. State
and
Kallakudi.

Question 74. Has the attention of Government been drawn to the drowning accident in the Palar near Villupuram reported in the *South Arcot* of the 2nd instant and in other papers? Has any investigation been made in the matter? If so, what is the result thereof? If not, will the Government be pleased to order an investigation to be made?

Answer—

The Government will call for a report on the subject.

Police
officers in
South Arcot
District.

Question 75. Will the Government be pleased to state the number of police officers in the South Arcot district who resigned their offices within the last twelve months, how many of these were probationers and the reasons for the resignations?

Questions and Answers.

(Has Bahadur Krishnaiah Aiyangar; Raja of Kollengode.)

Answer—

The Government have no information on the subject.

Question 76. Is it a fact that in the enquiry held under orders of Government into the conduct of Mr. Sullivas, District Superintendent of Police, South Arcot, several police officers admitted having taken part in illegal and corrupt practices? Will the Government be pleased to state if any action has been taken in respect of those officers?

Police officers concerned in Mr. Sullivas's enquiry.

Answer—

Action has been taken under the advice of Government in regard to those officers who were found to have been guilty of improper conduct and whose cases were not within the competency of the head of the department. The disposal of other cases was left to the Inspector-General of Police.

Question 77. (a) Will the Government be pleased to state if there are at present any facilities for members of the Indian Civil Service to equip themselves with a knowledge of the law and practice of the courts of British India before they are appointed District Judges?

Training of Graduates in Judicial work.

(b) Will the Government be pleased to consider the desirability of taking early steps to give to such of the members of the Indian Civil Service as may prefer the judicial branch of the service, further facilities for obtaining a systematic training in law and practice?

Answer—

(a) & (b) The question of the legal training of junior Civilians is under consideration.

The Hon'ble Raja Vasudeva Raja Vallu Nambodi of Kollengode.

Question 78. (a) Is it a fact that a system obtains in Punjab of appointing honorary magistrates and civil judges who are entrusted with a good portion of the administration of civil justice, and that the system works well in that Province?

Honorary Magistrates and Civil Judges.

(b) With a view to lessen the heavy work of the magistrates, will the Government be pleased to try the experiment in a few select places in this Province?

Answer—

(a) The Government believe that in the Punjab men of position are occasionally given honorary jurisdiction in civil suits. They have no information as to whether the system works well.

(b) The Government are not prepared to try the experiment in this Presidency.

Question 79. Will the Government be pleased to consider the desirability of one of the High Court Judges inspecting the lower courts and to draw the attention of the High Court to the matter?

Inspection of subordinate courts by the High Court.

Answer—

The subject has no doubt been considered by the High Court. The Government do not consider it necessary to draw the special attention of the Honourable the Judges to the matter.

Question 80. (a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether animals used solely in connection with cultivation in municipal areas are liable to be assessed to tax?

Assessment levied on animals used exclusively for agricultural work.

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state whether section 77 of the District Municipalities Act contemplates assessment of animals used exclusively for cultivation?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to issue an order to all municipalities in the Presidency exempting animals used exclusively for agriculture from taxation?

*Questions and Answers,
(Raja of Kalungole.)*

Answer—

- (a) Animals of the classes specified in Schedule B annexed to the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1854, are so liable.
- (b) Section 77 contemplates no differentiation based on the purpose for which animals are used.
- (c) Under section 51 the initiative rests with individual councils, which may, if they see fit, recommend such an exemption for the approval of Government. Such recommendations have been made in the past and disallowed partly on the ground that it is difficult to distinguish ploughing cattle from cattle used for other purposes and partly because there is, in the opinion of Government, no valid reason to exempt well-to-do persons from taxation of this description. It is open to a municipal council to grant special exemptions on the ground of poverty without reference to Government.

Tolls.

Question 51. (a) With reference to my Question No. 21 put at the meeting of the Council held on 9th November 1909, and the answer thereto, asking whether the Government are aware of the policy which is being pursued by the Government of Bombay of abolishing tolls, will the Government be pleased to peruse the speech of His Excellency the President, given on page 106 of the abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Governor of Bombay, wherein it is stated "Lastly the budget shows what has been done and is to be done in removing tolls. Government feel 'strongly that tolls in some cases inflict hardships on the poorer classes and that their gradual abolition should be carried out. On this point I am sure that we can count upon the cordial and unanimous agreement of Honourable Members'; and also paragraph XV of the Financial Statement of the Government of Bombay published on page 317 of the same abstract of the Proceedings of the Council?"

(i) Will the Government be pleased to reconsider their decision with regard to Malabar tolls and not to allow any tolls to exist within a distance of twenty miles of each other as in the case of the other districts of this Presidency?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to state whether it is not a fact that the income from tolls in Malabar is larger than in any other district in the Presidency?

Answer—

(a) The Government have perused the speech and Financial Statement to which the Honourable Member refers.

- (i) The case of the Malabar district was carefully examined in 1905, when the Government sanctioned the abolition of 13 of the toll-gates then in existence. Since then there has been no material change in the local conditions and for the reasons stated in the answer given to the Honourable Member on the 9th November 1909 the Government do not propose to reconsider the decision arrived at.

(c) The income derived from tolls during each of the last two years has been higher in Malabar than in any other district in the Presidency.

*Model
high
schools.*

Question 52. (a) Will the Government be pleased to state at what stage the proposal to establish 12 model high schools in this Presidency now stands and where such schools are proposed to be opened?

(b) In opening these model schools, will the Government be pleased to see that they are not located too close to any of the existing mission or other private schools, so that these schools may not be affected?

Answer—

The scheme is under the consideration of the Government of India, and details cannot at present be made public. Government do not anticipate that the interests of mission or private schools will be in any way prejudicially affected by the scheme.

Questions and Answers.

(Rijs of Kollengode.)

Question 83. (a) Will the Government be pleased to state why the construction of the railway line between Palghat and Dindigul through Kollengode, which was given the first place in the three years' programme of railways commencing from 1900-1927, has been indefinitely hung up?

Palghat-Dindigul Railway.

(b) Will the Government be pleased to move in the matter of taking up the construction of the line at an early date?

Answer—

(a) Since 1903 priority of construction has been recommended in respect of the Trichinopoly-Pennar and Trichinopoly-Ramnad lines, which will form part of the main Indo-Ceylon route. It is anticipated that the volume of traffic passing over these sections will be considerably in excess of that passing over the Palghat-Dindigul section.

(b) The Government are not prepared to recommend any alteration in the above programme.

Question 84. (a) Is it a fact that in some of the Sub-Registry offices in Malabar, the registering officers insist that the renewal fees paid by tenants to jomies on the occasion of renewing the *Arwen* documents should be shown in the documents and that stamp duty should be paid on the aggregate amount of the *Arwen* and renewal fees?

Registration of Arwen Documents.

(b) Is it a fact that this has never been the practice before and that even now it is not insisted upon in all the Sub-Registry offices?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to state whether such practice is legal?

(d) Will the Government be pleased to issue orders that the practice complained of be put a stop to?

Answer—

The Government understand that the Inspector-General of Registration has already issued instructions directing the discontinuance of the practice to which the Honourable Member's question refers.

Question 85. Will the Government be pleased to open veterinary hospitals at an early date in Malabar?

Veterinary Hospitals, Malabar.

Answer—

The question of opening veterinary hospitals in Malabar is under consideration.

Question 86. (a) With reference to Question No. 20 put at the meeting of this Council held on the 9th December 1914 regarding a petition submitted by the karmans of the Tanjore district to the Collector of Tanjore praying for an increase of salary, will the Government be pleased to state what orders have been passed thereon?

Pay of Karmans.

(b) In view of the high prices of food-grains which has induced Government to order payment of compensation for dearth of provisions to the lower classes of public servants, will the Government be pleased to extend the concession to karmans as well?

Answer—

(a) The Government gave the petition their careful consideration and arrived at the conclusion that no increase in the existing scale of karmans' pay is at present called for.

(b) The Government regret that they are unable to sanction the grant of compensation for dearth of food to karmans.

Question 87. (a) Will the Government be pleased to state what is the present number of police stations in South Canara district and what was it before the new scheme was introduced?

Police Stations in South Canara.

Questions and Answers.

(Raja of Kolingoda; Diwan Bahadur Raghunatha Rao.)

(A) Is it a fact that the jurisdiction of some stations extends to over 10 miles? If so, will the Government be pleased to consider the advisability of reducing such distances by the establishment of some more stations?

Answer—

- (a) The present number of police stations in the South Canara district is 27 and the number previous to the introduction of the new scheme was 50.
 (b) The average area under the jurisdiction of a police station in the South Canara district is 149 square miles, which is almost exactly that recommended by the Police Commission, namely, 150 square miles. The area under individual stations necessarily varies, but the Government do not consider that in any case it is so extensive as to necessitate the establishment of additional stations.

AMMUNITION
 ON THE
 SOUTH
 CANARA.

Question 53. (a) Are the Government aware of the Full Bench decision recently passed by the Madras High Court whereby the landlord is made to pay the whole of the enhanced assessment in the case of *wajafai* lease lands in South Canara?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state whether it contemplates legislation as suggested in the judgment with a view to equitably apportion the burden of paying the enhanced assessment between the landlord and the tenant?

Answer—

- (a) The Government have now perused the decision referred to in the question.
 (b) The Honourable Member is referred to G.O., No. 757, Revenue, dated 25th August 1902, which has been placed on the Editors' Table, in which the question of the necessity of legislation for the purpose of apportioning the enhancement of assessment under the resettlement between landlords and tenants in the case of *wajafai* holdings in South Canara was discussed. The question has again been carefully considered and the Government remain of opinion that sufficient cause for such legislation has not been made out.

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Raghunatha Rao.

WATER-CHARGE
 ON DRY
 LANDS.

Question 54. Is it a fact that Government have declared or allowed the practice that all the non-wet lands which have been declared and certified by the Inam Commission as *beyepet*, garden, or irrigated by being, and which in the survey and settlement were classed as dry, should not be allowed to be irrigated without paying an additional water charge in addition to the fixed quit-rent?

Answer—

The Honourable Member is referred to the answer to Question No. 51.

AMMUNITION
 ON THE
 SOUTH
 CANARA.

Question 55. Will the Government be pleased to state why *padagai* lands in the delta portion of Tanjore, which before the settlement were assessed as irrigated *padagai* or *beyepet* at the rate of about Rs. 3 per acre and under, are now assessed at Rs. 5 and Rs. 7 per acre?

Answer—

Special rates of Rs. 7 and Rs. 5 per acre were imposed on the *padagai* lands in Tanjore at the settlement of the district on account of their exceptional value and fertility. They are annually submerged for some days by flood water which leaves a rich alluvial deposit in consequence of which they require no manuring. The statistics furnished by the Settlement Officer in respect of the *padagai* lands will be found in G.O., No. 497, Revenue, dated 31st July 1893, which has been placed on Editors' Table, and show that the special rates were very moderate.

Questions and Answers.

(Dewan Bahadur Rajkumari Rao.)

Question 91. Will the Government be pleased to direct that in all cases in which a ryot may become liable under clause (b) of the note to paragraph 2 of Board's Standing Order No. 4 to pay water-rates a notice of the charge shall be issued to him as soon as the village officer enters the fact of the land being so benefited in the *adabani*, so that the ryot may have an opportunity of explaining himself to the local authorities, if he be incorrectly charged? Loy,
of
Mysore.

Answer—

- The Honourable Member is referred to the answer given to Question No. 43.

Question 92. Will the Government be pleased to state what crops do they hold as wet, and what as dry, for the purpose of land revenue assessment? Classification
of crops as
wet and dry.

Answer—

It is impossible to make a classification of crops into "wet" or "dry" which would apply to the whole Presidency. Circumstances vary in the different districts and the same crop may be classed as "wet" in one district and "dry" in another. As far as each district is concerned, a "wet" crop is one which is ordinarily raised with the aid of irrigation and a "dry" crop is one which is ordinarily raised without such aid.

Question 93. What is the extent, in the deltaic portion of the Tanjore district, of land held by ryots on tree patna tenure; what is the revenue collected therefrom and what would be the land assessment thereof, if the land be assessed as dry or wet as the land may be? Tree patna
in Tanjore.

If the difference in the amounts be inconsiderable, will the Government be pleased to abolish tree patna, and assess the land as dry or wet according to the nature of the land?

Answer—

The meaning of the expression "land held on tree patna tenure" is not clear. The provisions of Board's Standing Order No. 18 with regard to scattered trees and topes apply to the Tanjore district with the exception that the Government do not claim the ownership of trees held on patna on Government waste land or of trees planted on certain classes of pottaboke land. In accordance with these provisions tree patnas are only granted in cases in which the assignment of the land on which the trees stand is objectionable. As such land is not available for occupation it cannot be transferred to "dry" or "wet", as the case may be, and the Government do not therefore consider that any useful purpose would be served by calling for the information referred to in the first part of the question.

Question 94. Will the Government be pleased to sanction the rule that the Public Works Department shall keep all water-courses or channels, from their head in the rivers in the Tanjore delta to the first field of a ryot in the villages irrigated by them, in efficient repair at public cost? Repair of
water-courses
by Public
Works
Department.

Answer—

The Honourable Member is referred to G.O., No. 518 I. of 21st December 1909, a copy of which was communicated to the Tanjore District Association. Government are not prepared to lay down any hard and fast rule such as that suggested by the Honourable Member.

Question 95. Does Government include capillary rise of water in land in the neighbourhood of Government water in the term "percolation"? Percolation.

If so, to what height above the level of water in the Government source is it fixed?

Questions and Answers.

(Director, Registrar, Bangalore Res.)

Answer—

The Honourable Member presumably refers to the word "percolation" as used in the Madras Irrigation Cess Act, 1865, as amended by the Madras Irrigation Cess (Amendment) Act, 1900. The interpretation of the word is a matter for the courts of law.

Assessment of communal lands.

Question 96. Have the Government sanctioned communal property in villages to be assessed? If so, why?

Answer—

No assessment is levied on communal lands in villages unless such lands are occupied without authority in which case it is levied under the provisions of the Madras Land Revenue Act, 1905.

Ground-rent on houses and temple sites.

Question 97. Is it a fact that the Executive authorities levy ground-rent on lands registered or owned as house-sites or temple-sites, overlooking the provisions contained in Madras Act III of 1905, section 2, sub-section (1), clause (c)? If so, will the Government be pleased to interdict the practice?

Answer—

The Government are not aware of the existence of any such practice as that alluded to in the question.

Licenses for firearms.

Question 98. Will the Government be pleased to state in what cases can a magistrate refuse to grant to an honest and loyal British Indian subject a license to keep fire-arms for self-protection?

Answer—

The grant of licenses for fire-arms under the Arms Act rules is a matter entirely at the discretion of the District Magistrate and the Government cannot undertake to place restrictions on the exercise of the District Magistrate's discretion in the matter.

Distrain for recovery of land revenue.

Question 99. Has the Government sanctioned the discontinuance of the practice of serving a written demand on persons whom the revenue authorities consider to have failed to pay what was due by them to Government before a distrain is made of their property?

Answer—

The answer is in the negative. The service of a demand in writing before the property of a defaulter can be distrained is required under section 5 of the Madras Revenue Recovery Act, 1884.

Rules for municipal, local board and district board elections.

Question 100. Will the Government be pleased to add one more rule to the existing rules for election to the local boards, municipalities and district boards committees to the effect that those who hold offices to vote in their favour shall not be eligible for subsequent elections?

Answer—

The Honourable Member's suggestion will be considered when the rules are next brought under revision.

Discontinuation of elections.

Question 101. Will the Government be pleased to appoint a mixed committee to propose modifications in the rules for the election of the members of the district board committees so far as they relate to the elections?

Answer—

So recently as February last, the Government decided, after full consideration of the whole subject, that no alteration in the rules was desirable. They are not prepared to reconsider that decision.

*Questions and Answers.**(Dewan Bahadur Rajawalla Rao ; Mr. Sambanda Mudaliyar.)*

Question 101. Will the Government be pleased to appoint a mixed Commission to look into the forest complaints and to recommend suggestions to remedy the existing evils without danger to real efficiency and the creation and preservation of existing public forests for securing all the advantages therefrom to the commonwealth in conformity to the wishes of the India and Provincial Governments?

Commission
to enquire
into forest
administration.

Answer—

The Government are not satisfied of the need for the appointment of such a Commission.

Question 102. Will the Government be pleased to pass a rule that no liquor or toddy shop be located in a place in a street, provided five substantial persons in the street object to its location there?

Location of
liquor shops.

Answer—

The Government are not prepared to make a rule such as that suggested by the Honourable Member.

The Hon'ble Mr. Sambanda Mudaliyar.

Question 104. Will the Government be pleased to appoint a permanent Sub-Judge invested with the powers of an Assistant Sessions Judge in Coimbatore?

Appointment
of a permanent
Sub-Judge in
Coimbatore.

Answer—

The question of appointing a permanent Subordinate Judge to be invested with the powers of an Assistant Sessions Judge for Coimbatore is under the consideration of Government.

Question 105. Will the Government be pleased to expedite the construction of a bridge over the Amaravathi river running between Dhulepuram town and Kalanjivadi village in Coimbatore district, the expenses being met from Provincial funds?

Bridge over
the Amaravathi.

Answer—

An estimate, amounting to Rs. 92,000, for the construction of the proposed bridge has been sanctioned. The question whether a Provincial grant can be made is now under the consideration of Government, as the District Board has expressed its inability to find the necessary funds from its own resources. There are many other claims of this character, and their respective priority would require careful settlement, should it be decided that Provincial funds can properly be devoted to such purposes.

Question 106. The contract with the Secretary of State having been renewed by the South India Railway Company, will the Government be pleased to award sanction for the construction of the District Board Railway between Coimbatore and Pollachi and direct the completion thereof at an early date?

Coimbatore-
Pollachi
District Board
Railway.

Answer—

The South India Railway Company has proposed certain modifications in the agreement suggested by this Government for working the Tanjore District Board Railway extensions. These are at present under the consideration of Government. If an agreement is made with the Company for the Tanjore extensions, it will probably be taken as a model for future agreements for the construction and working of other District Board lines, and the question of constructing the Pollachi (or Coimbatore)-Pollachi line will then be considered.

Question 107. Will Government be pleased to do away with the rule of subast rights being recognised in the appointment of village officers in Coimbatore district and direct that in future only persons duly qualified be appointed to the said posts?

Abolition of
subast rights
in the appoint-
ment of
village officers
in Coimbatore
district.

Questions and Answers.

(Mr. Sambanda Natchiyar.)

Answer—

The succession to village offices in the Coimbatore district is regulated by the provisions of the Madras Hereditary Village Offices Act, 1895, section 10 of which prescribes certain general qualifications which are requisite in all cases. The adoption of the Honourable Member's suggestion would require legislation which the Government do not see sufficient reason to undertake.

Village
panchayat
courts.

Question 108. Will Government be pleased to introduce and give a trial to the system of village panchayat courts invested with civil and criminal jurisdiction in Coimbatore and Salem districts?

Answer—

The Government are giving careful consideration to the question of village panchayat courts and any experiment such as the Honourable Member suggests must await the result of their deliberations.

European
Village
panchayat
municipality.

Question 109. Will Government be pleased to state if a memorial has been received from the ratepayers' association of Vaniyambadi protesting against the action of the municipal council of that town in proposing to increase the salary of the manager of the municipal office from Rs. 40 to Rs. 60 and to invest him with the supervision of sanitation; and if so, will Government be pleased to consider the said memorial favourably?

Answer—

The Government have received two such memorials. One of these was duly considered in connection with the original proposals of the municipal council with the result that the council was informed that those proposals did not meet with the approval of Government and an expression of opinion was invited with regard to certain alternative suggestions for the improvement of the supervision of the sanitary staff. The reply of the council to that reference was received on the 25th instant and will be considered together with the second memorial from the ratepayers' association.

Designation of
graduates
among quali-
fied for
taluk board
elections.

Question 110. In the rules framed by the Government for the election of members to taluk boards, will Government be pleased to include graduates of not less than five years' standing in the list of persons qualified for election to the said boards?

Answer—

In the case of taluk boards, where it is especially desirable to secure members with a substantial interest in the taluk, the Government think it unnecessary and undesirable to include among those qualified for election persons who may have no property in the taluk.

Designation
of Civil
Apothecaries.

Question 111. (a) Is it a fact that Civil Apothecaries so long as they are working in the Madras General Hospital are designated as Assistant Surgeons?

(b) Is it a fact that Hospital Assistants have been permitted by Government of late to be designated as Sub-Assistant Surgeons and that Military Apothecaries are called Assistant Surgeons?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to authorize Civil Apothecaries in future to be styled as Assistant Surgeons?

Answer—

(a), (b) & (c) It is not a fact that Civil Apothecaries serving in the General Hospital are styled Assistant Surgeons, and the Government are unable to allow Civil Apothecaries to be so styled in future, it being inexpedient to apply to them a denomination appropriate to officers possessing superior professional qualifications.

Questions and Answers

(Mr. Nicholas Madaliger.)

Question 113. The system of recruitment of Deputy Collectors by holding competitive examination having been done away with, will Government be pleased to nominate to such posts graduates in arts and law who belong to respectable families and possess the necessary qualifications?

Appointment of Deputy Collectors by examination.

Answer—

The Government do not consider that it would be in the interests of the public service to nominate graduates wanting in administrative experience and training direct to such responsible posts as those of Deputy Collector and Magistrate even in very exceptional circumstances.

Question 113. Is Government aware of the judgment passed by the Additional Sessions Judge of Coimbatore in Sessions Case No. 56 of 1910 and will Government be pleased, having regard to the special circumstances of the case, to comply with the recommendations of the Judge to reduce the seniores awarded to the accused?

Reduction of a sentence of the Coimbatore Sessions Court.

Answer—

The Government have not as yet received any recommendation on the subject from the High Court.

Question 114. Will Government be pleased to invest *swamis* with the power of appointing village officers under their control?

Appointment of village officers by *swamis*.

Answer—

The authority to confer on a proprietor power to hire village officers for misconduct or neglect of duty is within the discretion of the Board of Revenue.

Question 115. Will Government be pleased to direct that the rate of local cess collected on *purnai* lands in the various *zamindari* be the same as that obtaining in respect of *ryotwari* lands?

Cess on *purnai* lands of *zamindari*.

Answer—

The rate at which local cess is levied on the annual rent-value of lands in *zamindari* is the same as that levied in respect of *ryotwari* lands.

Question 116. (a) Has the attention of Government been drawn to the sub-header published in the *Hindu* of the 8th November 1910 headed "The Malwa and Southern Mahratta Railway?"

Free passes on the Malwa and Southern Mahratta Railway.

(b) Will Government be pleased to address the Agent of the Southern Mahratta Railway Company with a view to their availing themselves disinterestedly between Indian and Anglo-Indian journalists in the grant of free passes?

Answer—

The Government have perused the sub-header, and will invite the attention of the Agent thereto.

Question 117. Is it a fact that *ragi* crops in the Coimbatore district are harvested late in February? If so, will the Government be pleased to order that *hat* collection may be commenced in February instead of in January?

Harvesting of *ragi* crops in Coimbatore district.

Answer—

In the greater part of the Coimbatore district the early wet crops are harvested before February. The total extent of wet land in the Coimbatore district is 3.56 per cent. only of the occupied area. The Government do not therefore see any reason to alter the existing *hat* season.

Question 118. Will Government be pleased to state if they are willing to take the second-grade college at Coimbatore under their management and eventually raise it to a first-grade college, having regard to the importance of the town, its climate and the fact of its being a central place?

Coimbatore second-grade college.

Questions and Answers.

(Mr. Sankaran Madhavan; Khan Bahadur Muhammad Habibullah Sahib Bahadur.)

Answer—

The matter is being considered.

Refutation of
land revenue
to justify the
land.

Question 119. (a) The Government claim that they are entitled to half the net profits of the land as land revenue due to it?

(b) Are crops and a fair interest on the capital invested in the land deducted from gross profits in calculating the above net profits?

Answer—

(a) The answer is in the affirmative. The Honorable Member is referred to Board's Standing Order No. 1 in which the principles on which the Government demand on ryotwari lands is arrived at are clearly explained.

(b) The answer is in the negative.

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Muhammad Habibullah Sahib Bahadur.

Issue of
travelling
allowance
to jurors and
assessors.

Question 120. With reference to the answer to Question No. 8 (b) of the Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Kumbhadra Nayudu at the meeting of the Council held on the 5th April last, will the Government be pleased to state whether they have arrived at any conclusion regarding the payment of hotel and travelling allowances to jurors and assessors attending District Courts as to admit of the necessary provision being made at least in the budget for the next year?

Answer—

The question of granting travelling allowance to jurors and assessors is still under the consideration of Government.

Transfer of
jurors from
district to
district.

Question 121. With reference to the answer to Question No. 106 of the Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Krishnaswami Aiyangar at the meeting of the Council held on the 5th April last, will the Government be pleased to consider the advisability of inviting the opinions of district magistrates, subordinate judges and the Bar associations in the Presidency regarding the necessity for the periodical transfers of District Court Sarishtadars?

Answer—

The Honorable Member is referred to the answer given to Question No. 10.

Religious
instruction in
jails.

Question 122. Will the Government be pleased to state whether they will have any objection to leaders of the Hindu and Mohammedan communities making arrangements whereby periodical instructions may be given to the prisoners in the jails on religious and moral subjects intended to improve their character, subject to such disciplinary conditions as may be prescribed?

Answer—

If any definite and practical suggestions are made for the provision of religious and moral instruction in jails, the Government will be ready to consider them.

On condition
of
passage.

Question 123. Will the Government be pleased to draw the attention of the responsible authorities to the absence of an overbridge at the Gudur junction station and to the hardships and inconvenience which passengers undergo at present?

Answer—

The Agent, Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, will be addressed on the matter.

Transfer of
jurors from
district to
district.

Question 124. Will the Government be pleased to permit the taluk boards in the Kalluru district to elect their vice-presidents?

Questions and Answers

(Khan Bahadur Mahomed Hakeemullah Sahib Bahadur.)

Answer—

The Honorable Member is referred to notification No 1495, published at page 535 of Part I-A of the *Port St. George Gazette*, dated 6th October 1913, under which all the taluk boards in the Presidency have been authorized to appoint their vice-presidents by election.

Question 125. Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the inconvenience to foot-passengers and cart-traffic arising from the absence of a bridge over the Pottar river in the Nellore district, and will Government be pleased to sanction the construction of one at an early date?

*Intelligence
the Pottar
or Pottar
district.*

Answer—

The Government have no information on the subject. The selection of works and the allotment of funds for them rests with Local Boards. It is primarily for the District Board of Nellore to move in the matter of bridging the Pottar.

Question 126. Is Government aware that there is a strong feeling against the establishment of taluk head-quarters at Kovur in connection with the redistribution of the divisions and taluk changes in the Nellore district and will Government be pleased to consider the question of locating it at Rajapalaisyam?

*Location of
taluk head-
quarters at
Kovur,
Nellore
district.*

Answer—

The head-quarters of the new taluk in the Nellore district was fixed at Kovur after careful consideration. The Government have received no representations against this decision and see no reason to reconsider it. Rajapalaisyam has not been suggested at any time as the head-quarters of the taluk. It is a small village, the population of which at the last census was 1,289 only, whereas the population of Kovur was 6,806.

Question 127. (a) Is the Government aware that the concession of setting apart blocks of land for grazing purposes is monopolized by the more influential ryots and has not therefore benefited the poorer ryots?

*Private land
grazing.*

(b) Will the Government be pleased to allow the issue of permits in respect of blocks so set apart to villagers collectively at a reasonable rate in proportion to their respective holdings?

Answer—

(a) The Government are not aware that the statements made in the question are true of the Presidency generally or of any particular forest area.

(b) The Government are unable to accept the suggestion.

Question 128. (a) Is it a fact that, prior to the provincialization of the agency of supervisors of schools, those in charge of Muhammadan schools were paid a fixed travelling allowance of Rs. 15 per mensem and that subsequent to such provincialization their allowance has been reduced to Rs. 12½ per mensem?

*Agreement
of State
schools.*

(b) Is the Government aware that the area over which these officers have to travel is never less than one district and in some cases it extends to even three districts, or against an area of one taluk only in the case of Hindu supervisors who are also paid the same allowance?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to consider the advisability of raising the allowance payable to the former class of officers in proportion to the area allotted to each or permit them to draw travelling allowance under the provisions of the Civil Service Regulations?

Questions and Answers.

(Khas Bahadar Mahomed Hakeem Sahib Bahadar; Mr. Saidank.)

Answer—

- (a) It is a fact that prior to the reorganization of the supervisors of elementary schools those in charge of Muhammadan schools in some districts at any rate were paid a fixed travelling allowance of Rs. 15 *per mensem*. The following rates have now been sanctioned:—

	The mensem.
	Rs. A. P.
Supervisors of elementary schools in the hill tracts of the Northern Circars	25 0 0
Supervisors of elementary schools in Malabar, South Canara and North Canara	18 12 9
Other supervisors	12 8 9

- (b) This is generally the case, but Hindu supervisors are not invariably left in charge of a single taluk.

- (c) The question will be considered.

Further and
furthering
allowance to
Karnams.

Question 129. (a) Was the attention of Government drawn to the article headed "The village karnams and their land tax" appearing in the *Indian Patriot* of the 25th June last?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to consider the necessity of allowing the karnams at least their travelling allowances in cases where their journeys exceed a particular limit?

- (c) Will the Government be pleased to consider their claims to pension?

(d) Will the Government be pleased to invite the attention of the Board of Revenue to the supply of articles of stationery to karnams?

Answer—

- (a) The Government have now perused the article.

(b) & (c) The Government have given their careful consideration on more than one occasion to these suggestions but have not found it practicable to adopt them.

(d) Village officers are supplied with stationery in accordance with the scale laid down in Appendix E to the Madras Stationery Manual. The Government do not consider that any revision of this scale is at present called for.

The Hon'ble Mr. Saidank.

Damage to
crops by wild
elephants in
Upplimandi
Taluk, South
Canara
District.

Question 130. (a) Has the attention of Government been drawn to the damage to crops and property caused by the depredations of wild elephants in some parts of the Upplimandi taluk in the South Canara district?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to direct an enquiry as to the extent of such damage with a view to the granting of some relief to the concerned landholders in the matter of payment of assessment?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to consider the advisability of introducing elephant-catching operations in the affected parts?

Answer—

- (a) The Government have received a report on the subject.

(b) If the damage done has been so considerable as to justify the grant of remission under the provisions of Board's Standing Order No. 14 (10), the Collector will doubtless report the fact to Government. The Government do not therefore consider it necessary to direct an enquiry into the matter. Application for remission should be made to the Collector in the first instance.

Questions and Answers.

(Mr. Siddons.)

- (c) To extend elephant-catching expeditions to the South Canara district would involve considerable expense which Government are not prepared to incur till the necessity for doing so has been made more urgent.

Question 131. (a) Are the Government aware of the extent to which a deadly pest known as *Basilisks* has spread in the several villages of the Uppinangudi taluk in South Canara district and the destruction of crops it has brought about?

Deadly pest
in Uppinangudi taluk,
South Canara
district.

(b) Is it a fact that the forest reserves are the breeding grounds for this pest and that the location of these reserves in the vicinity of cultivation is the main, if not the sole, cause of this pest?

(c) Do the Government propose to take any steps to prevent, if not to eradicate, the pest?

Answer—

(a) The Government are aware of the existence of the pest, which the Agricultural Department has been studying for the last two years.

(b) The pest is common in India wherever rice is grown and is not confined to the vicinity of reserved forests only. All waste lands are breeding places for it.

(c) The only practicable method of combating the pest is by the sweep lag. The use of the sweep lag has been demonstrated to the cultivators by the Agricultural Department. Complete eradication of the pest is impossible and the best preventive measure is improved cultivation as weeds left in fields also furnish a breeding ground for it.

Question 135. (a) Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing with reference to the last five years—

Wild animals
in Uppinangudi taluk,
South Canara
district.

(i) the number of cattle destroyed by wild animals in South Canara and particularly in Uppinangudi taluk?

(ii) the number of gun licences issued in the whole district and particularly in the Uppinangudi taluk?

(b) Have any shikar parties been organized till now in the district in accordance with G.O., No. 569, dated 15th July 1927? If not, why not? Will the Government be pleased to impress upon the officers of the Forest department the necessity of organizing frequently such shikar parties and in order to verify if it is properly done, will the Government be pleased to order submission of periodical reports regarding the number of shikar parties organized?

(c) Having regard to the fact that more than a third of the Uppinangudi taluk is constituted in forest reserves, will the Government be pleased to direct that, as a special case, gun licences be issued more freely there than elsewhere?

Answer—

(a) (i) The number of cattle destroyed by wild animals in the South Canara district during the last five years is as follows:—

Year						Number of cattle.
1925	..	..	..	..	..	5,772
1926	..	..	..	..	..	6,472
1927	..	..	..	..	..	5,514
1928	..	..	..	..	..	5,039
1929	..	..	..	..	..	5,128

The figures for the Uppinangudi taluk are—

Year						
1925	..	..	..	..	..	1,371
1926	..	..	..	..	..	1,793
1927	..	..	..	..	..	1,607
1928	..	..	..	..	..	1,806
1929	..	..	..	..	..	1,927

Questions and Answers.

(Mr. Siddulu ; Mr. Orr ; Mr. Ragheva Rao Pantulu.)

- (ii) A statement * giving the desired information is laid on the table.
- (d) The Government have no information regarding the number of shikar parties which have been organized up to the present in the South Canara district. The necessity for organizing such parties has been impressed on all forest range officers. The Government do not consider it necessary to prescribe a periodical report on the subject. The question as to what action can be taken to reduce destruction of cattle by wild animals in the South Canara district is engaging their attention.
- (e) The District Magistrate was informed in September 1909 that in districts like South Canara where the number of cattle killed by wild animals is large the Government saw no objection to licenses in Form No. XVIII being freely granted, and the District Magistrate reported in February last that since the receipt of these instructions licenses in respect of muzzle-loading guns had been freely granted. No further restrictions seem therefore to be necessary at present.

Model
elementary
schools.

Question 135. Will the Government be pleased to consider favourably the question of the establishment of model elementary schools, at least one in each taluk, similar to those in Coorg now?

Answer—

The question of establishing model elementary schools was generally considered by Government a few years ago in connection with Resolution No. 53 of the Educational Conference held at Simla in 1901. Two separate schemes were laid before Government by the Director of Public Instruction, and Government were at first disposed to agree to the establishment of 50 model elementary schools in different parts of the Presidency. The question however was subsequently discussed in detail with the Director-General of Education and eventually it was decided that the value of the results which might be expected to accrue from the scheme would not be commensurate with the very considerable expenditure involved and that the funds available might be devoted with greater advantage to the improvement of the Government training schools for masters. The practising schools attached to these schools where masters who have gone through their course of instruction teach under supervision are maintained as model schools. There are 28 of them, and having regard to the object with which they were established, Government do not contemplate any considerable increase in their number in the near future.

The Hon'ble Mr. Orr.

Bombay
Carriage
Act, Madras.

Question 136. Will Government be pleased to state if they have in preparation a Madras Hackney Carriage Act; if so, when they expect to present it to this Council?

Answer—

The answer to the first part of the Honourable Member's enquiry is in the affirmative. The Bill cannot be introduced into the Legislative Council until the Government of India have signified their approval to its introduction. That Government and the Secretary of State have been addressed.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ragheva Rao Pantulu.

Death of
Prince Dargoo
the Dargoo
Rao

Question 137. (a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether its attention has been drawn to the case of the late Mr. P. Jagga Rao who, in his attempt to promptly and effectively arrest a gang of dacoits in the discharge of his duty as police inspector of Bandra, met with his death at the hands of the dacoits?

(b) If so, will the Government be pleased to make a suitable provision for his family?

* Printed at Appendix III.

Questions and Answers.

(Mr. Rajahm Rao Pandita.)

Answer—

- (a) & (b) Government have not received any report as to the death of the Inspector referred to. The Inspector-General of Police will no doubt address Government, if, in his opinion, action should be taken in the direction suggested.

Question 155. In view of the growing needs of the people living in the Agency tracts of Ganjam, will the Government be pleased to constitute a separate district board for those tracts?

District Board for Agency tracts.

Answer—

In view of the backward condition of the Agency tracts in the Ganjam district, the Government are not prepared to extend the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, throughout those tracts.

Question 157. (a) Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table the correspondence that passed between the Principal of the Rajahmundry College, the Director of Public Instruction and the Madras Government at the time of opening the Training College at Rajahmundry?

Rajahmundry Training College.

(b) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the meetings held at Rajahmundry and other places praying for the retention of the Training College?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to reconsider the desirability of retaining it at Rajahmundry?

Answer—

- (a) Government are not prepared to lay the correspondence referred to on the table.
(b) Two representations on the subject have been received by Government.
(c) The decision to merge the Rajahmundry Training College in the Suddagat Teachers' College as soon as the latter has been reorganized was arrived at after careful consideration, and the Government see no reason to alter their view on the subject.

Question 158. Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing in each of the Government girls' schools in the Northern Circars the number of female teachers with their qualifications and pay?

Female teachers in Government girls' schools in the Circars.

Answer—

The statement * will be laid on the table.

Question 159. (a) Will the Government be pleased to state what provision has been made to train "more women teachers" who, in quote the language of Dr. Harnett from his Budget Speech of 1908, "are badly wanted"?

Training of women teachers.

(b) Will the Government be pleased to adopt the recommendation of His Highness that there should be a school in each district for training young ladies as teachers or open at least one for each circle?

Answer—

- (a) Proposals for the reorganization of the existing five Government training schools for mistresses and for opening a new school at Mangalore are now under consideration.
(b) In addition to a total of fourteen aided institutions, there is already a Government training school for mistresses in each circle. As at present advised, the Government consider that the opening of a Government training school for mistresses in each district of the Presidency would go far beyond the necessities of the case.

* Printed in Appendix IV.

Questions and Answers.

(*Mr. Engineer Ras Pantaia.*)

Female teachers
school, but
girls with
women
teachers at
Gaujain.

Question 140. Will the Government be pleased to consider the desirability of appointing a secondary school at least with the lower three forms fully manned by female teachers at a suitable centre for the Gaujain district, as the percentage of girls under instruction in Gaujain stood last with 3 per cent. in the year 1908-1909?

Answer—

The attention of the Director of Public Instruction and the District Board, Gaujain, will be drawn to the suggestion.

Minimum
salary of
female
teachers.

Question 141. Will the Government be pleased to raise the minimum salary of female teachers to Rs. 16 as an inducement for more women to take to this profession?

Answer—

Government will be prepared to consider the question of raising the minimum salary of female teachers when evidence as to the necessity of such a step is placed before them. At present it is reported that the supply of teachers would suffice for at least 30,000 more pupils than are now to be found in schools for girls.

Industrial
schools for
poor girls and
women.

Question 142 (a) Will the Government be pleased to state if there are any schools where grown-up girls and women may have home industries taught?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to open such schools one at least for each circle?

Answer—

(a) In addition to sixteen schools for girls and women in this Presidency aided by Government and under the control of the Department of Industries in which lace-making or embroidery or both are taught, there are believed to be many other similar schools under private management.

(b) The suggestion will be referred to the Director of Industries for consideration.

Schools for
depressed
classes.

Question 143. Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing the number of schools in each district existing for the sole benefit of the depressed classes, the standard up to which instruction is imparted in them, the qualifications of the teachers employed in them and the local body by which each school is maintained?

Answer—

A statement* giving the information asked for will be laid on the table.

Admission
of depressed
classes into
aided schools.

Question 144. Will the Government be pleased to issue orders that all aided schools should admit students belonging to the depressed classes without payment of fees and without restrictions on the source of caste?

Answer—

Under the second proviso to rule 84 (i) of the Educational Rules Fenchamas and pupils belonging to the castes or classes which have been declared to be backward may be admitted into Government, municipal or board elementary schools intended for them without payment of fees, and under rule 102 they may be admitted into the secondary schools and colleges maintained by Government or by district or municipal boards on payment of fees at half the standard rates. In regard to aided schools provision has been made for enhanced grants in favour of elementary schools in defined localities attended by a majority of pupils drawn from the backward classes or castes. Further concessions do not appear necessary in the case of schools under public management and as regards private schools the Government, as at present advised, are not prepared to issue the orders proposed by the Honourable Member.

* Printed in Appendix V.

Questions and Answers.

(Mr. Rogers Rao Pantulu.)

Question 143. Will the Government be pleased to state if its attention has been drawn to the fact that the number of pupils studying Sanskrit in the high school classes has considerably fallen and that the post of Sanskrit Pandit has been abolished in some High schools?

Will be
pleased to
state if
it has
been
drawn
to
the
fact
that
the
number
of
pupils
studying
Sanskrit
in
the
high
school
classes
has
considerably
fallen
and
that
the
post
of
Sanskrit
Pandit
has
been
abolished
in
some
High
schools?

Answer—

The attention of Government has not been directed to the matters mentioned by the Honorable Member. They are aware, however, that the question of the position of Sanskrit in the course of studies prescribed for the Intermediate Examination in Arts has recently been considered by the Senate of the University of Madras, and the regulations relating to that examination have been amended with the object of providing instruments for the study of the language.

Question 146. In the case of candidates seeking admission to the secondary school-leaving certificate examination, will the Government be pleased to permit translation from Sanskrit into a vernacular or English to be brought up as an alternative to vernacular composition and translation coming under group A, as has been done for the Intermediate Arts Examination?

Will the
Government
be
pleased
to
permit
translation
from
Sanskrit
into
a
vernacular
or
English
to
be
brought
up
as
an
alternative
to
vernacular
composition
and
translation
coming
under
group
A,
as
has
been
done
for
the
Intermediate
Arts
Examination?

Answer—

Having regard to the object with which the scheme for the award of secondary school-leaving certificates was instituted, the Government, as at present advised, are not prepared to accept the Honorable Member's suggestion.

Question 147. (a) Will the Government be pleased to state how many special officers have been employed in all in this Presidency to try rent suits expeditiously after the introduction of the Madras Estates Land Act and in what places they are now working?

Will the
Government
be
pleased
to
state
how
many
special
officers
have
been
employed
in
all
in
this
Presidency
to
try
rent
suits
expeditiously
after
the
introduction
of
the
Madras
Estates
Land
Act
and
in
what
places
they
are
now
working?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to appoint to each office District Munsifs of the last grade or members of the bar eligible for the post of a District Munsif?

Answer—

(a) Up to the present seven Special Deputy Collectors have been appointed to try suits and dispose of applications under the Madras Estates Land Act I of 1908. Deputy Collectors are at present employed in the Villuputur and Karaikal districts.

(b) The suggestion does not commend itself to Government.

Question 148. (a) Will the Government be pleased to state if any, and how many, memorials have been received from Sub-Judges and District Munsifs for the increase of their pay?

Will be
pleased
to
state
if
any
and
how
many
memorials
have
been
received
from
Sub-Judges
and
District
Munsifs
for
the
increase
of
their
pay?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state how many District Judges supported the memorials?

Answer—

(a) Memorials from nine Subordinate Judges relating to their pay have been forwarded to Government by the High Court. No such memorials have been received from District Munsifs.

(b) The Government have not received any opinions or remarks of the District Judges on the subject of these memorials.

Question 149. Will the Government be pleased to consider the desirability of appointing an Indian Executive Engineer to the office of a Superintending Engineer?

Will the
Government
be
pleased
to
consider
the
desirability
of
appointing
an
Indian
Executive
Engineer
to
the
office
of
a
Superintending
Engineer?

Questions and Answers.

(Mr. Reghara Rao Pandita; Sri Madana Mohana Sankha Devu Gera.)

Answer—

Promotions to the class of Superintending Engineer are made by selection from the grade of Executive Engineer, the best qualified officer being chosen to fill the vacancy. When vacancies occur, the classes of Indian Executive Engineers are given equal consideration with those of other officers.

The Hon'ble Sri Madana Mohana Sankha Devu Gera.

Uriya medical men.

Question 150. (a) Will the Government be pleased to allow, as a matter of concession to the backward community, Uriyas who have failed to pass the Matriculation examination to study and qualify themselves for Sub-Assistant Surgeonships?

(b) Considering the paucity of Uriya medical men, will the Government be pleased to direct the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras to re-transfer the two Uriya Sub-Assistant Surgeons now doing duty in Giddalur and Kistna to Northern Ganjina, so that their presence may be an incentive to other Uriyas to take up medical profession?

Answer—

(a) Government think it would be a retrograde step to grant the concession mentioned.

(b) The two Sub-Assistant Surgeons referred to have a total service of 13 years each, of which 12 years in the one case and 10 years in the other have been spent in the Ganjina district. They transfer to other districts was ordered by the Surgeon-General on public grounds and the Government see no reason to interfere in the matter.

Mortgage of Kalkhota and Angada estates by Court of Wards.

Question 151. (a) Will the Government be pleased to state if there is any legal, administrative or other objection to take the estate of the late Raja of Kalkhota and Angada under the full control and management of the Court of Wards?

(b) In the interests of the ward of the said estate, will the Government be pleased to consider the advisability of discharging the late Raja's debts by borrowing money at a lower rate of interest from the Parikhimidi estate?

Answer—

(a) The extent of the powers which the Court of Wards can exercise in the management of the Kalkhota and Angada estates depends on the interpretation of the mortgage deeds executed by the late Raja. The matter is under the consideration of the Court of Wards.

(b) No action can be taken on the suggestion made in (b) until a decision has been come to on regards the mortgage deeds.

Language of litigants in District Munsif's Court.

Question 152. (a) Will the Government be pleased to state the proportion of Uriya-speaking to Telugu-speaking litigants (plaintiffs and defendants) resorting to the District Munsif's Court at Aika in any half-year during the last triennium, as evidenced by their signatures in plaints or written statements?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state the proportion of Uriya-speaking to Telugu-speaking witnesses who were examined in the said court in any half-year during the last triennium, judging from their signatures (in Uriya or Telugu) in their depositions?

Answer—

The information asked for by the Honourable Member is not in the possession of the Government and they do not think any useful purpose would be served by collecting it.

Questions and Answers.

(Sri Madana Mohana Sibiha Deva Guru; Raja of Vizianagaram.)

Question 153. Will the Government be pleased to state if any proposals are pending before the Government for raising the minimum rate of salary from Rs. 15 to Rs. 20 for clerks in Mamuti's courts, Police, Taluk, Deputy Tahsildars' and Stationary Sub-Magistrates' offices?

Minimum salary of clerks in police, taluk and stationery offices.

Answer—

The minimum pay of clerks in Police offices and Mamuti's courts has already been raised from Rs. 15 to Rs. 20. Proposals for increasing the minimum pay of clerks in Taluk and Deputy Tahsildars' and Sub-Magistrates' offices are under the consideration of Government.

The Hon'ble the Raja of Vizianagaram.

Question 154. Will Government be pleased to consider the desirability of repealing the provisions of section 2 of Act IV of 1909 and of restoring holdings to the category of rent under the Estates Land Act under which it stood originally?

Restored.

Question 155. Will Government be pleased to consider the desirability of constituting decesses for arrears of rent as a first charge on the holding on which they accrued due so as to offer better facilities for landholders to realize them?

Decces for arrears of rent as a first charge on holding.

Question 156. Will Government be pleased to apply the provisions of the Madras Estates Land Act to tank beds in estates?

Provision made in tank bed regulations under Madras Estates Land Act.

Question 157. Will Government be pleased to amend the Estates Land Act so as to empower landholders to summarily eject trespassers on old waste by a suit before a Collector?

Provision of summary suit in old waste in Madras Estates Land Act.

Question 158. Will Government be pleased to introduce a provision into the Madras Estates Land Act which will have the effect of empowering the landholder to enter on holdings which have been abandoned by a ryot without notice and lease them out at a prescribed time after the abandonment instead of going through the process of putting it to sale?

Abandoned holdings.

Question 159. Will Government be pleased to consider the desirability of exempting derelict lands from the operation of the Estates Land Act?

Exemption of derelict lands from Madras Estates Land Act.

Answer to Questions Nos. 154 to 159—

The Government are watching the operation of the Estates Land Act very carefully. It has been in force for only a little more than two years, and the experience gained is insufficient for the formation of any opinion as to whether it is working satisfactorily or otherwise, or as to the need for any amendment of its provisions. The suggestions of the Honorable the Raja of Vizianagaram for which the Government are obliged will be acted for consideration in this connection.

Question 160. Will Government be pleased to lay on the table the rules prescribed by them under sections 20 and 215 (5) of the Estates Land Act for the use of threshing floors, cattle-stands, village-sites and other lands set apart for communal purposes?

Rules regarding communal lands in Madras Estates Land Act.

Answer—

No rules have yet been framed under sections 20 and 215 (5) of the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908.

Question 161. (a) Will Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing the number of accidents to running trains on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway between Berhampore and Madras within the past ten years?

Accidents on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway.

How many such accidents are due to breaches of the line?

Questions and Answers.
(*Repeal of Vicesanctions.*)

(B) Are they more frequent on this than on other railway lines in the country? If so, for what special reasons?

(c) Will Government be pleased to direct an enquiry into the causes of the breaches with a view to take early steps to remove them?

Answer—

(a) The information is not available, but the Agent, Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, will be asked to furnish it.

(b) The Government are not aware that breaches are more frequent on the Beavara-Madras Section of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway than on other railway lines in India. The breaches on the north-east line are largely due to cyclonic storms and heavy rainfalls to which the line is exposed.

(c) The Government do not consider that any special action is required. The Railway Company is sufficiently interested to take the necessary measures to safeguard the line.

*Sale of
Spirits to
juveniles.*

Question 162. (a) Is it a fact that the drink habit is on the increase in this country?

(b) Will Government be pleased to take steps to stop juvenile drinking by prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors to young men below 18?

Answer—

(a) The Government have no information from which they can infer that the habit of drinking is extending.

(b) The sale of liquor to persons of either sex under 14 years of age is already prohibited in this Presidency. This age limit is in accordance with the recommendation of the Expert Committee and the Government do not consider the raising of the limit necessary.

*Religious
and moral
instruction
in schools.*

Question 163. (a) Is the attention of Government now engaged in arriving at a working arrangement for the purpose of imparting religious and moral instruction in the public schools of this Presidency?

(b) If not, will they be pleased to consider the desirability of appointing a commission to obtain expert opinion, ascertain the sense of the public and report on the most practicable non-sectarian lines on which that great improvement in Indian education can be effected?

Answer—

(a) Special emphasis is laid in the Inspection Code on the duty which lies upon all inspecting officers of seeing that sufficient attention is paid in all schools, which come under Government inspection, to moral training. The special attention of Government is not at present engaged on arriving at a working arrangement for imparting religious instruction.

(b) The Government do not consider that at the present time any advantage would be derived from the appointment of such a commission as that suggested.

*Government
of India
sanitation
grant.*

Question 164. (a) Will Government be pleased to furnish some major details of the measures which the annual assignment of Rs. 2½ lakhs made by the Government of India since 1933 for sanitary improvements in this province has been utilised and is proposed to be utilised in the near future?

(b) Will they be pleased to state what part of this grant has been and is proposed to be expended towards the improvement of rural sanitation, and how?

(c) Is it a fact that the Government of the Punjab distribute rewards (such as the provision to build school-houses and so forth) to villages which have devoted special attention to sanitation?

Questions and Answers.

(Boys of Vinnayagam; Mr. Shanmukham Pillai.)

(d) If so, is any such thing ever attempted in this province?

If not, will Government be pleased to adopt a similar policy with a view to the advancement of rural sanitation?

Answer—

(a) A statement * will be laid on the table furnishing information regarding the amount and distribution of the annual assignment in aid of sanitation during the triennium 1926—1931.

(b) The proportion allotted for rural sanitation as opposed to outlay in municipal areas is approximately as follows:—

In 1926-1929	.. .. .	41 per cent. or 1,50,000
In 1929-1930	.. .. .	37 " or 1,29,000
In 1930-1931	.. .. .	35 " or 1,31,500

(c) From the Punjab Administration Report for 1926-1929, the Government understand that rewards for improved village sanitation are granted by the District Boards—not by the Local Government—but it is stated that these grants elicit very little interest on the part of the village communities except in the Chenab Canal Colony where they have been made available for the construction of religious buildings, village guest-houses and schools.

(d) & (e) The Government are not aware of any similar measures in this Presidency. It is open to District Boards, if so advised, to initiate experiments of this description.

Question 165. Will Government be pleased to state what effect, if any, has been given in this province to the policy laid down in the Government of India Resolution of 1914 "to give the children attending rural schools a preliminary training which will make them intelligent cultivators, train them to be observers, thinkers and experimenters and will protect them in their business relations with the landlords to whom they pay rent and the gale-deshpis to whom they dispose of their produce"?

Policy regarding education in rural schools

Answer—

The Honourable Member is referred to the pamphlet issued by the Educational Department and entitled "Scheme of studies for elementary schools for boys recognised under the Madras Educational Rules," a copy of which will be furnished to him, if desired.

The Hon'ble Mr. Shanmukham Pillai.

Question 166. (a) Whether, with reference to my Question No. 97 and the answer given at the Council meeting of the 5th April last regarding the construction of a hospital at Abhinava Nattam, the Government received any report from the President, District Board, Madurai?

Opening of a hospital at Abhinava Nattam, Madurai District.

(b) If so, whether any orders have been passed on the subject?

Answer—

(a) A brief report was received from the President, District Board, Madurai, on the subject and the purport of it was orally communicated to the Honourable Member by the Secretary early in April last.

(b) No formal orders have been passed on the President's report, but the Government do not propose to fetter the discretion of the local board to accept or reject an offer to provide a site and a pecuniary contribution towards the construction of a hospital at Abhinava Nattam.

Question 167. (a) Whether the Government is aware that the sanitary condition of Abhinava Nattam, which is a union town with a population of 8,000, is anything but satisfactory?

Sanitation of towns. Nattam, Abhinava, Madurai District.

(b) If so, will the Government be pleased to extend the operation of Act III of 1889 to the town?

* Printed as appendix 91.

*Questions and Answers : Rules for the conduct of business at meetings of the Council ;
Communications for the Council.*

(Mr. Srinivasan Pillai.)

Answer—

- (c) & (d) The Government have no recent information regarding the sanitary condition of Abiramam, but the District Magistrate will no doubt take action should he consider it desirable to apply the Madras Town Sanitation Act, 1889, to the town.

Improvement
Society for
Nambiyar
river,
Tirunelveli
District.

Question 163. (a) Whether, with reference to my question No. 93 and the answer given at the Council meeting of the 5th April last regarding the repairs and improvement of the Nambiyar river irrigation sources in the Niegandri taluk, Tirunelveli district, the Government have received any report?

- (b) If so, whether any orders have been passed on the subject?

Answer—

- (a) & (b) The answer is in the negative. The Superintending Engineer has been directed to expedite the submission of his report.

Authorized
agents under
Kutaba
Tenancy Land
Act.

Question 168. (a) Whether the Government are aware that the phrase "authorized agent" occurring in sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 73 of Act I of 1908 (Estates Land Act) is generally understood to mean none other than the usually employed paid agent, and the prescribed procedure is accordingly adopted in practice?

- (b) If so, will the Government be pleased to clearly define the phrase by an authoritative ruling under section 315 of the Act?

Answer—

- (a) The Government have no information on the subject.
(b) The determination of the meaning of words and phrases occurring in an Act of the legislature is a matter for the courts of law. Section 315 of the Estates Land Act confers no powers on the Government in that respect and they are therefore unable to define the meaning of the words "authorized agent."

Division
Society of
area of
the divisions
of fields.

Question 170. (a) Are the Government aware that while plotting and surveying the sub-divisions of fields the village kurumas often adopt the old *diasta* method in determining their area?

- (b) If so, will the Government be pleased to issue the necessary orders to adopt the triangular methods, originally adopted in surveying the entire field?

Answer—

- (a) The answer is in the negative.
(b) The Honorable Member is referred to paragraph 11 of Board's Standing Order No. 24-A, in which the procedure to be followed in measuring and mapping new sub-divisions has already been prescribed.

**RULES FOR THE CONDUCT OF BUSINESS AT MEETINGS OF THE
COUNCIL.**

The Secretary reported that the amendments made by the Council at the meeting held on the 5th April 1910 in the rules for the conduct of business at meetings of the Madras Legislative Council had received the assent of His Excellency the Governor on the 28th April 1910.

COMMUNICATIONS FOR THE COUNCIL.

The Secretary laid on the table statements showing the number of elementary schools under the management of local boards and municipal councils, in which no fees are levied, with reference to the answer given to clause (d) of Question No. 76 12th March 1910.

Communications for the Council

The Secretary reported the receipt of the following communications:—

Regarding the Malabar Inheritance and the Malabar Partition Bills.

- (1) Telegram from M.R.Ry. Sankunni Menon Avargal, Chairman, Public Meeting, Ponnai, dated 28th March 1910.
- (2) Telegram from M.R.Ry. Narayana Thirumanga Avargal, President of the meeting of the residents of Tayanat Nellorewar Magana, South Coara, dated 28th March 1910.
- (3) Letter from M.R.Ry. P. Gopala Menon Avargal, Chairman, Public Meeting, Perumudiya, Malabar, dated 27th March 1910.
- (4) Telegram from the Secretary, Public Meeting, Choungat, dated 2nd April 1910.
- (5) Memorandum from M.R.Ry. A. Sankaraiya Avargal, S.A., F.M.C., dated 5th March 1910.
- (6) Telegram from M.R.Ry. K. V. Krishnan Nayar Avargal, S.A., F.M.C., Secretary, Public Meeting, Taliparamba, dated 19th April 1910.
- (7) Telegram from the President, Kanneged Jenuai Sabha, Houdreg, dated 20th April 1910.
- (8) Telegram from M.R.Ry. Rairu Namhiyar Avargal, Secretary, Public Meeting, Kanachara, Tellicherry, dated 18th May 1910.
- (9) Telegram from M.R.Ry. V. Krishnan Namhiyar Avargal, President, Public Meeting, Moyappahangad, dated 24th May 1910.
- (10) Telegram from M.R.Ry. Valiyavithil Uthappa Namhiyar Avargal, President, Pudukkottai Nayar Samajam, dated 24th May 1910.
- (11) Telegram from Virumana Valla Raja Avargal, Telko Koridagam, Kottayam, dated 6th June 1910.
- (12) Telegram from M.R.Ry. V. Narayana Menon Avargal, Chairman, Public Meeting, Virar, dated 26th March 1910.
- (13) Telegram from M.R.Ry. Acharya Menon Avargal (Retired Sub-Judge), Chairman, Public Meeting, Choungat, dated 28th March 1910.
- (14) Telegram from M.R.Ry. Vallabharathan Raja Avargal, President, Public Meeting, Ernad, dated 29th March 1910.
- (15) Telegram from the Committee Members, Public Meeting, Quilandi, dated 2nd April 1910.
- (16) Letter from U. Gopala Panikkar, Honorary Secretary, Public Meeting, Cochin, dated 29th March 1910.
- (17) Telegram from M.R.Ry. Pacht Roman alias Mappal Nayar Avargal, President, Public Meeting, Perumangudi, dated 28th March 1910.
- (18) Telegram from the Secretary, Narunakkattayam Befcom Committee, Calicut, dated 4th April 1910.
- (19) Proceedings of a meeting held at Quilandi in North Malabar on the 28th March 1910.
- (20) Letter from M.R.Ry. K. V. Sankunni Menon Avargal, President, Public Meeting, Ponnai.
- (21) From M.R.Ry. Anisutan Nayar Avargal, President, Public Meeting, Guravayur, dated 27th March 1910.
- (22) Telegram from the Committee Members, North Malabar, Payyoli Assembly, Quilandi, dated 6th April 1910.
- (23) Memorial from M.R.Ry. P. Narayana Menon Avargal, Vakil, Kanneged, and 153 others, dated 1st April 1910.
- (24) Telegram from the Chairman, Public Meeting, Ottapalam, dated 6th April 1910.
- (25) Telegram from M.R.Ry. Vasanti Klaya Kaimal, President, Public Meeting, Telghat, dated 10th April 1910.

Communications for the Council; Madras Equitable Assurance Society's Act.

- (26) From the Secretary, Public Meeting, Goumavur (Malabar), dated 4th June 1910.
 (27) From M.R.Ry. P. V. Kannan Nayar Avargal, dated 16th June 1910.
 (28) From the Secretary, Jemai Sabha, dated 3rd July 1910.
 (29) From the Secretary, Public Meeting, Channarayana, dated 5th July 1910.
 (30) From the Secretary, Randotham Nayar Samaj, North Malabar.
 (31) From the Secretary, Public Meeting, Mattanur, North Malabar, dated 18th September 1910.
 (32) From the Secretaries of the Kasargod Malayali Jemai Sabha, dated 18th September 1910.
 (33) From the President, Public Meeting, Manakudi.
 (34) From the Secretary, Public Meeting, Paduvilly, Kuttupuzha, dated September 1910.
 (35) From M.R.Ry. P. V. Kannan Nayar Avargal, dated 23rd October 1910.
 (36) From M.R.Ry. M. K. Ramaswami Mappil Nayar of Mantarghat, dated 29th September 1910.
 (37) From the people of Malabar in general, signed by 1,516 persons.

Regarding the Bill farther to amend the Madras City Municipal Act, 1901.

- (1) From the Honorary Secretary, South Indian Motor Union, dated 28th October 1910.
 (2) From the Joint Manager of the Madras Electric Tramways, Limited, dated 7th November 1910.

**A BILL TO AMEND THE MADRAS EQUITABLE ASSURANCE
SOCIETY'S ACT, 1869.**

The Hon'ble Mr. Carr moved for permission to introduce a Bill entitled "a Bill to amend the Madras Equitable Assurance Society's Act, 1869 (Madras Act No. VI of 1869)." In doing so, he said:—"Your Excellency,—I have the honour to move for permission to introduce the Bill entitled a Bill to amend the Madras Assurance Society's Act, 1869 (Madras Act No. 6 of 1869). This is a private Bill which, I believe, is of a non-contentious character and the reasons for it have been already printed and circulated to the Members of this Council. I believe that most of the Members have received it, so that I presume that I need say but few words in making for this permission. The reason for altering the Act proceeded from a resolution of the society on the 29th March 1910, in which it was resolved:—

"That the society be carried on as a 'sealed series' until the next general valuation of the society's business is known, and that the Directors should take steps to approach the Legislature to amend the Society's Act so as to admit of such amalgamation and to provide for other matters which may tend to reduce the current working expenses and to increase the society's income from investments, besides affording temporary relief to such members as may require it by way of advances at 5 per cent. interest up to the amount of the surrender value of the policy."

"That was a unanimous resolution of the members of the society and the reasons are given in the paper which has been already circulated. There is one matter which is important and it should be mentioned when the Bill is introduced. It will be for the Legislature to determine whether the majority required to effect amalgamation shall be a majority of three-fourths as required by the Indian Companies Act, or of nine-tenths as provided by the Insurance Act of 1870, or whether the matter is to be left to the decision of a Court as provided by the Insurance Act of 1905."

The Hon'ble Mr. Subagiri Aiyar recorded the motion.

The motion was put and agreed to.

*Bill to amend the Madras Court of Wards Act.**(Mr. Atkinson.)***BILL (No. 5 of 1902) TO AMEND THE MADRAS COURT OF WARDS ACT, 1901.**

The Hon'ble Mr. ATKINSON, in introducing the Bill to amend the Madras Court of Wards Act, 1901, and moving that the Bill be read in Council, said: "Your Excellency,—I rise to move that the Bill to amend the Madras Court of Wards Act I of 1901 be read in Council.

"The Bill, which is very short and quite uncontentious, is in reality a measure of decentralisation, the necessity for which was brought to the notice of Government, not by the Royal Commission, but by one of our own district officers who was placed on special duty to devise methods for reduction of the ever increasing mass of official routine. The object of the Bill is simply to relieve Collectors of a vast amount of work which can as well be done by other less highly-paid and less hard-worked officers.

"The existing law throws on Collectors the duty of instituting and defending all suits brought on behalf of or against a ward of Court, save those under the Rent Recovery Law, i.e., the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908, and those which must be heard by the Collector himself, in which cases the duty lies upon the manager. The immense amount of purely routine work that devolved on Collectors by reason of this procedure can only be appreciated by those who have had practical experience of it. Ever since Madras Act I of 1882 came into force, Collectors have been complaining of the waste of valuable time caused thereby. One Collector, for instance, who was in charge of several wards' estates, reported that on one day alone a whole hour of his time was consumed in the purely formal duty of signing execution applications relating to a single estate. This is only one typical instance. All other Collectors have similar tales to tell. The Government therefore were satisfied that relief should be given, and hence this Bill.

"It may be asked why, in the existing law which was enacted only so recently as 1902, this heavy burden was left upon Collectors. Section 50 of the Act was borrowed from the corresponding North West Provinces Act, III of 1899; but the Select Committee which sat to consider the Bill which became Madras Act I of 1902 recognised that Collectors should be relieved of certain descriptions of work connected with suits, and inserted sub-section (k) of section 50. Presumably it was thought that if the suits and proceedings covered by that sub-section were left to be dealt with by managers, Collectors would have no difficulty in dealing with other suits and proceedings. This expectation has not been realised, and the time has come when further relief must be given to Collectors. I have no doubt that Honorable Members will recognise the absurdity of burdening these officers with this great mass of work, which can just as well be attended to by the managers of estates, and that they will accept the principle of the Bill.

"As to details I have only two remarks to make. The first is that following the advice of the Honorable the Advocate-General we have provided that the ward shall sue and be sued in his own name and be represented by the manager as his next friend or guardian ad litem, instead of suing or being sued in the name of the Collector or manager, as is laid down in section 50 of the existing Act. We are advised that this is the more correct procedure, and is that for instance which has been adopted in the Civil Procedure Code.

"And my second remark is that we have provided for the possibility of there being no manager, when the officer competent to act under section 35 of Act I of 1901 would take the manager's place.

"With these remarks I beg to move that this Bill be read in Council."

The Hon'ble the Advocate-General seconded the motion.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Secretary then read the title of the Bill.

The Hon'ble Mr. ATKINSON:—"I now beg your Excellency to move that, as that motion has been carried, and as the Bill as I said is entirely non-contentious, it be not referred to a Select Committee for report.

Bill to amend the Madras Court of Wards Act; Bill to amend the Madras City Municipal Act.

(*Mr. Atkinson; Mr. Butterworth; the President; Mr. Hancock.*)

The Hon'ble the Advocate-General seconded the motion.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. ATKINSON:—"That motion having been carried, your Excellency, I now beg to move that Council Rule 16 be suspended in order that the Bill may be taken into consideration at once and passed into law."

The Hon'ble the Advocate-General seconded the motion.

The motion was put to the Council and agreed to.

The Bill was then taken into consideration.

The Hon'ble Mr. ATKINSON:—"With your Excellency's permission I wish to propose a slight verbal amendment to clause 1. This clause runs: 'This Act shall be called the Madras Court of Wards (Amendment) Act, 1903.' A slight clerical error has crept into this section in the method of designating the existing Madras Court of Wards Act. In the place of the words 'the Madras Court of Wards (Amendment) Act' we should substitute 'the Madras Court of Wards Act, 1902 (Amendment) Act.' I wish to move that verbal amendment."

The Hon'ble the Advocate-General seconded the motion.

The Hon'ble Mr. BUTTERWORTH:—"Your Excellency, is it not expedient to amend the preamble before we go to the section?"

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"The preamble will be taken last."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. ATKINSON:—"I have to propose a similar amendment in clauses 2, 3 and 4. I beg to move that for the words and figures 'Madras Act I of 1902' be substituted the words and figures 'the Madras Court of Wards Act, 1902.'"

The Hon'ble the Advocate-General seconded the amendment.

The amendment was put and agreed to.

The preamble was then similarly amended, put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. ATKINSON:—"I now beg to make the formal section that the Bill be amended be passed into law."

The Hon'ble the Advocate-General seconded the motion.

The motion was put and agreed to.

BILL (No. 4 of 1910) FURTHER TO AMEND THE MADRAS CITY MUNICIPAL ACT, 1904.

The Hon'ble Mr. HANCOCK:—"In introducing a Bill further to amend the Madras City Municipal Act, 1904, and moving that the Bill be read in Council will:—"Your Excellency, I beg to introduce a Bill further to amend the Madras City Municipal Act, 1904, and move that the Bill be read in Council. Very few words are necessary to be said on this Bill which is quite a simple one and which is in the hands of all the Honourable Members of the Council. The Bill is intended merely to amend the existing Madras City Municipal Act in two or three directions in which it is deemed advisable to amend it. One is to raise the tax, which the municipality inflicts at present on the owners of motor cars. As you will see, the proposal is to fix a tax on motor-cars of Rs. 25 per half-year or Rs. 50 for a whole year. That proposal will no doubt satisfy those who do not own motor-cars, but probably it will not satisfy those who do. Another amendment that we propose in the Bill is to exempt from taxes the bicycles which belong to the industry volunteer corps. And another provision that we make is to enable the President to farm out the collection of certain fees made by the municipality. The fourth amendment enables the municipality to close an existing burial-ground without providing a new one; this will meet the case where there is already provision made to meet the wants of those who have been using the burial-ground which the Commissioners

Bill to amend the Madras City Municipal Act; Resolutions on Matters of General Public Interest; Agency tracts.

(*Mr. Hancock; the President; Mr. Selangir Aiyer.*)

proposes to close. As I propose to send this Bill to the Select Committee, it is quite unnecessary to discuss it in detail. I, therefore, move that this Bill be read in Council."

The Hon'ble the Advocate-General seconded the motion.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Secretary then read the title of the Bill.

The Hon'ble Mr. Hancock:—"Your Excellency, I now beg to move that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee for report. I think it is necessary, your Excellency, to refer this Bill to a Select Committee for report, for, although it is a simple Bill, one or two provisions that it contains are no doubt contentious. We have already before the Council two petitions on the subject of this Bill. One is from the South Indian Motor Union and the other is from the Manager, the Madras Electric Tramways, Limited. I think it is advisable that these petitions should be discussed. There is another paper also to be placed before the Select Committee in which our Honourable Member asked that we should take other amendments which he thinks necessary in regard to the Municipal Act. On that subject, I would remind the Council that we cannot in the Select Committee go outside the sections which are mentioned in the preamble to the Bill which is printed and laid before you. It has always been the rule—I think it is a very good standing rule—in this Council that the Select Committee shall, in dealing with an amending Bill, adhere closely to the sections mentioned in that amending Bill and not wander off and try to amend the Act in other directions. I think that in this case it is advisable that we should do the same, because, although, undoubtedly, the Municipal Act requires amending in other directions, yet it is not necessary to take up that question now, as it will come up here long. Therefore, it is unnecessary that the small Select Committee which I am going to ask for should be asked to deal with a General Madras City Municipal Amendment Act, but should confine themselves to the small Bill which is now before the Council."

The Hon'ble the Advocate-General seconded the motion.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Hancock:—"I now beg, Sir, to move that the members of the Select Committee be the Hon'ble the Maharaja of Bobbili, the Hon'ble Mr. P. Tagoreya Chetti, the Hon'ble Mr. Kuddus Hakeem Sahib, the Honourable the Advocate-General, the Hon'ble Mr. Orr and myself. It will be quite evident to the Council that I have selected these names, as they are names of Honourable Members who are closely connected with the City of Madras. I beg to move that these gentlemen do form the Select Committee to consider this Bill."

The Hon'ble Mr. Adkinson seconded the motion.

The motion was put and agreed to.

RESOLUTIONS ON MATTERS OF GENERAL PUBLIC INTEREST.

The Hon'ble the President:—"The Hon'ble Mr. Govindaswami Aiyer has requested that the consideration of the * resolution standing in his name may be postponed to the next meeting of the Legislative Council—a request to which I have assented."

AGENCY TRACTS.

The Hon'ble Mr. Sankaran Aravan:—"Your Excellency, the resolution of which I have given notice is in these terms:—

'This Council is of opinion that the Agency tracts in the districts of Ganjam, Vizianagaram and Giddalur are sufficiently advanced to be governed by the ordinary laws and rules of procedure applicable to the other parts of the Presidency and recommends that a Committee should be appointed to enquire

* V. That in view of the annually increasing surplus of revenue over the establishment on account of services of processes issued by Civil Courts in the Presidency, this Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that the pay of the process clerks establishment be raised.

*Agency tracts.**(Mr. Sethagiri Aiyar.)*

"into and report upon the progress of the said tracts and to advise the Government 'as to whether the ordinary laws and rules of procedure applicable to the rest of the Presidency should be extended to the whole or any portions of the said tracts.'"

"Your Excellency, although the resolution upon its face has a legal aspect, yet it is not on technical grounds, but on grounds of justice and of public policy, that I mean to press this resolution before the Council. In the first place, I should like to explain what the term "Agency Tract" means. In the early days of the East India Company when territories were being acquired gradually, some of those territories had, I believe, a settled Government and the people were well-behaved and orderly. Other tracts there were in which there was no settled Government and the people were somewhat unruly and not well-behaved. In the former of these tracts, as soon as they were acquired, Governors were appointed and they were given Legislative Councils. Regulations issued from these Legislative Councils and those regulations governed the territory thus acquired. In the latter class of provinces there were no Legislative Councils. Therefore originally these provinces were called non-regulation provinces as different from the regulation provinces in which there were regular laws and a legislature. In these non-regulation provinces, the chief ministerial authority was the Agent of the Governor or the Governor-General, as the case may be, and hence they were known as Agency tracts. Ultimately in 1874, by Act XIV of 1874 in trying to find out what Acts applied to what tracts of the country, all these non-regulation provinces or districts were put under one schedule and hence they were known as 'scheduled districts.' They were called either non-regulation provinces, Agency tracts or scheduled districts in accordance with the meaning given in the respective terms in the districts in which they were situated. You will find in Sir William Hunter's life of Lord Mayo a humorous description of the difference between these two classes of tracts. I think it is at page 215 where he says:—

"The emphatic official way of describing this state of things was to say 'that the regulations formed a refined system, not fitted for a rude and simple state of society. Hence, whenever a district was especially troublesome and difficult to govern, it was withdrawn from the operation of the regulations and became a 'non-regulation' district. In these exceptional districts, the authority of the district officers was supposed to be practically absolute.'"

"I do not think, I shall weary the Council by reading other extracts in which he points out that in non-regulation provinces there was no law except the will of the chief ministerial officer, that is, the Agent, although later on some laws were passed for them. This is the meaning of "Agency tracts" or "scheduled districts". So far as Madras is concerned, there are only three scheduled districts in which the Agency tracts are situated, originally in Vengalpet and in Ganjam, to which, later on, portions of Odisha were added. So far as the making of the rules and ordinances for these districts is concerned, the Governor in Council issued in the executive department certain ordinances and rules for the guidance of these tracts and there were no regular laws. The Act which empowered the Governor in Council to make these rules was Act XXIV of 1839. There are two sections of that Act, sections 7 and 8, to which I shall have to refer. I shall now refer only to section 8, because under that section I am asking your Excellency to deal with this matter. Section 8 of that Act is in these terms—"It shall be competent to the Governor of Fort St. George, by an order in Council, to make, from time to time, such alterations in the 'limits of the tracts within the aforesaid districts placed under the jurisdiction of the said Agents, respectively, as he may deem expedient.'" I wish to draw the attention of your Excellency to the necessity for making some amendment in regard to the rules and also to eliminate portions of those tracts from the jurisdiction of the Agents. It will interest the Council to know that up to the year 1888 the process of elimination had been going on gradually. For example, I may mention that the territory of the Escomble the Maharaja of Bobbili was once in the Agency tracts. Under the statutory authority of the Government, that territory has since been declared to be a

*Agency tracts.**(Mr. Seshagiri Aiyer.)*

civilised territory. Originally it was regarded as a backward province. In the year 1805 it was removed from the list of backward provinces and declared a settled territory. Similarly the territory of my friend on the right, the Honourable the Raja of Vizianagram, was an Agency tract till 1863, when it was removed from that category. You will find in the Vissamaputram Gazetteer, page 188, instances of a large number of estates which have been taken away from the jurisdiction of the Agent. Since 1868, excepting a very small inter-arrangement in 1891, no action has been taken by Government to reclaim, if I may use the term, any portions of these tracts. It cannot be that since 1848 there has been no advancement in the condition of the people. I do not think it can be said that there has been no improvement materially or morally in the condition of the people which would induce the Government of Madras to say that these territories should be recovered from the jurisdiction of the Governor's Agent. I have got a list with me in regard to Bombay and Bengal. So far as Bombay is concerned, almost the whole of the non-regulation provinces has been taken away from the jurisdiction of the Agents and they are all now under the regular law. So also in Bengal in 1858 and 1867 territories were taken away from these exceptional laws and placed under the ordinary laws. So far as Madras is concerned, as I said, since 1868 no attempts have been made excepting the inter-arrangement of I mentioned, to take these tracts over from the jurisdiction of Agents and put them under the ordinary law. The Council is legitimately entitled to ask me what difference does it make whether a tract is governed by rules and ordinances of the Executive Government or by codes and laws made by the Legislative Council. If I fail to answer that, I will have no case. It makes no immense difference whether a tract is under the jurisdiction of the Agent and governed by rules and ordinances of the Executive Department; or whether it is governed by laws issued by the Legislative Council. As I said before, if I fail to make out that case, I don't think I shall press the proposition before you. Therefore I shall point out the difference between the two classes of territories. First of all, let us take the personnel of the administration of these tracts. I have the authority of this Gazetteer of Ganjam and Goddard to say that the Agent and the chief ministerial officer is the Collector of revenue, District Magistrate, Sessions Judge, Civil Judge and I am not quite sure if he is not Superintendent of Police; and his subordinates are Deputy Collectors, Deputy Magistrates, Sub-Judges, Munsifs and I am not sure if they are not also Deputy Superintendents of Police. I submit that this combination, I may almost say of the most destructive forces in the same individual cannot conduce to the cultivation of a judicial temperament which would enable these gentlemen to act as judges to dispose of cases. I have heard from persons who have appeared before these officers, that questions involving large sums of money are disposed of in a much more summary fashion than small cases suits elsewhere. One cannot expect anything else, when you have a combination of such destructive powers. The separation of executive from judicial functions has been admitted to be a counsel of perfection, and the only difficulty in regard to it has been that no funds are forthcoming. But here you have a combination of powers with a vengeance. I will be able to point out later on that this is only a small part of the complaint, namely, the personnel of the administration.

* From the personnel, let us proceed to the laws which are being administered in these tracts. Under Act XXIV of 1839, so far as the civil and criminal administration was concerned, there were rules and ordinances issued by the Executive Department. I believe that in 1861 the Criminal Procedure Code was applied to these territories with two exceptions to which I shall refer hereafter. But as far as civil administration is concerned, these tracts are governed by 26 rules, of which I have a copy in my hand. I may say, as one who has had something to do with the construction of these rules, that they are as remarkable for what they contain as for what they do not contain. These rules issued by the Executive Department are to a certain extent supposed to take the place of the Civil Procedure Code. In practice that particular Act is applied by some officers. But it is entirely left to the discretion of the ministerial officers, Sub-Judges, and District Judges, &c., to decide what portion of the Civil Procedure Code should be applied and what not. When it is left to the discretion of a judge to apply a particular law or not there can be no

*Agency tracts.**(Mr. Sankarji Aiyar.)*

security or regularity of procedure and people cannot have faith in the impartiality of the tribunals. I will take two instances of the civil law and point out their very extraordinary provisions. First of all let us take Rule 10, clause 3. Before I took up this subject I was under the impression that the ordinary Hindu law of succession applied to the whole of British India; but when I looked into the subject fully, I was astonished to find that even as to succession it is left to the executive to decide whether a man shall succeed to his estate or not. Your Excellency will find that Rule 10, clause 3, is in these terms: 'On the death, resignation or removal of any proprietor, the Agent shall personally investigate all claims to the succession to his estate or to other landed possessions held on feudalitary tenures; and shall, through the Board of Revenue, submit the result of his enquiry for the orders of Government, who, should there be more than one claimant, will exercise their inherent right to select as successor the one among them most acceptable to the people and best qualified to fulfil the duties of the situation.'

'The question whether an heir-at-law can succeed to his estate is entirely left to the conclusion that the Government may arrive at as to whether he is acceptable or not, and whether he is best capable of administering the estate. I submit that when a man's succession is made to depend upon executive good will, that man can have no self-respect. That man will depend upon the good graces and the good will not only of the Government or the Board of Revenue—that will not be very bad—but of those who have to report to Government. There will be no stability in a law of that nature, and there will be no self-respect in one who has to depend upon men who have to make reports to Government as to whether he is the best person to succeed to the estate or administer it. Under no civilized Government can such a state of law exist.

'That is so far as succession is concerned. Let us take the case of appeals. I find that the rules provide that, whatever may be the amount of money involved in a suit, an appeal shall lie to the High Court from the decisions of Agents. But, if it is a suit relating to the land of a zemindar, Miras or other feudal hill chief, under Rule 22 appeals shall lie to the Governor in Council. I fail to see what anomaly there is in taking away the jurisdiction of the High Court in regard to this matter of appeal. I wish to speak with the greatest respect of the Executive Government. The members of the Government are the cream of the service to which they belong. They are presided over by a statesman of experience from home. Having said all that, it must be stated that they have not got the judicial experience to sift the evidence in the cases that come before them and decide questions of law which may arise. The decision of such matters must be within the province of those who have spent their life-time in administering law and who have the capacity to sift evidence. However able the members of Government may be, and however well qualified the President may be in regard to other matters, with the greatest possible respect, I beg to say that, as compared with the High Court Judges, in regard to the decisions of matters which come to them in appeal, they cannot be said to possess the same qualifications as are possessed by Judges of the High Court. To show that this is not a mere fanciful matter, I wish to refer to a case which arose in connection with the Agency tracts. It was in the time of Lord Amphil. An appeal was preferred to His Excellency in Council by the Maharaja of Jeypore. There was no difficulty about the appeal being heard. The appeal was competent and the Maharaja had the right to prefer the appeal and he had the right of audience. But when the matter came before His Excellency in Council, His Excellency said that it was not expedient to hear the appeal, not because he had no right to press his appeal, or there was no justice, but it was not expedient to hear the appeal. The Maharaja was a rich man. He went before the Privy Council. The case is in the Indian Law Reports, Madras Series, Vol. 26, page 42. It is pointed out by the Privy Council that where there is a right of appeal you cannot shut out a man by saying that it is not expedient to hear him. Going to the Privy Council means Rs. 10,000 and this zemindar was able to go to the Privy Council and he had this decision in his favour. The matter was again referred to the Government for disposal. If the decision in the matter depended entirely upon the evidence in the case and the documents filed in it, the High Court will be the best possible tribunal. But if questions have to be decided by considerations of

*Agency tracts.**(Mr. Subahdar Aggar.)*

expedient, then certainly the High Court will not be competent to dispose of them, because the High Court is in the habit of concerning itself only with matters contained in the records and has nothing to do with questions of *expedience*. This matter is retained in the hands of the Government, because it wants to act not upon the materials before them but upon considerations of *expedience*. Under Rule 10 it is open to Government to give the go-by to legal inheritance and confer it upon a man who is not an heir-at-law and similarly the right of appeal in regard to landed property is retained by Government, so that the question of *expedience* may be considered by them, before a decision is arrived at. Your Excellency, I beg to submit that this is an anomalous state of affairs in a civilized state. You cannot make the right of appeal depend upon questions of *expedience* and you should not dispose of cases on matters not to be found on the record.

"So far, I have referred to civil administration in these tracts. I said some minutes ago that so far as criminal administration is concerned, excepting two matters, the Criminal Procedure Code applies. One of them is trial by jury. There is no trial by jury in these parts. Probably I may agree with the Government that these people are not sufficiently advanced to have a trial by jury. It may be a matter in which there may be a difference of opinion. But there is one other matter in connection with criminal administration which will warble the civilized world when it becomes acquainted with the facts. The Council is aware that in the Presidency there is a Regulation which enables His Excellency in Council to deport persons without trial, if, in the opinion of His Excellency in Council, a public trial will not be conducive to public tranquillity. It is Regulation II of 1819, and there are similar regulations elsewhere which are relics of an old law. Under the Regulation—it is only in the case of political offenders the rule is put in force—and also the warrant has to issue under the signature of the Chief Secretary to Government. His Excellency has to be satisfied that public tranquillity will suffer before a man is arrested and deported without trial. That provides for an exceptional state of circumstances. But you will be surprised to learn that, so far as Agency tracts are concerned, there is altogether a different law. If this law has not been applied to Agency tracts, I am quite understand a special law being required, but although, originally the Regulation of 1819 was not in force in the Agency tracts, yet subsequently in 1874 it was extended to these tracts, and yet there is section 7 of Act XXIV of 1859 which considerably extends the power of deportation. Section 7 says, 'each of such Agents as aforesaid shall have the power of making commitments by warrant under his hand which is possessed by the Governor of Port St. George in Council by virtue of Regulation II of 1819 of the Madras Code. Provided that the third, fifth, sixth and seventh sections of that Regulation shall remain in force and be applicable to commitments under this Act, Provided also that in every case in which either of such Agents shall make any such commitments he shall transmit immediately a report to the Governor in Council of Port St. George for his orders.' The power under the Regulation has to be exercised by Your Excellency and the warrant has to be issued by the Chief Secretary under his own signature. The same power can be exercised by the Agent and the warrant can be issued by the Agent under his own signature. This power can be exercised by the Agent without recourse to Government. No doubt he has to report the matter later on. I ask, what is the necessity for such a power as is given by Act XXIV of 1859, when there is the ordinary power which enables the Governor in Council in special cases to deport a man without trial? The existence of such a power as that is likely to lead men to exercise it at their will. Mr. Justice Krishnaswami Aggar, when he was in Council, elicited the information from Government that during the years 1885 to 1895, as many as 24 persons were deported to the districts of Vinsagpetam and Gunglun without trial. It was not for any political offence so far as we know. In ten years about 24 persons were deported in Gunglun and Vinsagpetam. That is the information which the Government gave to my Hon'ble friend Mr. Justice Krishnaswami Aggar when he was in Council. Last year, when under exceptional circumstances, for political offences, persons were deported, there was a good deal of excitement all over the civilized world; meetings were held, memorials were submitted, questions were put in Parliament and the public press was agitated; and here, in peaceful Madras, for no political

Agency tracts.

(*Mr. Seetigiri Aiyar : Mr. HAMMER : Mr. Rameschandra Rao Pantulu.*)

"These, 24 persons have in ten years been deported quietly and without any objection. It no doubt speaks volumes for the temperance which Madras people possess, but certainly it does not speak very well for the exercise of these powers. I have not made enquire as to how many were deported before 1898 or since 1898. I submit that there is absolutely no necessity that the extraordinary power, which enables His Excellency in Council to deport from the territory a man who is supposed to be dangerous, should be given to the Agent, to enable him, not in case of any political crime or in extraordinary circumstances but in ordinary cases, to deport a man without any trial.

"I believe I have made good the statement with which I started, that it does make an immense difference as to whether a man is within the Agency tracts or outside them. As regards the right of appeal, the right of succession and the matter of deportation, it makes an immense difference as to whether you are living within the Agency tracts or outside it. Before I took up this subject, I sent round a circular to about 30 people to let me know whether they considered that any portions of these territories should be reclaimed and whether they were advanced enough to have ordinary laws. It is a melancholy satisfaction for me to say that almost the last letter I had, was from the late Mr. Perumal Pantulu. It must have been almost from his death-bed that he directed this letter to be sent to me asking me to send him a copy of the Resolution. Three days afterwards I heard that my excellent friend was dead. The answers received from the people to whom I made the reference were that the people of these tracts are not less intelligent nor less advanced than the people living elsewhere; and in fact the last answer I had was from a barrister who is practising in Madras (Jagdish), and who had considerable practice in the Agency tracts. The fact that the information I have, comes from a barrister, need not excite laughter.

The Hon'ble Mr. HAMMER :—"Because he is a Madras."

The Hon'ble Mr. SEETHIGIRI AIYAR :—"He told me that these people were more orderly than people elsewhere. I do not say that the information I have placed before you is sufficient to enable the Government to act upon it. If it is not sufficient to enable the Government to act upon it, I think I have laid sufficient foundation for the request contained in the latter part of the resolution, that a Committee should be appointed to inquire into and report upon the matter and to advise Government as to what portions can be reclaimed and as to what changes are necessary in the existing laws. There is an absolute necessity for repealing section 7 of Act XXIV of 1859 and for providing a better mode of hearing appeals and for regulating succession otherwise than under Rule 10, clause 3. There is absolute necessity also for curtailing the powers of deportation given to the Agents and also to find out what portions are sufficiently advanced, so that they may come under the ordinary jurisdiction. I find in the Godefray Manual a statement to the effect that the tracts of Polavarum and Ehadrachalam are far more advanced than other parts of the country. If this is true, and if the Government is satisfied as to the statement made to the Governor, that Polavarum and Ehadrachalam are sufficiently advanced, why should they still continue to be under the rule of an Agent? Your Excellency, for all these reasons I submit that, even if the Council is not satisfied that these laws should be repealed, and that every portion of the Agency tracts should be placed under the jurisdiction of ordinary law, I think I have made out a sufficient case for an enquiry being instituted as to whether any portions are advanced and whether any changes in regard to the laws relating to appeal and succession and deportation are necessary or not. With these remarks, I commend the resolution to the Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. RAMESCHANDRA RAO PANTULU :—"Your Excellency, I have the honour to second the resolution and my object to do so is that I live much nearer these tracts than the other members of this Council and I am not living in Madras. The Hon'ble Mr. Seethigiri Aiyar dwelt at length upon the inherent disabilities of the people living in the Agency tracts. Apart from it, your Excellency, the original idea of constituting the Agency tracts was that the people who lived in those parts were an unsophisticated and simple people, that their social relations were very few and they

*Agency tracts.**(Mr. Rameshchandra Kaa Panthulu; Mr. Hanniel.)*

were not fit for that complex system of society which prevails in the country surrounding the Agency tracts. That is to say, the administration of these parts was more or less patriarchal. I admit also that in those days Collectors who were Agents of the Government were very good patriarchy. They governed these parts with sympathy and had great knowledge of the country and also of the people. I admit all that; but at the same time we cannot say that the administration of the country for the past 70 years by the British Government has been of no avail whatever. During this period great changes have come over Giddivari, Vinayapalem and Ganjan; a great railway has been run all along the line very close to the Agency tracts; and I submit that the Government has been anxious to develop the Agency tracts and with that view has spent large sums of money in opening up roads, hospitals and educational institutions, thus in every way trying to improve the moral and material condition of the people who inhabit this part of the country. Not only this, I may state that some portions of the Agency tracts have been recently brought within the administration of local boards. Polavaram and Bhadrachalam talukas have been constituted into a taluk board. The Kovvur District Board has been formed and the Vinayapalem Agency has been brought under the administration of this board. There are a large number of schools in the Agency tracts and education has made a good deal of progress. As I have stated, a number of hospitals have been opened and communications have been improved. Your Excellency will also see that municipalities have sprung up in all these parts and they have brought their own influence to bear upon these people. Therefore I should think that in every way during the past 70 years, there has been considerable progress made in the condition of things in this part of the country; and in these circumstances, apart from all other considerations, I submit that a case has been made out for an enquiry as to whether any portion of these tracts should be excepted from the operation of non-regulation rules and Acts which govern them.

* My Honourable friend referred to two matters. One was the question of procedure and he dwelt at length on the defects of substantive law which applied to these parts. As regards the procedure, your Excellency will permit me to mention one case which came up for consideration before Government—that is the case of the Zamindar of Polavaram against one of the minors in the Agency tracts, the minor proprietor of Kovvur taluk. In that case, the Zamindar of Polavaram tried to resume the jagir and he filed a suit in the court of the Agent at Comacina. Of course, as the guardian of the minor, the Collector and Agent had to defend the suit and he filed a written statement; but under the rules, as they stood, he must be the Judge also. He tried to get rid of the case from his file. He moved the Government, but the Government would not transfer the case. The plaintiff, the Zamindar of Polavaram, applied for transfer of the case, but the Government would not interfere in the case. So ultimately the case was tried by Mr. J. A. Cunningham, who was practically the defendant in the case and who had to conduct the whole case, in the result he gave a decree to the plaintiff.*

The Hon'ble Mr. HANUEL :—“That is, against himself.”

The Hon'ble Mr. RAMESHCHANDRA KAA PANTHULU :—“That is true, but it does not show that the procedure that was adopted is by far the best. Certainly it is opposed to all principles of judicial procedure that we are acquainted with. Such a thing is certainly unheard-of in the ordinary courts so far as procedure is concerned.”

“With regard to the substantive law, your Excellency will permit me to say that the Registration Act has no force in most parts, as also the Specific Relief Act. So far as proprietary suits are concerned, there is considerable difficulty, especially when people are in unauthorized possession of land. In regard to the Estate Land Act, there is also considerable difficulty as there is no registration law, apart from the question of succession to which the Hon'ble Mr. Seshagiri Aiyer made a reference. So that, I submit that, so far as the question of procedure is concerned, the 26 or 27 rules which were framed under Act XXIV of 1853 require revision and some kind of rules have to be framed on a larger scale to make due provision for the legal procedure that we are acquainted with.”

*Agency tracts**(Mr. Rameswamy Rao Parthasarathy; Mr. Harnick.)*

"As regards the question of deportation to which my Honourable friend referred, your Excellency will permit me to mention one other case which bears out fully what my Honourable friend said, in order to show the injustice and inequity of deporting these men without trial. I would refer to the case of Mohan Santra who was the Dewan of Nowsingpur in 1907. He had the management of the estate; and when there was a dispute between the Raza, of whom he was the Dewan, and the Maharajah of Jeypure, he came to Virangulam and was detained there by the Agents, and subsequently the Government passed the necessary orders under Regulation II of 1819—that was in the year 1907. I understand that the charges against him were that he increased the rents in the estate and occasionally that he was making advances for purchasing grain with a view to selling it at dearer rates to the tenants. So far as the public have heard, these were the charges brought against him. He made an application to Government for maintenance. Regulation II of 1819 read along with Act XXIV of 1839 provides that, whenever there is deportation, the Government are bound to make due provision for the maintenance of the deportee. It was certainly a political act and the question whether the man had ample means or not did not arise in the case. Mr. Mohan Santra did apply to Government for maintenance, and I understand that it was stated that he had ample means at his disposal and no provision could be made for his maintenance during the time of his detention.

"I submit that the evil with reference to civil administration has been much aggravated by the class of officers who have been appointed to administer civil justice. In Góddavari, with which only I am concerned, we have had a succession of Deputy Collectors who had spent all their time in the Salt department and who were quite ignorant, with one exception, of any civil law, and the result has been that there has been considerable dissatisfaction. We, no doubt, greatly sympathise with the officers who are called upon to do the duties which they are not competent to discharge. We have therefore to get matters set right on appeal. Considering the difficulties of succession, inheritance and procedure and also the social and material progress made by the people during the past seventy years, I believe that a case has been made out for an enquiry of the kind asked for, and I hope that the Government will be pleased to institute an enquiry and see how the present areas of these Agency tracts might be altered and which of these portions might be assimilated with the system of Government which prevails in the neighbourhood. So far as the Góddavari district is concerned of which I have knowledge, Polavaram division as well as portions of Bhadrachalam are quite like Rajahmundry or any other place on the plains. Many of the persons living there have settled down for purposes of trade and other avocations, and it is certainly not right that so many from the plains that have settled down in the Agency tracts should be submitted to the disabilities to which they were not originally subject."

The Hon'ble Mr. Harnick:—"I must first of all comment upon the somewhat illogical form in which this resolution is drafted. It begins with the statement that 'this Council is of opinion that the Agency tracts in the districts of Góddavari, Visakhapatnam and Góddavari are sufficiently advanced to be governed by the ordinary laws and rules of procedure applicable in other parts of the Presidency.' If that is the case, I do not quite see why the Government should appoint a committee to enquire and ascertain whether to the said tracts the ordinary laws should be extended. Surely, if the first part of the resolution is conceded, the second part is needless. However, I dissent entirely from the whole resolution. I must first of all comment upon the historical knowledge of the Honourable Member. The Honourable Member's description as to how these tracts became Agency was, I am afraid, curiously faulty. I may say that when the Madras Presidency was first acquired by the English, the Regulations which were passed by the Council as it then existed in Madras, ran in full force and effect throughout the whole of the Madras Presidency, including the Agency tracts, and there was absolutely no difference between the Agency tracts and the rest of the territories in the Madras Presidency when we first took over the Presidency from the various powers that held it before we came here. It is perfectly wrong on the part of the Hon'ble Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar to say that there was a period when the tracts came under our control when there was no law."

Agency tracts.

(Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar, Mr. Hammer.)

The Hon'ble Mr. SESHAGIRI AIYAR:—"I did not say that."

The Hon'ble Mr. HAMMER:—"All the Regulations run in those tracts and the result was that in 1833 or 1834—I forget which—very serious disturbances broke out in the Agency on the east coast of Madras. These disturbances were of the most serious character and it taxed the efforts of this Government to restore order. The result was that an enquiry was made and as a result of that enquiry, the Governor at that time, Sir Frederick Adam, made a tour through these districts and the immediate result of that tour and the enquiry was the passing of the Act to which the Honourable Member objects—Act XXIV of 1839. That Act gave power to the Government to say what rules should be in force in the tracts now called the Agency tracts and what not. At the end of the Act there was this section 3 which was an exceedingly wise section: 'It shall be competent to the Governor in Council of Port St. George, by an Order in Council, to make, from time to time, such alterations in the limits of the tracts within the aforesaid districts placed under the jurisdiction of the said Agents respectively, as he may deem expedient.' In the book which came out last year by that eminent Frenchman, M. Chailley, there was no point on which he expressed greater admiration for the Indian Government than their capacity for passing laws according to the wants of the population under their rule. He speaks of the flexibility of the laws enforced by the Government of India with the utmost admiration. Nothing is more striking than the immense admiration which M. Chailley expresses for that characteristic of the Government of India; and, as he says, that characteristic is most specially exhibited in the fact that they are able to have laws for tracts most primitive, for tracts in Burma, for tracts on the frontier and for tracts in Madras, and at the same time laws which, as drafted, are completely adaptable to such a tract as that of Tanjore. That being the case we should not, I think, alter the laws which we find are in force in these Agency tracts until we have some clear demand and valid reason shown for that course. It is very well for the Honourable Member to say that he applied to thirty of his friends to give an opinion on the subject. I should like to know who those thirty friends are, and how many of them have visited these tracts. As far as I know probably the Honourable Member himself has never been inside these tracts. A good many of us have been there, as the Honourable Member knows. I would point out that during the whole of my time—I have been here 55 years—I have never seen an application from anybody living in these tracts to be put under any other form of Government than that which now exists. Nobody has asked me during my time to alter the system of administration which exists in the Vingspattam, Ganjam and Giddalur Agencies. Now, Sir, I have shown that the Honourable Member's history is wrong and I think I can now say, although I have some hesitation in meeting him on his own platform—the law—that I think he is equally wrong as regards the law also. He said in the first part of his speech that there was no written law. He means in the Agency tracts. I can assure him that if on going there he breaks the Penal Code, he will very soon find himself in jail, or in the hands of the civil courts if he does not obey the Civil Law. It is quite a mistake to suppose that the Agent goes about passing orders without reference to laws as they exist in other parts of the country. The Criminal and Civil Procedure Codes are both in force."

The Hon'ble Mr. SESHAGIRI AIYAR:—"May I make one correction. I said there was no permanent law from the Legislative Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. HAMMER:—"There is plenty of law from the Legislative Council, viz., the Criminal Procedure Code, the Civil Procedure Code, the Abkari Act, etc."

The Hon'ble Mr. SESHAGIRI AIYAR:—"Certain laws were made applicable in 1874."

The Hon'ble Mr. HAMMER:—"As to this point the fact was, as I pointed out just now, that section 3 of Act XXIV of 1839 gave this Government power to withdraw certain Acts from the Agency tracts up to 1874, and up to that date certain Acts were subordinated by notification into the Agency tracts and certain Acts were withdrawn from those tracts. Then came the passing of the Seshagiri

*Agency tracts.**(Mr. Hennrich.)*

Districts Act—Act XIV of 1874. To construe that Act was a matter of very great difficulty. It almost every case where we have had correspondence with the Government of India as to the application of Act XIV of 1874, we have had differences and long discussions. We know that the passing of Act XIV of 1874 annulled the effect of section 3 of Act XXIV of 1836. That is to say, since these tracts were put into the schedule of Act XIV of 1874, it has become impossible for the Government of Madras to withdraw any portion of those tracts from the Agency without legislation by the Government of India; and that is one of the reasons why we have been unable since 1874 to change the areas under the Agency law. I quite agree with the Honourable Member who seconded the resolution when he said there are certain parts of the Agency tracts in which probably we can now, without danger to the public peace, introduce the ordinary law of the country; but before we can do that, we have to obtain the acquiescence of the Government of India and we have to get an Act passed in the Imperial Legislative Council. The matter has once or twice been considered since I have had some connection with the Government. We have papers in the office pointing out some of the tracts which it would perhaps be advisable to remove from the Agency. The matter has been gone into carefully once or twice by the Government Agent, but so far we have been unable to suggest to the Government of India any comprehensive Act. Possibly it may be that by the devolution of powers which may be given to us under the recommendations of the Decentralisation Commission this law may be altered and we may recover the power which we had before 1874. At present the Local Government can do nothing in the way of altering the limits of the Agency tracts, without getting an Act passed by the Government of India. As to the need for removing these tracts as a whole from the Agency and as to the statement that these tracts can be governed in the same way as other parts of the Presidency, are, I venture to differ essentially from the Honourable Member. Anybody who has passed through the Agency tracts knows perfectly well that the people living there are not a civilized people, though the Honourable Member seems to think they are. Disputes of the anomalous powers which are given there as compared with the powers given in the civilized tracts. The answer to that is that the tract is not a civilized one and that the mass of the population there still go about armed with spears, armed with bows and arrows and that scarcely any of them can read and that they are addicted at times of the year hopelessly to drink. They have not yet assumed the virtues of civilization; they speak the truth as my Honourable friend has told you—lying is one of the vices which has not reached them as it has reached other parts of the world. To say that they are on an equality with the rest of the population of this Presidency is to state something which is not at all a fact. What, in short, I say is that this state of the law in the Agency tracts has grown up, because it is suited to the requirements of these areas. The people themselves do not want a change. If they did we should only be too ready to listen to their wants.

As regards the two special points which the Honourable Member stated, I would say a word or two. One of the two instances he took up was that under the law, as it exists, there is no trial by jury. To anybody who has been in the Agency tracts the reason will be perfectly clear, it is because there are very few people there capable of taking their seats as jurymen. The second point is the power of deportation. Whatever may have been the history of that power, I can assure the Honourable Member that certainly, in my time, it has not been used without extreme caution and deliberation. It is very well for the Honourable Member to speak of the case of Naban Sasin, the Dewan of Nowrangpur, with regard to whom he said the only offence he committed was that he increased the rents and increased the price of grain all through the estate. Anybody who has been to the Agency knows that those two things are extremely likely to be followed by a serious rebellion. The reason the Agent removed him from the estate, the better it was for the security of the life and property of the people who lived there, the better it was for the security of the government was taken away, not because he had done something which was morally wrong but because what he did was a distinct danger to public peace.

*Agency tracts.**(Mr. Hammett.)*

"I must better conclude my speech than by quoting the words of a former Agent, probably the man who knew more of the Agency tracts of Vancouver than any other Madras Curliac—Mr. Curliac. There was no man who knew the Agency better than he. The concluding words of his note on the serious rebellion of thirty years ago are these:—

"In conclusion, let me repeat—what I said when the disturbances were raging,—that the history of all this hill region of the Northern Crosses is peculiar. It is not part of the country we have long known and administered. When I was first appointed Agent to the Governor at Vancouver (1862), the entire range from the Mahinadi to the Gôdâvari was known only to the Marich Agency, the officers selected for the suppression of human sacrifices. There was not a magistrate or a policeman throughout. This absence of all control over the hill chiefs was the outcome of a deliberate policy. When the Crosses had been for nearly a century a portion of British India, the Court of Directors, perceiving that the hill country was "served with a pestilential climate" decided that nothing more was needed than to "repeal incursions into the low country." In 1862 all this was changed. Rough independent native mirals were succeeded at once by our regular administration; and that we succeeded on the whole has never, I believe, been doubted. Petty disturbances, occasionally of course threatened, but from 1862 till the breaking out of the Banga insurrection of 1879, not a day was called in to the aid of the civil power. The causes of that outbreak have been fully described—the administration was slack: our officers turned a deaf ear to the complaints of an oppressed people, and the ancient spirit, which appealed to the sword at length, asserted itself amongst a brave and hardy race of mountaineers. Once that spirit is roused, and we are forced into a campaign in a wild, difficult and malarious tract, no man can say how long the petty warfare will last, or what slumbering elements of disorder will be stirred up against us. All that can be predicted is that the enemy will seldom be seen, that force will fill the regimental hospitals, and that when peace comes at last, it will be the peace of desolation. Everything depends on the district officers. If they are accessible and do their duty, disaffection is impossible. There is none that can now originate in the ambition of individuals, or in causes unconnected with the principles on which the administration may be conducted, or with the general disposition of the great mass of the people. We shall do more for them than they ask, but all that these hill clans require of us is that we shall protect them in the tranquil enjoyment of the few contracted and simple objects of personal liberty and content which constitute the main sources of their happiness."

"These were the wise words of Mr. Carmichael written in the year 1881 and the position of things has very little altered. Speaking on behalf of Government, we are not at all prepared to introduce into the Agency tracts laws which will enable the people from the low country to go up there and fasten on the villagers for the debts which they ignorantly become involved in and bring them before civil courts with vakkis who understand all the tricks of the law and who are not unwilling very often to take advantage of dishonesty in dealing with cases that go before them. We are not going to make ourselves responsible for the state of the whole of these tracts if that kind of administration is to be introduced into them. As long as the administration of the Agency tracts is what it is now, as long as the Agent and his Assistants in the Agency tracts can be in thorough touch with the people, as long as the administration of these Agency tracts will be possible; but once we let the administration get out of hand, once the ordinary law of the low country is introduced, you will get a recurrence of the troubles which led to the Banga rebellion, which filled the regimental hospitals for three years with the sick and which caused the death of many people and caused misery for several years in these Agency tracts. The Government are not willing to run the risk of bringing about anything like the state of things which existed then. For that reason I must oppose the resolution which the Honorable Member has moved."

The Council adjourned for three-quarters of an hour.

The Council re-assembled at 2-45 P.M.

Agency tracts.

(*Mr. Baghava Rao Panthulu; Diwan Bahadur Raghunatha Rao; Mr. Richmond; Zaminadar of Dharakota.*)

The Hon'ble Mr. RAGHUNATHA RAO PANTHULU:—“I belong to the Ganjina district and I would like to say a few words in support of the proposition. The original Act of 1839 takes away as it were the ordinary civil rights, and to people living in the Agency tracts it was more as a punishment than the ordinary laws were taken away and special laws were instituted for those tracts for the time being. But, as far as the revenue collection is concerned, Act II of 1861 was made applicable in 1863 and Act VIII of 1863, the Debt Recovery Act, was also extended to the Agency tracts. As for criminal justice, as the Hon'ble Mr. Hannick said, the Penal Code, the Criminal Procedure Code, and the special laws, such as Abkiri Act, are all enforced. But the real difficulty is with regard to the administration of civil justice. What we find is that men entrusted in the civil branch are made to preside over the civil department. As regards the observation that special laws are necessary even now, I submit that there is no necessity for it seeing that there is not the same fear of turbulence as before. Even before 1834 what really gave trouble was the action of the Zamindars of Parikimudi and Russellknoda. The Agency tracts were then provided over by Zamindars and the fault lay at the door of the Zamindars and not at the door of the people themselves. Eventually the Zamindars were deposed and practically most of the Agency tracts are now under the direct management of the Government. Even as regards some portions over which there is the supremacy of Zamindars, they have certain duties to perform and they are liable to be deposed in case they do not conform to the conditions under which their tenancy are granted. In the same way arrangements were made during the last 40 or 50 years with hill chiefs who are all bound to maintain order, so that there is not the same fear of disturbance or turbulence in these tracts. All that is now wanting is a proper administration of civil justice, and I venture to submit that even in some parts, where you have divisional officers, civil justice is not properly administered, and the presiding officer knows no law and he has only equity to determine the rights of the people. Of course equity will depend upon each man's own standard; but laws will guide all men alike. I submit, therefore, that no harm will be done by extending the ordinary laws to these tracts at present. However this may be, the Hon'ble Mr. Hannick said that at least, with regard to some portions, they are sufficiently advanced and are sufficiently civilised, so that ordinary laws may be extended to them; but he pointed out the technical difficulty as to whether the Government should frame rules or whether the Imperial Government should frame the laws for the purpose. That, I submit, is a very small matter, which can be easily attended to, if we know which tract deserves to be brought within the purview of the ordinary law. To this extent at least an enquiry would be very useful as it will determine clearly what portion can be brought without difficulty under the ordinary law. I submit that the last portion of the resolution, which says ‘To advise the Government as to whether the ordinary laws and rules of procedure applicable to the rest of the Presidency should be extended to the whole or any portion of said tracts,’ may be given effect to, so that we may have a useful report from the Committee.”

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur RAGHUNATHA RAO:—“I think the granting of an enquiry is quite *harakat* and the opinion expressed by a mixed Committee composed of officials and non-officials will carry weight with the people who will be satisfied that the matter has been well looked into and decided. If, for no other purpose, at least for the satisfaction of the people, the enquiry may be granted.”

The Hon'ble Mr. RICHMOND:—“I have been anxious to know whether any representation, memorial, or petition has been placed before the Government or whether there is any now before Government. From the Hon'ble Mr. Hannick's speech it would appear that there has been no complaint from the people inhabiting these tracts. I have been listening attentively to the speeches delivered to-day and I cannot see any reason for considering that these grievances have emanated from the people themselves. Under these circumstances, we are only raising a subject for agitation where really no cause for it exists.”

The Hon'ble the ZAMINDAR OF DHARAKOTA:—“I wish to say a few words about Ganjina as I have no knowledge of other parts. My experience is confined to the hill tribes in Ganjina and they are not as yet civilised so as to deserve the ordinary

*Agency trials.**(Zemindar of Dharamala; Mr. Horne.)*

laws. If they show improvement and if they want this ordinary law, they may be introduced six months or one year hence. I have nothing further to say."

The Hon'ble Mr. Horne:—My excuse for troubling this Council in this matter must be that I am, with the exception of the Hon'ble Mr. Hannink, the only Member of this Council who has been inside these trials. I have no doubt at all that I have spent more time in these trials than the Honourable Member, the Secretary and supporters have in the whole course of their existence. When I first read the resolution, I wondered what Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar could possibly know about the subject and I waited anxiously to hear where he got his information that these trials are sufficiently advanced to be governed by the ordinary laws and rules of procedure. Throughout his speech this assumption is, so far as I can see, entirely unsupported by any single fact. This Council was asked to infer that it must be the case, because education and the advantages accruing therefrom have been extended to these parts and because roads and railways have been opened. So far as I can recollect, I do not think there is any railway within thirty miles of these trials. The Honourable Member tacitly admitted his own ignorance of the existing facts and conditions and the sole authority on which he relied was that of thirty unknown gentlemen whose opinion he had sought, including a mysterious barrister at Madras. Before we could attach very much importance to the opinion he got from the thirty unknown gentlemen and the mysterious barrister, we should like to know who they are and what the grounds are on which they formed their opinion. There is no reason why a barrister in Madras should not be acquainted with the condition of things there existing; he may have very good grounds for forming his opinion but neither the fact that he is a barrister nor that he lives in Madras is *prima facie* reason for crediting him with special knowledge on this subject. But it would be a pity to change the law and the conditions prevailing in the Agency trials on this opinion only. Something more than that should be required. The Honourable Member would seem to attach very little importance to the existing state of affairs and cares very little what the facts are. What he looks upon as an anomaly is that justice should be administered in the Agency trials without the intervention of the ordinary courts, ordinary courts entailing the intervention of an army of clerks and a battery of law reports, a blessing of civitization with which the hillmen are at present but imperfectly acquainted. No doubt it seems very terrible to the purely legal mind that this should be the case and the Hon'ble Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar seems much concerned that this should be so. He seems shocked that cases involving considerable sums of money should be disposed of with less trouble to all concerned, in less time and with less delay, than would be the case in the ordinary trials in regard to cases of very much less importance. Your Excellency, I do not think it can be said to be a hardship to the hill people that it should be so. If the opinion of these people could be taken, I have not the smallest doubt that it would be on the point. We have heard throughout the speeches of the Member and Secretary nothing whatever of the opinion of the hill people. That is the first thing that would have to be ascertained in considering this subject. Speaking from personal experience—I may say that there is no part of Vingsaputtem hill trials that I have not visited and hardly any portion of Gumpin that I have not seen, and I have also penetrated very far into the Gôliveri—speaking from personal experience I venture to say without the smallest hesitation that every section of the hillmen, with the exception of the imported ones: from the plains, who is a most unscrupulous element, would pray for the retention of the existing Agency system and pray to be saved from the ordinary courts and their misdeeds and blunders. It is a mistake to suppose that the hillmen appreciate the ordinary courts or even appreciate the privileges which they now have of appealing from the Agents to higher authorities. I will just mention one small instance. There was a man who in the course of a tedious quarrel murdered another man in Vingsaputtem. He was sentenced by the Agent to ten years' rigorous imprisonment or transportation for life—I do not remember which—but on appeal the sentence was reduced by the High Court to a short term of imprisonment. After he had duly served his period, he returned to the hill trials and when he got there the friends and relations

*Agency tracts.**(Mr. Harve; Mr. Seehagiri Aiyar; Rao Sahib Subba Rao; Mr. Gordon.)*

of the man who had been murdered said 'This will not do; you have not been sufficiently punished.' The man who had by that learnt something of legal procedure pleaded that he had undergone the punishment which was considered necessary. The men however demanded that he should pay a blood fine; and they rose with their bows and arrows, with drums blowing and with drums beating and rushed into village and carried off his cattle. The thing was promptly put down; and that there was not a serious outbreak was due to the fact that the hands of the local officers were not tied as they would be in the ordinary tracts. That shows that the billona does not altogether appreciate the interference of the ordinary courts, but would rather leave things alone and allow them to be disposed of as now by the Agency authorities. The Hon'ble Mr. Seehagiri Aiyar unhesitated with some regret that trial by jury has not been introduced. To give you an idea as to the conditions prevailing there, I will give you an instance of a trial by assessors."

The Hon'ble Mr. SPENGLER AITAR (*interrupting*):—"What I said was there may be justification for it."

The Hon'ble Mr. HARVE (*continuing*):—"At the end of a trial for dacoity which was conducted with the aid of assessors, the Agency Judge asked the first assessor whether he had heard the evidence and what was his opinion as to the prisoners' guilt—whether they were guilty or not. He said 'I do not think, your honour, that there is evidence that the men committed the offence, but as they are Agency people they may be executed.'"

The Hon'ble Rao Sahib SCINDIA RAO:—"Your Excellency, a change in one's law can take place only when the Government thinks it necessary and that it is for the welfare of the people. Your Excellency, such a contingency would happen, if the people concerned want a change. Now we know from the Hon'ble Mr. Hammick that the deliberate opinion of the Government is that it does not want it, because it is not for the welfare of the people. We have no data to say whether it is for the good of the people or whether the people want it. For that reason no doubt thirty gentlemen who have been consulted have given their opinion and we do not know who they are. They must be thirty respectable gentlemen, otherwise they would not have taken it into their heads to report to the Hon'ble Mr. Seehagiri Aiyar that these people must have the change. But we should not be satisfied with the opinion of these thirty gentlemen alone. We have to see whether the people, as a whole, wish it and whether it is for their welfare. I would therefore suggest, if the Hon'ble Mr. Seehagiri Aiyar would fall in with my view, that this resolution may be deferred for six months to see whether in the meantime the people in these parts want a change in this matter and would come forward and ask the Government for a change. As has been pointed out by the Hon'ble Mr. Hammick, there is already a section which says that, if it is found expedient, the Government may place the matter before the Council and before the Government of India. It cannot be said that since 1865 there has been no advance whatsoever in these Agency tracts and as has been pointed out at least one or two taluks have considerably advanced. No doubt a large portion of the tracts is yet wholly inhabited by people who may not be amenable to ordinary law. But, at any rate, we know that a small portion of the Agency tracts is despoiling of the change. What I would at present ask the Honourable Member is whether he is willing to leave this question deferred for six months, when it may come up for consideration again; and the Council would in the meantime be in a position to know whether memorials or petitions are received from the people concerned. With these words I beg to resume my seat, your Excellency."

The Hon'ble Mr. CAMERON:—"Your Excellency, I cannot help thinking that the suggestion which has fallen from the Hon'ble Mr. Subba Rao shows the misconception in which the subject has been looked at from that side of the table. Honourable Members seem to suppose that in the Agency tracts of Guntur, Vengalpet and Giddalur there is an intelligent audience sitting there and listening to the views of this Council, that they will read what has been said here on this resolution and that they will come forward and say 'we plain for this backward and the system of self-administration.' It is quite clear, from that point of view, that Honourable

Agency tracts.

(*Mr. Curdon; Mr. Sahagiri Ayar.*)

Members do not realize the absolutely primitive conditions in which the hill tribes still exist. An exaggeration has been made in each of the speeches made in support of the resolution that there must have been some advance in the Agency tracts in the past thirty, forty or fifty years. The fact is that in the greater part of the Agency tracts there has been no advance. There has been no sign of any change whatever and the people are still in exactly the same primitive condition that they were when we first came to the country about hundred years ago. They are still armed with bows and arrows as mentioned by the Hon'ble Mr. Harnack and in some parts they still wear costly costume. In some of these areas the women's sole garment is an 8-inch band of jungle-made cloth. One of these was induced by Mr. H. G. Tarnet to put on a regular skirt, but she died shortly afterwards, and they would never again to repeat the experiment. It has also been said that there has been considerable advance in education. The population of the Agency tracts is about a million and a quarter according to the statistics which I find in the census reports; and the total number of literates in the whole Agency is 9,500, which included officials and settlers from the low country who had gone there. In some tracts of the Agency among the Savarna tribes of Ganjim the language is not only not written but there is hardly anybody in that Agency, hardly any official, who understands it or who knows anything about it. All communication is therefore carried on by means of interpreters who are themselves low-class Hindus settled in the Agency. These people are absolutely unable to appreciate the advantages which the Hon'ble Mr. Sahagiri Ayar thinks would follow from the change of administration; on the contrary, as the Hon'ble Mr. Horne has told us, they would repudiate its being an advantage. They have a secondary law of their own, and if they are allowed to settle matters in accordance with their customary law they would infinitely prefer it to what we should call, or what the Hon'ble Member would call, civilization.

"There is one point which, I think, has escaped his attention. It was only a very few months ago that on the boundary of our own Presidency there was a great outbreak in the State of Basse, where the population is closely allied to that of the Gôddâri Agency tracts. In seconding this resolution the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao referred to a man of the Basse who, he said, had only been guilty of increasing the rent and the price of grain. Judging from the reports that were published at the time of the Basse massacres, which took place somewhere at the beginning of the present year, it was this very action on the part of the Basse officials which brought about the insurrection in Basse. It was a most serious state of things and the Honourable Members will remember that troops had to be sent up with quick-firing guns and a number of hillmen were killed. The signal for the rebellion, which consisted of a miniature bow, was sent to our own hill tribes in the district of Gôddâri. This shows how easily and how soon disaffection could be produced by the very thing which the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao thinks is entirely a small matter. There is another important matter which it is well to remember. There are savans who live on the borders of the Agency and who advance money to hillmen who come down to borrow. The hillmen come and go away; but the savan carefully keeps his accounts and his average rate of interest is 8-10 to 120 per cent. per annum. After a little while he gets a decree in the court of Rajahmundry; and if it were not for the Agency rules the savan could walk into the Agency, armed with a warrant of execution from the court of Rajahmundry, execute the decree, turn out the Kays, take possession of the land and keep the Kays as a cultivator under him. At present the hillman is protected, and it is the interests of these primitive, ignorant and helpless people that the Government should entirely decline to receive the safeguard now provided by the Agency rules."

The Hon'ble Mr. SAHAGIRI AYAR, in reply to the observations of the Honourable Members, said:—“I believe that the division between myself and the Hon'ble Mr. Harnack is responsible for a good deal of the misunderstanding of what I stated. In the first place the Hon'ble Mr. Harnack speaks of the illegal position of the resolution. What I have stated is that in my opinion or in the opinion of this Council, from the available information we consider that parts of the country should be taken out of the Agency tracts, and then I went on to state that it is the opinion of the Government that information is not sufficient or if the Government

*Agency tracts.**(Mr. Sebayiri Aiyer.)*

does not consider it sufficient to rest upon it, the Government should institute an enquiry to ascertain whether what is stated is correct or not. I submit that there is no illegible position in the resolution as drafted. The Hon'ble Mr. Horne asks me 'who are the men who gave me the information?' After the remark he made about the army of vakils and the battery of reports I do not think I will be justified in giving him the names of the people who gave me the information. Vakils seem to be at a great disadvantage in this House. Although some people who are not vakils have given me information, yet most of them are vakils. I do not think that I will be justified after the manner in which vakils were treated, judging from the remarks of the Hon'ble Mr. Hannick and the Hon'ble Mr. Horne, in mentioning the names. I am satisfied, and most of my friends are satisfied, that they are honourable men, above chicanery, they are men who do not seek anything for themselves and they are men for whom I have great respect and among whom was the late Hon'ble Mr. Parnau, for whom this Council had the greatest respect. Based upon the information I had, I drafted the resolution, and I took the precaution to state that it is not enough that I should be satisfied, but that the Government should be satisfied, and it is therefore I put a rider, that the Government should institute an enquiry and satisfy themselves whether the information given to me is correct or not. That is so far as the logical position is concerned.

The Hon'ble Mr. Hannick twitted me for being historically wrong. I am afraid that it is again the distance that is responsible for the misunderstanding. I was trying to give a definition of the term 'Agency tracts'. I was quoting from Sir William Hunter's 'Life of Lord Mayo' and from Hume's 'Government of India' to show how the terms Agency tracts, non-regulation provinces and scheduled districts originated. I certainly had not the least idea of stating that the Agency tracts originated without any law; on the other hand I distinctly stated that when the East India Company acquired territories some had settled law and others not. Those Provinces which had no settled law came under the term Agency tracts and they were known as non-regulation Provinces. I fail to see what is historically wrong in the statement of a definition which I took from the two books I referred to. If I am historically wrong, then these two great authorities are equally wrong. There is one other remark to which I would refer. The Hon'ble Mr. Hannick has told us that the Penal Code is applied there, and if I committed any offence within those territories I will be sent to jail, and he might have added as well that I might be deported without any trial. Leaving aside all those considerations, really my points have not been answered. The Hon'ble Mr. Richmond, the Hon'ble Mr. M. Subba Rao and the Hon'ble Mr. Horne stated that there were no memorials from these people and therefore no action need be taken. Now I ask, when the territory of the Maharaja of Bobbili was released, when Visenagren was taken away, when Mandana was taken away and when 35 estates were taken away from these scheduled districts, was there any memorial? Will the Government point to any memorial from the Government records that the people of these tracts have ever appealed to the Government to remove them from the scheduled districts? It is the province of the people who are acquainted with the law to bring the matters to the notice of the Government, so that the Government may arrive at a proper decision. It has been pointed out that these are primitive people and, as admitted by the Hon'ble Mr. Hannick, they are very treacherful. The question for us to consider is whether these primitive and treacherful people should labour under the disadvantages of deportation without trial, of appeals being disposed of on questions of expediency, and of being deprived of the ordinary law of succession. It is for people who are advanced, to advocate that these people should not labour under these disabilities. I submit that the question of memorials or petitions has absolutely nothing to do with the matter. I also beg to point out that one or two observations of mine have been left absolutely unanswered. I referred to the law of succession and I expected the Hon'ble Mr. Hannick to say that the law of succession was the same there as it was in the other civilised parts of the country. But the Honourable Member has not stated anything about it. I referred to the position of appeals with regard to land cases. There again the Hon'ble Mr. Hannick and others who followed him to the side of Government have not given me any answer as to why the High

*Agency Trade.**(Mr. Evelyn Dyer: the President.)*

Court should not be allowed to dispose of cases where landed property is concerned. I stated that the High Court was the best possible authority in deciding cases where records are concerned. Unless you want to proceed on the ground of expediency, there is no reason why the High Court should not be allowed to deal with these cases. Lastly, the Hon'ble Mr. Hamrick, although he has been at one in regard to want of knowledge, has been, to a certain extent, compelled to agree with me that there are parts which require to be removed from the jurisdiction of Agency Courts, and he said that under Act XIV of 1874 the Government could not move in the matter unless the Government of India was moved. I have a list of tracts as removed in Bombay and Bengal as per Act VII of 1882 in Bombay and the Act of 1884 in Bengal. They then moved the Government of India to pass these Acts; and there is no reason why the Madras Government should not similarly move the Government of India. Has there been, since 1868, no improvement in the moral and material condition of the people which could set the Government machinery in motion to ask the Government of India to pass an Act making a distinction between advanced and non-advanced tracts? If the Government of Madras has not moved in the matter, is it to be said against me that I am setting up a case which the people do not want? For all these reasons I submit that the case I put forward has been fully made out. As the venerable Dewan Baladur Jaghramia Rao has agreed, this is undoubtedly a case for enquiry and I ask the Government to institute an enquiry, so that there may be some information gained by the Government to enable them to move in the matter and to go before the Government of India as regards the removal of certain territories from the scheduled districts. There is one other matter which before I sit down I should like to point out. The Hon'ble Mr. Hamrick has said that, so far as the removal of the tracts is concerned, it must be done by the Government of India. It is so, but does the Government of Madras *also* do something in the matter of effecting a change in the laws or rules governing those tracts. If the Hon'ble Mr. Hamrick will look at section 7 of Act XIV of 1874, he will find these provisions—

"All rules heretofore prescribed by the Governor-General in Council or the

^a Local Government for the guidance of officers appointed within any of the scheduled districts for all or any of the purposes mentioned in section 6 and in force at the time

^b of the passing of this Act shall continue to be in force unless and until the Governor-

^c General in Council or the Local Government, as the case may be, otherwise directs."

"So far as a change in the law of succession and land appeals is concerned, notwithstanding the passing of that Act XIV of 1874, power to make rules is left to the Local Government and if the Local Government would see the injustice of the matter and were prepared to make the change in the laws, there is nothing to prevent them from doing so."

His Excellency the Paramount in concluding the debate said:—"Before I put this resolution to the vote, I should like to make one or two remarks. In the first place, I should like to say how very much I deplore any effort being made to introduce the personal element into discussions in this Council. The Hon'ble Member of this resolution who just sat down made a statement to the effect that unfair treatment—I think that is the word he used—had been meted out to members of the particular profession to which he belongs. I sincerely hope that I have not failed in my duty as President of the Council; I can assure him that if I thought that any unfair treatment was meted out to my Member of this Council, I should at once protest against it. I think it would be a matter for regret if we showed ourselves to be unduly sensitive in these debates. I have not heard a word in the course of this debate in which in my opinion any Member could take exception. I hope that such an idea will not remain in the Honourable Member's mind, because indeed, I think, there is no foundation for it."

"When this resolution came forward for discussion, I not unreasonably anticipated that the Council would be put into possession of many new facts and much novel information in addition to that which the Government have already at their command regarding the condition of the tracts in the Agency. It seems to me that this discussion has been carried on very much as though the Government were short of

*Agency tracts: Land Revenue Remission Rules.**(The President; Mr. Kanna Pillai.)*

information on the subject and were in ignorance as to the true condition of things prevailing in this particular part of the Presidency. And yet, though I listened most carefully to the speeches of both the proposer and the seconder, I could not detect mention being made of any single fact to show either that any great advance has been made in the social condition of the people, or that the people in the Agency tracts were, in consequence of the system of administration under which they live, suffering any disability or hardship. Certain hypothetical cases were brought forward and certain instances quoted by the Hon'ble Member to show that in certain suits it would be desirable that an appeal should lie to a higher tribunal, but no concrete cases of hardship were brought to notice. We have as a Government to look at this question from a broad point of view. We have in these particular tracts a large number of people whose condition is so primitive that they are, in our opinion, likely to suffer more rather than less by the introduction of a higher system of civilisation. Surely the policy of the Government has been in the past, and I hope will continue to be in the future, to advance, as far as they can, the commerce, comfort, health and civilisation of all sections of the community. We have at the present time officers in the Agency tracts who keep us fully informed of the conditions there existing. What is your Committee going to tell us which they cannot tell us to-day? I would have Honourable Members remember that to appoint a Commission to deal with such a matter as this would be a costly matter. It would be obviously necessary for the members of the Commission to visit these Agency tracts and to visit themselves on the spot as to the true condition of affairs. I fancy that a good many gentlemen would hesitate considerably before they undertook to accept a seat on a Commission of this kind. Its labours must be protracted and extremely difficult, while they would involve no little risk to health and would also involve the Government in considerable cost. I can assure this Council that we are not in ignorance of the true state of affairs in these Agency tracts. We have very fully considered more than once the recommendations made to us by one officer or another, sometimes in the direction of bringing portions of the tracts under the ordinary system of Government, and sometimes in a contrary direction. We have treated these recommendations with great care, and our decision is that, at the present time, no great advantage will accrue to the people most interested by acting in accordance with the recommendations contained in this resolution. The discussion to-day leaves me under the impression that some Honourable Members think that the Government are, in ignorance of what is actually transpiring in these tracts. Before we vote on this resolution I should like to disabuse their minds of that idea. We have very seriously considered whether or not we should take the action which Mr. Sankarajit Aiyar desires us to take and we have come to the conclusion, seeing what great issues are involved in it and how grave and great are the risks of failures attending such a policy, that we should be more prudent and better advised in hesitating to act upon this resolution rather than indulge in any precipitate action which may lead us to regret bitterly hereafter. Please let this Council understand that there is little in my opinion which any committee of the nature suggested by the Honourable Member may tell us which we do not know already, and I cannot help hoping that the Council will trust the Government to weigh the interests of the ^{low} tribes as carefully as they have done in the past and will rely upon it that we shall not withhold longer than necessary from any section of the community the more advanced civilisation which my Honourable friend would like to see put within the reach of these people and which we would gladly extend to every section of the community when they are fitted to receive it."

The resolution was put and lost.

LAND REVENUE REMISSION RULES.

The Hon'ble Mr. Kanna Pillai moved the next resolution in the following terms:—"Your Excellency, The resolution to be moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Orr refers to those at the top who have power and privilege, and the resolution which I have your permission to move affect those at the bottom, whose lot is toil and whose life is least with uncertainty and anxiety.

*Land Revenue Remission Rules.**(Mr. Keena Pillai.)*

"The resolution runs as follows:—

"That this Council recommend the Governor in Council to dispense with the formality of previous notice from ryots to claim remission of assessment when the Revenue authorities find that they are entitled to it."

"I have no doubt that the object of the resolution will commend itself to the sympathetic consideration of your Excellency's Government and this Council. The favour asked for is truly wrought when the officials find that a ryot is entitled to remission. Since the order of Government, 'that a ryot who desires to be granted remission must apply in writing,' was passed, evidently to enable the revenue authorities to inspect the fields in order to grant remission, there have been vexatious and obstructions in the rules from time to time to remove the hardships felt and brought to notice by ryots and public bodies; and the latest we find is that allowing of two or more applications being made on the same paper, provided each applicant specifies the field for which he desires remission and attaches his signature or mark to the application; and in special cases the *jamadash* officer may, at his discretion, dispense with the submission of written applications, and he may also, for sufficient grounds, condone delays in submitting such applications.

"I pray for a further modification of these rules so as to give relief to the ryot who suffers the failure of crops. Who will not desire to be granted remission when his crops fail and when he suffers the loss of seed and labour? To assume that a man may not desire remission and will bear the additional strain of paying assessment to the Government appears rather a delicious piece of humor.

"My interpellations to-day bring to light how our officer, Mr. Sykes, has interpreted the rules and exercises his discretion. As a divisional officer he did not accept the recommendation of the talukdar who had recommended remission of assessment for a number of villages where crops failed for want of water, on the ground of 'no petition no remission.' The time fixed for putting in an application for remission had not expired. Another divisional officer was appointed to do the *jamadash* of the taluk. He found out that applications had been received in time and he had brought it to the notice of the officer of the division, Mr. Sykes, and he requested that he might change his order. But Mr. Sykes desired to change his order. Subsequently, another officer who succeeded the *jamadash* officer brought the matter to the notice of the Collector, who happened to be also then in charge of the division, and intimated six villages out of others which deserved relief. The Collector, we are informed by Government, had directed that the orders of the Head Assistant Collector regarding remission should be revised in all the cases; the revision of all the cases was carried out by the divisional officer. So far so good, and we have to be thankful to Government. It is a striking instance to prove that a *jamadash* officer is prepared to grant relief even if he is satisfied that ryots have fulfilled the conditions laid down by the existing rules.

"We have been told by the Hon'ble Mr. Cuthbert Stuart, in course of his reply to my contention in 1909 that *jamadash* might be done away with, as it entailed much hardship on the villages and as it was now a costly superfluity,—that the main object of the *jamadash* is to make an annual settlement of the revenue demand, to scrutinize thoroughly the village and taluk accounts, to afford special opportunity to responsible officers to meet the ryots, to hear what they have to say and make local inspections and so forth. Now, under an order in force, the opinion of the divisional officer should prevail, even when the *jamadash* officer is of opinion after a careful enquiry that remission should be granted. This is an anomaly which may well attract the attention of Government. The intention of Government is indeed generous and the wisdom of it is apparent.

"The Government of India in their elaborate defence of the existing settlement policy as against the criticisms of the late illustrious Ramesh Chandra Dutt state in paragraph 37, pages 44 and 45 of their publication 'On Indian Land Revenue Policy,' under 'Expediency of meeting local deterioration with prompt relief:—

*Land Revenue Remission Rules.**(Mr. K. V. Pillai.)*

"For some years past the Government of India have insisted upon the importance of the early detection of cases of land deterioration, and have committed to the Provincial Departments of Land Revenue and Agriculture the conduct of systematic enquiries to this end. But the information thus collected has not always been fully utilized, and there have been cases in which a reduction of revenue was not granted till the troubles of the people had been aggravated by their efforts to provide the full fixed demand. It is no doubt true that any alteration of the assessment is in conflict with the terms of the original contract, by which the landholder has undertaken a liability for loss in return for an expectation of profit. But in this matter the interests of the Government are identical with the interests of the people, and it is unwise to exact from impoverished persons revenue which they really cannot pay, merely because they are under an engagement to pay it. The Governor-General in Council is convinced of the desirability of granting prompt relief in these cases, whether they involve tracts or single villages, even though such a course may involve a departure from the strict principles of settlement. The amount of revenue which the concession will cost to the State will be insignificant compared with the advantages obtained in assuaging and recovering an afflicted population."

"The Government of India advance an effective argument. The revenue systems of several provinces—namely those of Madras and the Punjab—have recognized the necessity of special arrangements for the remission of revenue for failure of crops on lands capable of being supplied by State irrigation works. In Madras no revenue is charged upon irrigable land the produce of which has not miscarried owing to the failure of the water-supply; and in the Punjab this principle has received a further development, a deficiency of produce, not amounting to total failure, entitling the ryot to a proportionate abatement of the assessment rate. This system entails an elaborate procedure of crop inspection, and throws much responsibility upon native subordinates. But it has worked well, and is being extended."

"No doubt this Government have claimed to lay down the rules from time to time at their pleasure, and that remission was granted as a matter of grace. However, we take heart from the declaration of the Government of India in 1902 that they have laid down liberal principles for the guidance of the Government from the modifications and alterations made in the rules by this Government. And the Settlement Officer in Chingleput has stated in reply to the criticisms of the Collector that timely remissions when seasons fail were the proper remedy instead of lowering the rates of assessment and under-estimating the capacity of the tanks, thus leaving the ryots to derive as much expropriation as they could where they felt that the resettlement of the fields had been done on hard lines."

"The Government of India have assured that 'the more the officers of Government know of the people, and the more intimate their mutual relations become, the less likelihood is there of severity in the enforcement of public dues. In no official relation does a member of the public service come into such close contact with the people as in settlement work; and it cannot be his desire to aggravate those among whom he is spending some of the most laborious years of his life or to initiate a settlement which after a short interval will break down. Every natural instinct and every recent injunction of the Supreme Government urge him to reasonableness and moderation.'"

"It is a matter of constant complaint, however, that reasonable remissions are not granted even when officers find that the ryots are entitled to remission. Some refuse from ignorance, some from an idea that the ryot has enough to spare and could well pay to Government and some do not do the right thing lest their official prospect be the subject of some official censure. But they would best please the Government by withholding as many rupees, annas and paise which may justly be due to the ryot and

Land Revenue Remission Rules.

(*Mr. Kanna Pillai; Rao Sahib Sattan Rao; Rao Bahadur Rameshchandra Nayudu.*)

which could be withheld under the cover of the rules. It is done, I am sure, from a total misapprehension of the aim and object of Government. And it is a matter of thankfulness that there are officers who would deal with the ryots with equity and justice in true spirit of Government; but they are, unfortunately, only redeeming exceptions.

"The Government are aware of the ignorance of the average ryot and his dependence on the karnam; the more intelligent of the ryot population will know the numbers of the fields and take care to put in applications in time, but the owners of the small holdings who have to depend on others for information and help that come to grief. It cannot be very satisfactory to the mind of an official to withhold remission even when he finds that a ryot or ryots are entitled to remission, merely for want of written applications. An officer would need patience and some courage to treat all such cases as 'special cases' and condone failure of written applications giving sufficient grounds for his action. This Council will therefore be pleased to pass this resolution which would enable the officers to carry out the intention of Government which is so well put in the Government of India Resolution, that the Government only expect from them to levy the revenue 'from the people with surprisingly little hardship and without discontent.'"

The Hon'ble Rao Sahib Serna Rao:—"Your Excellency,—I beg to second this resolution. It does not require any sort of special pleading, because it is a resolution which stands to reason that when the revenue authorities find, after careful inquiry, that certain ryots do deserve remission, in such cases a formal notice or formal application in writing might certainly be dispensed with. There may be several reasons which may account for the non-submission of a formal notice in writing. For instance, as the Honourable Member stated, it may be that the ryots are ignorant, or it may be the case of an absentee landlord, or it may be for specific reasons which I need not recite. There may be several reasons why notice in writing may not be possible. The only test is whether the ryot deserves remission or not. If it is found by careful enquiry by the revenue officers that he deserves it, I have no doubt that the Government will be pleased to dispense with the submission of a formal application."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Rameshchandra Nayudu:—"Your Excellency,—It might be said on the part of the revenue authorities that the revenue inspectors or any other officers may inspect the state of the crop as to whether remission is really necessary at all. A revenue inspector has generally twenty villages, and if, say, five villages are affected with drought, then the revenue inspector must go through all the villages for inspection. This inspection is not the same as general inspection which is made at other times. For the matter of remission, fieldwork inspection is necessary, and it has to be estimated on the spot itself what the yield of the crop in each field will be. This will take many days for the revenue inspector to complete the work in all the five villages. And hence if the application is not submitted in time, inspection cannot be satisfactorily made. And if the ryots once know that it is unnecessary to present application for remission, and that remission will be granted even without their asking for it, there will be certainly abuse of the advantages gained. For it is very difficult in all the cases in which crops have been out to say if the yield was an average one or short. The ryots will no doubt try to gain as much for themselves and even every case of drought a contest may have to be maintained. Even now there is provision in the Board's Standing Order No. 15 (1) that in special cases *junior* officers may dispense with the submission of application and may also, for sufficient grounds, condone delays in submitting such application. But this rule is borrowed more in the breach than in the observance. The village karnams and revenue inspectors do not for the most part discharge their duties as expected of them by the Government. In the case of wholesale reliefs which are generally inspected by the divisional officers, there would not be much room for complaints. When a part of a village is affected, the inspection and opinion of the revenue inspectors are resorted to as a general rule,

*Land Revenue Remission Rules.**(Ess Bahadur Ramakrishna Noyadu; Raja of Kollengode.)*

and the revenue inspectors will be of our opinion with the karama. No doubt it is a curse for any ryot to be in the bad books of the karama. He manages not to quarrel with him. In cases in which the karama is interested, applications are received even at the time of *jauchandi*, but no doubt not delayed. Still I must say that the present rule works hardship among ryots. Though 75 per cent. of our population do possess land, yet even elementary education has not found its way into the majority of our agriculturists. Most of them are illiterate. They suffer from ignorance. Busy tillers of the soil do not think it worth their while to attend to the village officers who are exacting. They do not have before them calendars with English dates. Even if they had, the village headman would not adequately and in time inform them of the date within which the application for remission should be put in. He generally returns unheeded the notice to his revenue inspector. With his attention, however, that it was duly published in the village, the village council is the lord of the situation, giving the information to some and withholding it from others. The illiteracy of ryots is so great that many of them do not know the patta number of the field is affected by flood. For these and other similar items of information, they are at the mercy of the karama and the writer must be remunerated, and we know that bad karamas are a curse to the country. There is still another difficulty. The ryot must present his petition in person which means that he must absent himself from his home and farm and travel to the seats of the *dekas* of the revenue inspectors or the *dekas* of the talukdar and then wait for or wait upon them. Unfortunately for a peasant misfortune never comes to him single. In times of distress he may lose his cattle. He does not even remember with gratitude all the advantages he might have derived from the Rural Co-operative Society or from the agricultural loans advanced to him by the Government at easy rates of interest when he, though deferring a remission, is forced to pay the land tax for the only reason that he has not put in his application in time. Even the educated land-owners, as most of them live far away from their lands, being engaged in other occupations, as was truly said the other day by Mr. Conchama, the Director of Agriculture, are not informed by their tenants of the time within which such applications for remission are to be made. Thus the land owners educated or uneducated cannot conform to the rule.

"I therefore recommended to your Excellency that the rule to put in applications for remission be made optional and not compulsory."

The Hon'ble the Raja of Kollengode :—"Your Excellency,—I give my hearty support to this resolution. With regard to remission the rule at present is that, if a ryot wished to obtain remission of wet assessment, he must put in an application before a fixed date. I think it wrong that the remission should be made dependent on the application. I do not know the real reasons for prescribing the application as a necessary condition for remission. I take it that the object is to give timely notice to the inspecting officers. Now, as a matter of fact, wet fields are sufficiently inspected. If the supply of water is deficient the lands must be inspected to determine yield, state of season and so on, and where the failure is extensive, superior officers have to inspect the fields. If the object be to facilitate inspection the attainment of the object is obtained even without the applications. Even under the old rules if a ryot did not take pains to preserve withered crops for inspection, he lost his claim for remission.

"In practice the rule leads to several hardships. The date fixed is often too early to the ryot to judge if his crop is going to totally fail or not. Government officers require a considerable margin of time to enable them to perform inspections. If the date is put in applications be fixed sufficiently late to enable the ryot to judge what is going to happen to his crops, inspecting officers will have hardly the time to inspect all the villages after the applications actually come in. By prescribing too early a date, the ryot omits to apply till he loses hope and he loses his remission. Probably the best thing a ryot can do now under the present rules is to apply for remission invariably each year when he sows. If the field yields, his petition will be dismissed. But surely a rule which encourages this sort of hypocrisy is indefensible.

*Land Revenue Remission Rules**(Raja of Kollegal; Mr. Atkinson; Mr. Krishna Pillai.)*

"Then again a large majority of ryots are illiterate and many do not know the numbers of their survey fields. The rule requires that the numbers must be shown in the application. They have necessarily to go to the karnam to get their applications written out. I do not wish to assign a class, but it is a matter of common knowledge that the karnam's assistance must be obtained except for consideration paid for in advance. It also happens sometimes as it recently happened in Madakurta taluk that the applications are mislaid in the taluk office and remission is refused. Now, even if the remission is subsequently granted, it will not reach the ryot as the money has been collected under hard circumstances, and if it does it is not sufficient compensation for the trouble taken by the ryot in paying the dues in a time of distress."

"I contend that the application is useless as even without the application the revenue officer is bound to inspect. Practically it leads to hardship and ryots' losses. For these reasons I second this resolution. I would also add that if Government is not prepared to accept the resolution as it is, I request that *jointly* officers may be instructed to sanction remission when otherwise advisable and not to refuse it on the only ground that the application was not received in time."

The Hon'ble Mr. ATKINSON :—"Your Excellency.—The Honorable Member of this resolution has traversed a wide field when, as a matter of fact, the only point in the resolution is whether the words in the Board's Standing Orders referring to special cases should be excised therefrom. I would read the paragraph in the Board's Standing Order which specially applies to this matter. The paragraph runs thus :—'A ryot who desires to be granted remission must apply in writing to the revenue inspector of the field or deputy tahsildar, or tahsildar or divisional officer in time to allow of the inspection of the crop. Each such application must be presented before a specified date to be notified by the District Collector with reference to the harvest time. Ryots who omit to apply will do so at their own risk. In special cases the *president* officer may, at his discretion, dispose of the submission of written applications and he may also for sufficient grounds condone delays in submitting applications.' I understand that the case of this resolution is an event that happened in Arumampur which has been referred to in more than one question put to the Council—a case in which a divisional officer having received an application for remission refused remission. That case was not exactly relevant to the resolution before the Council; what the divisional officer did on that occasion was not to refuse remission because there was no application, but when the fact that applications had been put in was brought to his notice he then refused the grant of remission, though apparently every condition necessary to justify the grant of remission was fulfilled. The action of that officer was, as far as I know, indefensible; but I still have to hear what his explanation may be. But I do not think that the resolution which, I understand, is moved is consequence of that transaction—"

The Hon'ble Mr. KRISHNA PILLAI (interrupting) :—"No, not only that."

The Hon'ble Mr. ATKINSON :—"If the resolution now moved be passed and effect be given to it, the very consequence which the Honorable Member of this resolution wishes to avoid would come, namely, that the ryots would be put more and more within the power of the karnam."

"The Mover of the resolution said that the Government was aware of the ignorance of the ryots and their dependence on the karnam. That is perfectly true. It is for that very reason that I would wish to cast them in emancipating themselves from that control and for that purpose, so far as I would call them, or applications for remission are essential. It is difficult, perhaps for some members of this Council, for those who have not been intimately acquainted and connected with the administration of land revenue, to understand all the intricacies of the system and they will perhaps hardly realize exactly what is the meaning of this resolution if carried; and therefore at the risk of wearying the Council I would very briefly give what I may call the life-history of a crop in regard to which remission is applied for and eventually either granted or refused. Let us take the case of a paddy field. Generally speaking applications for remission refer to cases

*Land Revenue Remission Rules.**(Mr. Addison.)*

of wet crop. Let us take the case of a paddy field transplanted about the end of July or the beginning of August. Water-supply is sufficient and during August and the early part of September the crop flourishes, but at the latter end of September the water-supply is deficient and the crops begin to wither. By the beginning of October the crop is dead and has gone *abon*, and that event entitles the ryot to apply for remission and if he satisfies the *insubandi* officer that the withering of the crop was due to want of water and to no contributory cause on his part he ought to be in a position to judge of the eligibility of that crop for remission, it is necessary that he should have beside him a record of the life-history of the crop as prepared by the revenue inspector and the revenue subordinates. It has, therefore, been laid down that there should be a life-history of wet crops. Their life-history is recorded by the *kazam* and that record is checked by the revenue inspector and a certain percentage of this life-history of crops is overchecked by superior officers, tahsildars and divisional officers. Suppose the crop has withered and the ryot wishes to apply for remission. As I say, he goes in an application and the application, according to the rules, must be filed before a certain date. Dates vary in different districts. Let us assume that in the example that I took the date is 30th November. The ryot has to apply before the 30th November and he submits his application which, according to the rule, may be sent to the revenue inspector, deputy tahsildar, or tahsildar, or divisional officer. There may be many such applications for remission and all are kept together. The advantage of having these applications is twofold. One advantage is from the administrative point of view that the revenue authorities are made aware of every crop in regard to which remission is desired; and the second advantage is from the point of view of the ryot in that he gives notice to the revenue officer that he wishes to get remission, thereby preventing, as I hope, one source of fraud and obliquity on the part of the *kazam*. Every case of loss of crops has to be inspected by the revenue inspector or tahsildar. Of course, a vast majority of cases are inspected by the revenue inspectors. The tahsildar has only a small amount of time at his disposal and can only be expected himself to inspect a very small percentage. I am taking the case of a year when there are thousands of applications. After the tahsildar's inspection, these is the inspection by the divisional officer to check the work of the tahsildar. I would ask the Council for a moment what the position will be. We will first take the case where applications are prescribed. The tahsildar goes to the village to check the *wato* or *abon* in the village and the first thing he does is to get the list of applications to see who claims to be entitled to get remission. Armed with that list he goes through the fields and checks a percentage of the work of the revenue inspector. After a time the divisional officer comes. In like manner, he takes the list of applications and goes round and checks the work of the revenue inspector as overchecked by the tahsildar. The result of that is that the ryots have a reasonable hope that their request for remission will be properly looked into, and there will be no misrepresentation. On the one side they have the assurance that by means of inspection by higher officers they can be protected from fraud on the part of the village officers and on the other side there is the advantage from the point of view of the revenue department of the Government that there is an assurance that no fraudulent remission is sent in. Let us take the opposite case. Suppose this resolution were carried and put into force, suppose no applications for remission were required, how would matters stand then? When a ryot's field has gone *abon*, he goes to the *kazam* and says: 'Sir, my field has gone *abon*, I want remission.' 'Very good,' says the *kazam*. 'How much are you going to give me, Sir?' 'I will give you the ordinary *watol* for *abon*.' 'No,' says the *kazam*, 'but your you had to send an application for remission and in consequence of there being an application it was very probable that the tahsildar or divisional officer would come and inspect the field and find if I was doing wrong. But this year there is no divisional officer coming round, and I am therefore in a position to extort from you rather a larger fee than before. Shall we call it five *supos*?' It seems to

*Local Revenue Remission Rules.**(Mr. Atherton.)*

and that the real difficulty is if once the obligation to send in notices as I call them—*or applications, if you prefer so to call them*—is done away with,—if there are no applications,—then the chances of the tahsildar or the divisional officer finding out whether the kharan has committed fraud is immensely increased and there can be no protection to the ryot. The divisional officer will come to the village and say 'I have come to see if there is loss of crops.' The kharan says, 'the crops are all 'in that direction,' pointing to one side, but as a matter of fact they are all in the other direction, and how could the divisional officer find out where they are. There is no list of applications as they will be done away with by passing this resolution; but if he should have this list of applications he can go wherever he likes and satisfy himself whether the fields on which remission is claimed are entitled to remission and the people are not being defrauded. If there be no application, that is to say, if the divisional officer is unable to tell who it is that wants remission, then the kharan and the revenue inspector are made the arbiters of the situation. If it is they and they alone who will decide in what cases remission is to be given. It may be said that all that is asked for is an executive order to the divisional officer that even though there may be no applications, remission must be given. I am prepared to admit that in 99 cases out of 100 or in 999 cases out of 1,000 remission must be granted, but it is impossible to say they should be granted in all cases. There may be exceptions. We cannot tell what circumstances may arise. If the order goes forth that in all cases applications for remission must be dispensed with and that their non-submission shall not invalidate claims for remission, that means the same thing as saying that ryots need not put in applications and then the consequences which I have endeavored to describe are certain to ensue, namely, that, on the one hand, the revenue will be in jeopardy and on the other the ryot will be made more at the mercy of the kharan and the revenue subordinates. It is in the interests of the ryot that I consider that the rule as to presenting applications should be retained. I cannot see what hardship there is in it, as it costs the ryot nothing. There is no stamp duty, it costs him only the value of the little fragment of paper and ink. I shall be told 'see to the kharan'. Is a fee to the kharan necessary? What reason is there why the ryot should not know his own field? I am told that it is the general practice that the ryots do not know their own fields. I believe it to be the case. My own experience tells me that it is the man that they do not know the numbers of their own field. But even if they are foolish enough to hand over their patna to the keeping of the kharan, there is not the remotest reason why the ryot should not know the numbers of his own fields and why he should not without the intervention of the kharan have his application for remission drafted and put in. As long as the necessity for putting in an application remains so long will there be a check upon the possibility of the fraud and injustice of the kharan.

"One speaker mentioned one other small matter, it is a minor matter in which the advantage of having applications is shown, namely, that it enables the inspecting officers to arrange their tours so that, with the greatest economy of time, they may get through the amount of inspection which they have to do. But the principal reason or the main reason, is that since the only reason why I think the rule as to applications should be retained is in the interests of the ryots; and this is because, as I have endeavored to explain, if there be no applications the divisional officer or other superior officers can have no possible check over the malpractices of the kharan and the revenue subordinates. I think that, as one district officer said, we should remember that in requiring the ryots to send in applications we encourage them not to rely upon others but upon themselves. His Excellency the Viceroy reminded the other day at Bombay that self-help was worth a thousand times more than what you can get from Government in the struggle for existence.

"It is a perfectly true remark and should be borne in mind in all our dealings with the ryot population. Our object should be to encourage them to stand by themselves and to emancipate themselves from the control of the lower subordinates."

*Land Revenue Revision Rules**(The Bachelor Tingsaya Ch'li; Mr. Bailharnett; Mr. Shanmukham Pillai.)*

The Hon'ble Rao Pethaiah TIRUMALA CHETTI :—"The Hon'ble Mr. Atkinson has told us about the history of the *crop* and he has told us in what way *ryots* will suffer if applications are not made. I think the matter is otherwise. The ordinary practice is that the village *karnam* keeps the history of the *crop*. The revenue inspector goes and checks wherever there is a failure of *crop*. The divisional officer would check a certain proportion of these failures of *crop* here and there to see whether the records prepared by the *karnam* as well as the revenue inspector are correct. That being so, is it not better that there should be no application from any of the *ryots*, for in that case the revenue inspector and the divisional officer can go and inspect without knowing whose *crop* has failed independently of the *karnam*. If there is such a thing as application, then there is the necessity for *ryots* to secure the good will of the *karnam* to help them in getting remissions. But if no applications are wanted then the *karnam* would not know what places are going to be inspected by the divisional officer and as such he cannot possibly favour some and not others. He will have to keep his accounts properly and the revenue inspector who has to keep a check over the *karnam* will have to check them properly, so that they may not be found fault with by the superior officers. In such circumstances, it will always be better that the divisional officer who goes and inspects here and there has no application in his hand to see that there is such a thing as failure of *crop*. I think, Sir, under such circumstances it would be better that no applications are insisted on. But if you insist upon application, there is this difficulty: that unless these *ryots* are in the good graces of the village *karnam*, it is not possible for them to prepare applications and submit them. Generally, in the villages there are very few people of education and at least 80 per cent. of the *ryots* do not know the survey numbers of their own land. Under these conditions, unless they pay the *karnam*, it is not possible for them to get any remission at all. It is better that there should be no application and that matters should be left to the divisional officers to check and grant remissions."

The Hon'ble Mr. HUTTENBURN :—"As a revenue officer of some experience, I may mention what the effect of the rule has been in practice. Originally no applications were required and that rule worked pretty well. Applications were sometimes sent in, but they were not insisted upon. This was followed by an impossible rule that applications should be made in all cases. The present rule gives the *junior* officer full discretion if he chooses to exercise it. He can condone delays in the submission of applications and also dispense with them altogether. There is a good deal to be said on both sides. If you insist on applications, you put the *ryots* into the hands of the *karnam* and if you do not require applications, you will put them, as the Hon'ble Mr. Atkinson said, in the hands of the *karnam* in exactly the same way. The present rule works in my opinion as well in practice as any rule could work. I do not think that the matter is one which should have been made the subject of a resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. SHANMUKHAM PILLAI :—"Your Excellency, from the *ryots'* point of view, in the interests of *ryots* themselves, I do not see how the formality of previous notice can safely be dispensed with. In exceptional cases and in exceptional years, when the whole *agafal* suffers, the fact is easily noticed, and such special cases are provided for by the Board of Revenue. In the Standing Orders of the Board of Revenue it is stated: 'In special cases the submission of written applications may, with the sanction of the Board of Revenue, be dispensed with and the District Collector may, for sufficient grounds, condone delays in submitting applications.' If the whole *agafal* suffers, it is quite unnecessary that each and every *ryot* should make an application; an oral application to the revenue inspector, *tahsildar*, or the divisional officer is quite sufficient. In ordinary years, when only parts of the *agafal* are affected and individual *ryots* suffer loss, I think it is quite necessary that, in the interests of the *ryots* themselves, they should put in applications in good time to admit of local enquiry and inspection being made by the revenue officer. The inspection must be prompt enough. Generally what takes place now is that in the case of individual loss they put in applications, and it is only with reference to these applications the

*Lord Revenue Revision Rules.**(Mr. Shanmukham Pillai; Mr. Sambanda Mudaliyar.)*

village karnam prepares the list, and it is on that list the revenue inspector first inspects the folios. He does not in ordinary years make field-to-field inspections but only a percentage field inspection by way of check for statistical purposes. For the very reason brought forward and alleged by my Hon'ble friend Mr. Rameshadas Nayudu, that the revenue inspectors commit all sorts of irregularity, there should be applications from the ryots in their own interests, as they will serve as an effective check on irregularity and fraud. With regard to the difficulty pointed out in the matter of putting in applications that the ryots being illiterate and ignorant, they have to go to the karnam and get the applications filled up, I say, that is not at all necessary, because each ryot has got his patta wherein his field is set forth, and he can get his application prepared by a petition writer, or he has only to say the patta number and so much land, and such applications will be accepted. In some cases, the petitioners themselves are not in possession, and there are shikses in possession. In such cases how could we expect the karnam to make a proper or correct report? He will go with reference to the patta, and the shikses will be at a loss, for, if they do not put in their existing interests in their applications, most likely they would not get remission. Then, again, unless you get the applications in time, you have to depend upon the reports of the karnams and the revenue inspectors, and I think there will then be much room for fraud. The karnams will not correctly represent matters and we cannot then ascertain the fact by means of field inspections. Generally the *jamabandi* takes place once or two months after the harvest season, that is long after the crop has died; and if at such a time the ryot comes to make a representation for remission, there is no opportunity of inspection and it will be quite difficult to find out the truth of his representation. He is bound, therefore, not only to put in his application in time, but also to establish his claim by preserving his crops until after the inspection is over. Unless that is done, it is not possible to ascertain the truth of his claim. I do not know whether my friend refers to the loss of the total apoked, and so far as that is concerned, the rule is not sufficiently clear and it may be amended. Special cases are covered by rules which provide for condoning delays and dispensing with applications. In all other cases, it is necessary that, in the interests of the public revenue and of the ryots themselves, applications should be put in and that is time before the date fixed, which is generally done with regard to the harvest season in each district."

The Hon'ble Mr. SAMBANDA MUDALIYAR:—"I would not have ventured to support the resolution, but for the difficulties under which the ryot population generally labour. Your Excellency will see that the main object aimed at by my Hon'ble friend, Mr. K. R. Pillai, the mover of this resolution, is to obviate the principal difficulty in the matter of presentation of petitions by the ryot who wants that his land should be exempted from the payment of assessment on account of the failure of crops. The question to be solved is whether it is a *vide pro* *vide* to put in these petitions. In the case of persons who actually suffer on account of the failure of crops, as pointed out by the Hon'ble Mr. Atkinson and the Hon'ble Mr. Duttamurti, ample provision is made in the Board's Standing Orders to meet special cases when there is real necessity to remit, and the divisional officers on the spot, seeing the imperative necessity of it, may condone delays in the presentation of applications. But they must also take into consideration the fact that many of the ryots are illiterate and have necessarily to resort to the karnam, who plays a most mischievous part in the villages. Your Excellency will see that there is hardly any educated ryot in the village who could draft petitions for the ryot and they should necessarily have a recourse to the karnam who would certainly expect his *good pro* *good* for the work expected of him. They generally expect a certain amount from these people, for the task which they undertake on behalf of the ryots and these poor ryots will have to pay a good amount to these karnams in order to get petitions drafted. It has also been urged that cultivation accounts are maintained by the karnams and these cultivation accounts are an index to the growth of crops from the period of transplantation up to the period of harvest. No doubt, generally this being a book kept in the regular course of business, reliance should be placed on it. But we see that karnams have got their own idiosyncrasies and have their bias against certain

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(Mr. Srinivasa Murthi; Mr. Rajahm Rao Pantulu; Mr. Wagh;
Mr. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu.)

people, so that they do not maintain this book accurately and they do not always actually enter in the accounts the existing state of things. In certain cases where the ryots suffer they do not enter the true state of things, but enter an exaggerated or incorrect account and in such cases it is necessary that the divisional officer or the tahsildar should have ample opportunity to go and inspect the crops on the verbal application of the ryots and dispose with the formality of a petition being presented. The resolution is a very simple one and there is no complexity about it. I think the Government may readily comply with the modest demand made in the resolution and dispose with the formality of written applications."

The Hon'ble Mr. RAJAHM RAO PANTULU:—"Your Excellency, I understand the resolution, as it is framed, to mean that no remission should be withheld from any ryot by reason of his not putting in his application. Suppose that the revenue authorities, in giving the life history of crops, record that crops fail on particular survey numbers and that by ignorance or otherwise ryots fail to put in applications, in those cases are they to get remissions or are they to be deprived of the remissions, simply because there is no written application from them? I understood the proposition in this sense; and if understood like that, I submit that it does not really involve all the hardships which the Hon'ble Mr. Atkinson said it would involve to the prejudice of the ryots. In many cases, in giving the life history of the crops, the karnam, as well as the revenue inspector and the higher authorities, may find in certain trade particular fields have suffered and in those cases remission ought to be given. The meaning of the resolution is simply this: that ordinarily ryots ought to apply in their own interests, but the revenue authorities, whenever they find that crops have failed, ought not to withhold remission simply by reason of the application not being put in."

The Hon'ble Mr. WAGH:—"Your Excellency, on listening to what has been urged on behalf of this resolution this afternoon, it strikes one that the cases in which remissions are refused for want of application are very numerous. It is not so; I had an opportunity the other day of speaking to a tahsildar on the subject, and my own experience coincides with his, that, when seasons fail and crops are withering, one is inundated with applications and the ryots are by no means slow to come forward to put in their applications for remissions. One of the questions on the agenda paper to-day is about the poverty of the karnam. But if he gets what he is supposed to get for writing these applications, he should be a wealthy person indeed because the petitions come by thousands. Another point is: it seems to be supposed that the determination as to whether a field is entitled to remission or not is an exceedingly simple matter. It is not so; it is exactly the reverse. It is by no means easy to determine on the facts laid before the jumabandi officer in April, or May, whether the crop had actually failed in the previous December or January. One can only go by the report of the karnam, the revenue inspector or the tahsildar. Their views vary often differ very considerably. The karnam says 'there is total loss,' the revenue inspector says 'not total loss but only partial loss' and the tahsildar says 'remission not recommended.' On those data the jumabandi officer has to decide whether there is total loss and whether remission has to be granted; whether an application has been put in or not is thus in itself an important factor, for, if an application has not been put in, the jumabandi officer may fairly say that total loss is not proved and the ryot is not entitled to remission."

The Hon'ble Mr. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—"Your Excellency, I should like to say a few words in support of this resolution. We have heard from the Hon'ble Mr. Butterworth that a change was made in the rules contained in the Standing Orders of the Board of Revenue. Originally the rule was that there was no necessity to make applications for remission. Apparently some time afterwards a change was made in the rules by which the ryots were asked, as a rule, to present applications for remission, so that the rule, as it at present stands, is that there should be applications and the exception is the power which is given to the divisional officers of granting remission, even when there is no application, provided there is sufficient cause. As regards the reason which led to this change in the rules, we have not heard anything about it from any Honourable Member so far. I expect that there must have been some reason for

*Land Revenue Remission Rule.**(Mr. Rameshchandra Das Parikh.)*

the change in the rule. Whatever may be the reason, the previous rule entitled, as a matter of fact, the ryot to claim remission without any application and the present rule makes that an exception. I imagine that, where divisional officers and talukdars wish to bring a case within this exception, they always find some difficulty. I understand the Hon'ble Mr. Kersa, P.M. to say from his experience that there is always the chance of an application made out of time being rejected rather than accepted; and I understand that the reason for this resolution is more to prevent this tendency to reject the application made out of time. As I understand the resolution, I do not at all see why the previous state of things should not be restored and ryots allowed to claim remission without application. One argument which has been urged by the Hon'ble Mr. Wyack against this resolution is that there should be some kind of information for the inspecting officers to inspect the fields. I admit that there is considerable force in it; and there is no doubt that applications will be made by ryots, even if this resolution be passed, for the reason that they would like to get the remission in time. I believe that kharans maintain accounts *azamats* which are written in the months of September and October. They have nothing to do with these remission applications. I believe that any application for remission is considered more with reference to the accounts prepared by the kharans early in the cultivation season rather than what is stated in the applications themselves. There is no doubt that when applications are before them, the inspecting officers will be in a better position to inspect the fields in time. There is no doubt about it, but what is meant by this resolution is that a change should be effected in the existing rule by which according to the *Mowar* several applications, which deserve remission, may not be dismissed on the ground that they are made out of time. Of course, even though the divisional officers have to be satisfied that there are valid reasons for applications not being made in proper time, that has always been the real difficulty which has to be considered. A good deal has been said about the wickedness of kharans and about the need for protecting the ordinary ryots against kharans. Whatever may be the real state of things, I believe that what is aimed at by this resolution is to induce the Government to effect a change by which the rule should be that the ryot should be entitled to remission based upon the information which the Government officers have always at their disposal independently of applications of persons who apply for remissions."

The resolution was put and lost and a division being taken, it was found that there were 17 votes for the proposition and 25 against the proposition, exclusive of the President's vote.

<i>For</i>		<i>Against</i>	
The Hon'ble Mr. Kersa, P.M.		The Hon'ble Mr. Harnisch.	
" " Rao Bahadur Tagoreya Chetti		" " Atkinson	
" " Mr. Baghai Das Parikh.		" " Maharaja of Bobbili.	
" " Kersa P.M.		" " Surgeon-General Benson.	
" " Khan Bahadur Mahomed Habi-		" " Mr. Horne.	
" " bulah Sahib Bahadur.		" " " Clegg.	
" " Rao Bahadur Krishna Rao		" " " Chatter.	
" " Aiyangar Aiyangar.		" " " Condo.	
" " Mr. Basingin Aiyangar.		" " " Kharwan Aiyangar (Advo-	
" " the Raja of Vellangudi.		" " " cate-General).	
" " Rao Bahadur Ramchandra		" " Dewan Bahadur Subramanyam	
" " Narada Rao, Minister of		" " Aiyangar.	
" " Duddappanayakannur.		" " Mr. Schmidt.	
" " the Raja of Kellegudi.		" " " Stone.	
" " Moudy Sayid Wirtous Sahib		" " " Wyack.	
" " Bahadur.		" " " Twigg.	
" " Mr. Rameshchandra Chettiar.		" " " Duttarwarth.	
" " Dewan Bahadur Raghunatha Rao		" " " Davidson.	
" " Aiyangar.		" " " Clerk.	
" " the Zamindar of Utharaboti.		" " " Chatterjee.	
" " Mr. Rameshchandra Mahalingam.		" " " Gov.	
" " Rao Sahib Subba Rao Aiyangar.		" " " Mahomed Abdul Kader.	
" " Mr. Rameshchandra Das Parikh.		" " " Tadasa Sahib.	
		" " " Richmond.	
		" " " Sureshchandra Pillai.	
		" " " Foster.	

The move of Government to Ootacamund.

(Mr. Gov.)

THE MOVE OF GOVERNMENT TO OOTACAMUND.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ouse.—"Before I move my resolution about the exodus, I should like to mention that it was pointed out to me this morning that there might be a misconception in regard to the term 'the heads of departments' which occurs in my resolution. My intention was that it should include the Governor and the Members of Council and I am told that it may not. Your Excellency, I have the honour to move the resolution of which notice has already been given and which runs as follows:—

"That in the opinion of this Council it is undesirable that the seat of Government should be moved to Ootacamund for any portion of the year; should it be desirable that the heads of Government departments spend some portion of the year in the hills, that period should not exceed three months."

"I move this resolution on the grounds that the absence of Government from the Capital of the Presidency is unnecessary, undesirable in the best interests of the public and inconsistent, under the new Reform scheme, with the avowed intention of Government to allow the peoples of this country a larger share in its Government. In a recent article on India in 'The Nineteenth Century' Sir Andrew Fraser, late Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, writes as follows:—

"Apart altogether from the advantage of having the different interests in India better represented in the Council, there is also the great advantage, that questions at issue between the Government and certain sections of the community are now discussed in the Council Chamber by the representatives of those sections face to face with the officers of Government. Men with opinions which they desire to press on the attention of the Government are no longer left to ventilate them in the one-sided and unrighteous conditions which prevailed in the so-called 'National Congress.' They are face to face with the men who can put them right where they have been misled or have misunderstood things, and who can give due attention to their views when they are right. They ought to have great influence in making plain the position and aims of Government in respect of the policy it adopts as well as in modifying that policy where modification is required."

"This, your Excellency, appears to me to be a plain exposition of the rights and duties of the present Council, and I have therefore deemed it a public duty to place before Government the views which are largely held, not only by non-officials, but also by officials, European and Indian, on this subject of the annual exodus of the Government to the hills."

"I have been warned, Sir, that I must expect to receive at least one rebuff in that, being a tradesman, I must be financially interested in retaining Government in the capital and am therefore so interested party."

"I do not for one moment recede from the position that, as representative for the trade of Madras—and as such a representative for the whole retail trade of the Presidency—I am here to further trade interests, but I do not take, nor do I suppose that any member of this Council would wish me to take so narrow a view of my duties as would be compassed by the limits of trade interests, and although I shall refer later to the subject of trade as affected by the exodus it is mainly on public grounds that I move this resolution."

"Let us examine briefly the history of the removal of Government to the hills, for the early details of which I am indebted to Sir Frederick Price's book on Ootacamund."

"Prior to 1840 it appears that Governors paying visits to the hills were content to take one Secretary and a very small establishment to do copying work, the Members of Council remaining at Madras. In that year Lord Elphinstone went to Ootacamund with two Secretaries to Government and the necessary establishment, consisting of 14 clerks and 9 peons. This innovation evidently scandalized the Supreme Government as the Secretary of that body wrote as follows:—

"I am directed by the Right Honourable Governor-General of India in Council to express the hope that the Government of Port St. George will not be kept at so great a distance from Madras any longer than shall be necessary, inasmuch as the objections of the Home authorities to the separation of the Governor from the seat of

*The notes of Government to Ootacamund.**(Mr. Carr.)*

"his Government, and 'from the exigencies of the great business which he is appointed to transact' here, in the estimation of His Lordship in Council, as increased force in the present position of the Madras Government."

"This was followed by a despatch from the Directors in which the following occurs:—

"The removal of the seat of Government is contrary to law, and it must immediately on receipt of despatch be brought back to the Presidency and not remove again."

"They further expressed the hope:

"that neither the Governor nor any Civil Members of the Council would in future absent themselves from the Presidency except in cases of the most urgent and indispensable necessity."

"Sir William Denison appears to have been the first Governor to move the question of the annual migration of Government to the hills in 1861, but the scheme, which contemplated permanent residence at Ootacamund, was negatived by the Secretary of State in that year, and again finally in 1862.

"It was not until 1869 that a similar scheme, with the stay, however, reduced to three months, was proposed by Lord Napier and Erwick, and was accepted in connection by the Directors in terms of migration as to elicit from one of the Members of Council the remark that they were 'certainly repulsive'."

"The first excursions therefore took place early in July 1870 and Government returned to Madras on 30th September. The cost of the move was only Rs. 7,814 and no Indian clerks were taken up. In these days the absence of Government extends to nearly seven months and costs over Rs. 60,000.

"In a reply given to the Hon'ble Mr. Subba Rao at the first meeting of the Imperial Council last year, it was stated that the Government's stay at Ootacamund for the past three years was only six months; but this statement is certainly incorrect as I find that in 1907, reckoning from the first working day in Ootacamund to the first working day in Madras, the period was 5 months and 11 days; in 1908, 6 months and 13 days; and in 1909, 6 months and 10 days, to which must be added the time taken in moving to Ootacamund, so that the actual period will certainly be nearer seven months than six.

"On 3rd July 1884 a public meeting was held in Pachaiyappa's Hall to protest against Government's desertion of the plains, and that meeting, which was presided over by Sir T. Madhava Rao, one of the ablest statesmen that India has ever known, and supported by representatives of the whole community, adopted a somewhat remarkable memorial," which was duly forwarded to the House of Lords and to the House of Commons. I have had that memorial reprinted for the convenience of members as it seems to me that the reasons given for the memorial hold good even to this day.

"Whether there was any reply or what was the result of that memorial, other than the rejection of the Board of Revenue, I have been unable to discover—the memorial had an unfortunate number of paragraphs—thirteen—and in those days the public had no means of eliciting from Government any information that it wished to withhold.

"There are two questions which I would ask in connection with the excursions, first is it necessary? second is it desirable? As to its necessity I fear that it will be very difficult for the Members of Government to convince me for, if it is contended that for the sake of efficiency, Government should spend seven months on the hills, surely it is only logical to apply the same treatment to the Board of Revenue, the High Court and other departments, and eventually—though admittedly a *reductio ad absurdum*—we should have Collectors and their Assistants also migrating to the hills and the districts being left in charge of the head clerks, while such semi-official administrations as the Post and Telegraphs would be in the unhappy position of having to conduct their business on business lines, and therefore of transacting in Madras. No, sir, I cannot see that any actual necessity can be proved,

* Printed at Appendix VII.

*The work of Government in Cutchimund.**(Mr. Orr.)*

and if the Judges of the High Court, Members of the Board of Revenue, and the heads of railways, if bankers, merchants and tradesmen can remain in Madras during the hot weather, the Government of Madras should certainly do the same.

"The only plausible argument that I have heard in favour of their not doing so is that of increased quantity and improved quality of the work turned out at Cutchimund. I beg most respectfully to avow my disbelief in the truth of this argument but I am open to conviction, and I am sure that we should all welcome any statement by Government that would go to prove it. I do not know, but possibly the records of the Government printing press would furnish such evidence.

"As regards the desirability, non-official opinion is, I believe, unanimous in condemning the seclusion of Government in the hills for seven months in the year.

"If there is one thing that needs frustration in the present condition of India, it is the frequent contact of the rulers with the ruled."

"That is a quotation from the *Indian Spectator* of July 1884. How true it was, and how much more true it is to-day! Everyone of us knows the inconvenience of delays caused by corresponding with the Government in Cutchimund over matters which could often be settled in a few minutes by a personal interview if the Government were in Madras.

"I do not propose to go further into this side of the question as no doubt other speakers will refer to it; but I would mention two incidents which, I think, are *à propos* the subject.

"I was talking a few months ago to a Member of the Government of India about the dilatory way in which Government had dealt with the question of allowing cigar manufacturers to manufacture in bond for export. The budget duty was passed early in February and it was not till the 1st of July that the Government of India telegraphed their sanction to the scheme. Meanwhile the whole export trade had been at a standstill and one firm had been forced to start a factory in French territory. When I complained of the delay, the reply given to me was—

"We are away at Simla, 7,000 feet on the top of a hill. We do not know the local conditions and it was three months before we ascertained them from the Madras Government (which was then of course in Cutchimund) and we then acted immediately."

"The other incident was in connection with the death of our late Emperor and the proclamation of the accession of our present King. Anyone who was present at that proclamation, and who knows the value of outward show in India, must have been struck by the lifelessness, the utter insignificance of the whole ceremony, and this was due, I believe, to there being no one in authority in the capital, due to the absence of Government from the capital.

"There is also a danger involved in attempting to compress the business of this Legislative Council into four months of the year. The result must be either hasty legislation, which should be avoided at all costs, or the consequent postponement of necessary legislation on account of the lack of time to deal with it. Another point to be considered is the great inconvenience which will be caused to non-official Members by their attendance being constantly required during those four months.

"I would assure you, Sir, that it is in no serious day-in-the-manner spirit that I move this resolution, but in the strong conviction that it is necessary in the public interest. I should myself very much like to spend a portion of each year at Cutchimund, but it would be impossible for me to supervise my workshops from those heights, and I fail to perceive how Government can efficiently supervise its own departments when it is so long absent from the Presidency town. In proof that it is not a mere matter of envy I would point to the second part of this resolution which suggests the possible desirability of the home of Government spending some time in the hills, but that should not involve the removal of the seat of Government to Cutchimund.

"In the neighbouring Colony of Ceylon the seat of Government remains permanently in Colombo, the capital of the island. The Governor has a residence at Kandy and another at Nuwara Eley, both of which he frequently visits, but he does

The voice of Government is Outspoken.

(Mr. Orr ; Mr. Sahagird Aggar.)

not carry his Executive Council and the whole machinery of Government with him. For the transaction of important business he returns to his capital, so that he is never out of touch with the interests of any section of the community.

"From the point of view of the tradesmen of Madras I think they have a distinct grievance against Government for having so largely absented themselves from the capital of the Presidency. It seems to me that men who have invested their capital and spent their lives in building up the trade of this city, and who are such large tax-payers have grave cause to complain that the Government have disregarded their claims in this matter. It is indeed a general complaint that Government in this country so constantly ignore the rights of trade, and this is in striking contrast to the attitude adopted at home. It is well-known that on the death of the late Queen Victoria the tradesmen of the west end of London petitioned His Majesty King Edward to revive the courts during the London season in order to stimulate trade, and that His Majesty, recognising the justice of their petition, acceded to their request. We also know that our present King shortened the period of mourning for his late father on the grounds of the injury that would result to trade by a lengthened period of mourning.

"Your Excellency, we have all been thrilled by the welcome news of the intended visit of His Majesty the King to hold the Delhi Durbar on 1st January 1912, and, I was particularly struck by one of the comments of a London newspaper telegraphed into this country. It was to this effect—

"His Majesty perceives perhaps more clearly than some of his advisers that Kingship involves personal contact."

and, Sir, if this is recognised by the Head of the Empire is not such personal contact still more necessary for the Government which is responsible to him for the welfare of his people? And is it possible under existing circumstances?

The Hon'ble Mr. Seshasairam Aiyar is according the resolution said:—"I have much pleasure in seconding the resolution. Except in two particulars which I will mention, I am in entire sympathy with all the remarks that fell from Mr. Orr. So far as we Hindus and Mahomedans are concerned the Government has no commercial value to us. We are all interested in *swadeshi* goods; I do not think that the stay of Government on the plains is likely to further the purchase of *swadeshi* goods. The other matter is that I do not like his having a Ring at the Congress by means of a question. I do belong to it and I am proud of it and I venture to predict that notwithstanding the Government being on the plains and every taluk having a Legislative Council, the Congress will do its useful work. With those two reservations, as I said before, I am in entire sympathy with the Hon'ble Member in regard to the resolution moved by him.

"The existing practice of going to the hills has been advocated upon the ground that it will conduce to better work being done and this theory has been advanced by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay then when there was no truer friend of India. That theory as coming from His Excellency deserves most careful consideration from us. If we examine what that statement means it may resolve itself into two, viz., that more and better work is done on the hills or better work can be done on the plains because of the sojourn on the hills. Let us take the first contention that better work is done on the hills. So far as the public is concerned, there is no tangible proof of better work being done on the hills. There is no Legislative Session there and the fact that our agenda paper is crowded with 170 questions to-day attests to the fact that, if the Government resided on the plains, it was possible to have had more sessions and more work done. The public may be wrong in believing that a sojourn on the hills is one long holiday. A good deal of work may be done there, but we have no proof that more work is done during the sojourn on the hills than when the Government is on the plains. The next question is whether the Government by going to the hills for six or seven months in the year is able to do better work when it comes down to the plains or whether if it had not gone to the hills it would not have done an equal amount of work. I do not suppose that the Government ever stayed for a year on the plains to say that they could not do as much work on the plains as they would have done if they had not gone to the hills.

*The work of Government in Octosund.**(Mr. Subbajiri Aiyar.)*

"The Hon'ble Member was not accurate in giving the instance of the High Court Judges who have two months' holidays in which they do no work. That is not a proper instance. It must not be forgotten, however, that the High Court Judges are more heavily worked by having to sit in court from 11 A.M. to 5 P.M. and to write judgments at home. If they are so much worked, this holiday is necessary to give them complete rest from work. Leaving aside the High Court Judges, we have the Members of the Board of Revenue—and I hope the Members of the Board of Revenue will vote with us—who do their work on the plains and the Collectors of districts who ultimately rise to be Secretaries to Government and who also do their work on the plains. I do not suppose that they have ever complained that they are not able to get through their work if they are compelled to remain on the plains. On these two grounds—that better work can be done on the hills or better work is possible in the plains because of the sojourn on the hills—I do not think that this position can be substantiated. I beg to point out a few objections to the Government going to the hills. The first objection that I wish to state is, as was put by the Hon'ble Member of the resolution, the inaccessibility of the Government during the best portion of the year. The Hon'ble Member has given one instance which came within his personal knowledge. I can refer to another instance within my personal knowledge. Myself and the Hon'ble Mr. Govindaraghavan Aiyar were commissioned by our friends to introduce a Bill for the better control of religious endowments and we were anxious to have the opinion of the Government as to whether we should introduce it or whether it should have the sanction of the Government of India before we introduce it. We had to wait to get that opinion of the Government until the Government came to the plains. No doubt it may be said: 'You are rich men, you can go to the hills and have a consultation with the members of the Government.' That means that we have to be away from other friends with whom we have to be in consultation, and that also means a good deal of dislocation of our own business. There may be other instances which might be pointed out in which the business suffers in consequence of the Government not being here. I speak for myself and for men situated like myself. Take the case of the ryots and all ordinary people who wish to make representations. If the Government is not here but on the hills, it will be a great hardship to expect them to go to the hills to make a representation. On the ground that the Government is inaccessible for the best portion of the year, this practice of going to the hills should, as far as possible, be curbed. Take another objection. The Government is not in touch with the people during the period of their stay on the hills. The Hon'ble Member very rightly insisted on the case of the death of the late Emperor.

"I wish to point out, from the point of view of Hindus and Muhammadans, how the absence of Government is viewed by us in regard to the observance of the days of rejoicing and mourning. These mourning and rejoicing days are held sacred by us and the fact that the Government has to fix a day for rejoicing or mourning gives a ring of artificiality to the celebration; and the Hindus and the Muhammadans are unable to appreciate that rejoicing or mourning can be done other than on the day on which it actually falls. On those grounds, it is objectionable that the Government should be away from the plains when such things do happen and it is right and proper that the head of the Government and the members of the Government should be on the plains to guide and control us on these occasions of rejoicing and mourning and to be with us whenever these events happen. There is also a third objection which I wish to state. It is on the ground of expenditure. No doubt the published information on the matter shows that only Rs. 40,000 is being spent on it, but I do not think that it takes into account the cost incurred on the buildings erected at Octosund and the establishment maintained for supervising there, the postal expenses and the guaranteed interest which has to be paid to railways which have to be built mainly because the Government is there. I do not think that all these items are taken into account when it is said that only Rs. 40,000 is the expenditure. If all these are taken into account, the expenditure will amount to a large figure.

"There is also a fourth objection. Your Excellency may regard it as sentimental. I am rather inclined to think that this sentiment is made unbecomingly so long a stay of the Government there. The Government remains there for six or seven months in

*The move of Government to Ootacamund.**(Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar.)*

the year. They take a large retinue of people—officers and clerks with their wives—and certainly in consequence of the Government and the members of the Government being there, persons who want to get promotion or employment think that they will be able to have a longer talk with them in their leisure hours and go there. We know how often seminars and other persons go there with a large retinue. As the result of the Government staying there for about seven months, Ootacamund has become less salubrious than years ago. I believe plague is prevalent there and also enteric. A bureau has been recently established to publish the attractions of Ootacamund. I hope that that society will co-operate with us and induce the Government to stay there only for a few months. If this is done, Ootacamund will once more become as attractive as before. The best of my objections is that the practice of going to the hills has the effect of becoming contagious, as it has extended from the Members of Council and the Government to Collectors of districts. My resolution is that in almost every district in this Presidency there is a sanatorium and the Collector goes there in the hot weather. The result is that those Collectors are inaccessible for a portion of the year. In Tinnevely and Madurai there are sanatoria to which the Collectors go. The practice of the members of Government thus becomes contagious and those people cannot avoid being away from the place of their business. For all these reasons I submit to your Excellency that, if your Excellency and the members of the Government are not satisfied that you cannot altogether give up going to the hills, the second part of the proposition that the period should be curtailed to three months may be accepted as a very reasonable one.³

At this stage (5-50 p.m.) the meeting was adjourned to 12 noon next day.

L. DAVIDSON,

Ag. Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept.

Proceedings of an Adjourned Meeting of the Council of the Governor of Port St. George assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Acts of Parliament, 24 & 25 Vict., C. 47, & 35 & 36 Vict., C. 14, and 9 Edw. 7, C. 4.

The Council reassembled at the Banqueting Hall, Government House, Madras, at noon on Wednesday the 20th day of November 1910.

PRESENT:

- His Excellency the Hon'ble Sir ARTHUR LAWRENCE, G.C.I.E., K.C.M.G., Governor of Madras—*Presiding*.
- The Hon'ble Mr. M. HARRISON, C.S.I., C.I.E.
- The Hon'ble Mr. J. N. ARTHUR, C.I.E.
- The Hon'ble Maharaja Sri Rao Sir V. S. RAOJA Rao Bahadur, K.C.I.E., Raja of Bobbili.
- The Hon'ble Mr. V. KAMSWARA Rao NATUDU.
- The Hon'ble Mr. E. W. OBE.
- The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. TIRABARA CHETTI GARU.
- The Hon'ble Mr. G. RAJANATHA RAU PARTHUR.
- The Hon'ble Mr. P. KUNAVA PHILL.
- The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD HANIFULLAH SAHIB Bahadur.
- The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur N. KRISHNASWAMI AYYANGAR Ayyangar.
- The Hon'ble Mr. T. V. SUBRAMANIAM AITAN.
- The Hon'ble MIERA RAJA SRI PERUMATHI VISHWANATHA GANAPATHI RAJ MANTHA SOLIAN Bahadur, Raja of Vithangudi.
- The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. RAMANATHA NATUDU GARU, Zamilidar of Doddappanayakkanur.
- The Hon'ble Mr. J. B. HAMILTON.
- The Hon'ble Raja V. VASUDEVA RAJA, Velia Nayadhi of Kollengode.
- The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur T. S. BALAKRISHNA AITAN.
- The Hon'ble Mr. MUHAMMAD ABDUL KUDUS BAKKA SAHIB.
- The Hon'ble MOULVI SAIDU MUSTUFA SAHIB Bahadur.
- The Hon'ble Surgeon-General P. H. BARNES, V.H.S.
- The Hon'ble Mr. W. O. HOBBS.
- The Hon'ble Mr. R. B. CLEGG.
- The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CANNON, C.I.E.
- The Hon'ble Mr. C. A. SMITH *.
- The Hon'ble Mr. D. W. G. COYLE.
- The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SIVAKUMARI AITAN, C.I.E. (*Adjunct-General*).
- The Hon'ble DIOGES Bahadur N. SUBRAMANIAM Ayyangar.
- The Hon'ble Mr. C. R. M. SUNDAY.

* Was present only until the Council adjourned for lunch.

*The move of Government to Ootacamund.**(The President; Mr. Orr; Mr. Atkinson.)*

The Hon'ble Mr. S. R. M. RAMASWAMI CHETTIAR.

The Hon'ble Dnyaneshwar R. RAGHUNATHA Rao Avelal, &c.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RICHMOND.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. SINKE.

The Hon'ble SRI MADANA MOHANA SETHA DEVI Garu, Zamiladar of Dhirkhola.

The Hon'ble Mr. M. M. SAMPANNA MURALIDAR.

The Hon'ble Mr. S. T. SANKARANARAYAN PILLAI.

The Hon'ble Mr. H. S. FRANK.

The Hon'ble Mr. L. M. WYCKE, &c.

The Hon'ble Rao Sahib N. SETHA Rao PANTULU.

The Hon'ble Mr. M. RAMAKRISHNA Rao PANTULU.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. THOM.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. BUTTERWORTH.

The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVENPORT.

The Hon'ble Mr. H. E. CLARK.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. CHATTERTON.

THE MOVE OF GOVERNMENT TO OOTACAMUND.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"The question under the immediate consideration of the Council is the third resolution standing in the name of the Hon'ble Mr. Orr. I understand that the Honourable Member desires to supplement his remarks of yesterday."

The Hon'ble Mr. ORR:—"Your Excellency, since speaking yesterday I have had an opportunity of seeing the correspondence in regard to the manufacture of tobacco. I desire, with your Excellency's permission, to say that I am satisfied that, though the delay did occur, it was not due to this Government. I am glad to have this opportunity of exonerating this Government from being responsible for any of that delay."

The Hon'ble Mr. ATKINSON:—"Your Excellency, if I may venture to say so, I should like to express the opinion that the resolution which we have heard moved and seconded is far from being happily worded. I read it over with the greatest attention, with all the attention which a resolution of such intimate importance to the members of this Council should have, and for all the care and attention which I bestowed upon it, I have been unable to understand exactly the meaning of it and the way in which effect is to be given to it. It consists of two paragraphs, and the first point that struck me at once, as it must have struck most of the Honourable Members of this Council, was that the second paragraph did not bear any relation to the first. However, yesterday the Honourable Member informed the Council that when in the second paragraph he spoke of the heads of departments, he did not mean heads of departments but meant something quite different. He meant His Excellency the Governor and Members of the Government.

"That is not the only point in which the resolution is wanting in clearness of expression. It will be observed that in the first paragraph it is said that it is undesirable that the seat of the Government should be moved to Ootacamund. We must necessarily presume that the Honourable Member means what he says, and when he singles out Ootacamund he makes an invalid distinction, for he does not intend to bar the executive Government or what he calls the seat of Government from being moved to any other part of the Presidency. If this resolution be carried and if effect be given to it, it is still open to the executive Government to move to, to reside, to take up its headquarters for the time at any place in the Presidency, shall we say, at Ranbela in Ganjam, or at Coimbatore, or at Kodukuzhal which is

*The use of Government in Cotezumund.**(Mr. Atkinson.)*

as celebrated as Cotezumund, or at Coconar which is just outside the gates of Cotezumund. As the resolution stands, that seems to open to the Government. Whether the Honourable Member meant it or not he will enlighten us (Paser). Apparently he has nothing to tell us on the subject. His exact enlighten us. That is the second point in which the resolution, as drafted, appears to me to be singularly obscure.

"The third point is one which, I regret to say, is of a still more labyrinthine nature and that is that, if effect be given to this resolution, under the terms of the first paragraph it will be impossible for your Excellency to leave Madras. For the Government of this Presidency is vested in a Governor in Council, and it follows that the constitutional effect of that is that wherever His Excellency the Governor is, there is the seat of the Government. Therefore, if the seat of the Government is never to be moved from Madras, it necessarily follows that the Governor must always remain in Madras. Whether the Honourable Member contemplated that or not is a result of the resolution I cannot conjecture. These are the three points in which the resolution appears to be deficient in intelligibility.

"Furthermore, it is clear on a perusal of the resolution that it really consists of two resolutions, or, I might say, of a resolution and an amendment to the resolution. The first part says that the seat of Government shall not be moved to Cotezumund for any portion of the year. Then as an amendment it is proposed that if it be desirable the heads of departments, that is Members of Government, as it has been now explained to us, may go to the hills, presumably Cotezumund, for a period not exceeding three months. The Council is thus faced, with this position. They are asked to vote upon a resolution which in one respect the Honourable Member himself has disclaimed and which in other respects is unmeaning. I take it that the probability is that the interpretation which I have placed upon the resolution is not that which the Honourable Member intends. The chances are that what he means is that, generally speaking, for the greater part of the year, perhaps for nine months in the year, the Members of the Government and His Excellency must remain in Madras; but for the rest of the year they may move to the hills. That is probably the meaning of the resolution, but it is not the resolution as published on the paper. Therefore, when the Council comes to vote, I am really at a loss to know how the members will vote, as the resolution does not express the meaning of the mover. He himself has admitted the fact in regard to one important matter and presumably he will himself vote against it. I will watch with interest how he votes. I suppose that it would be convenient, as the mover has not told me the meaning which he attaches to his resolution. It will be convenient for me to speak in regard to what I understand to be the meaning of what I may call the bowdlerized edition of the resolution.

"The Honourable Member read a very long and interesting address yesterday, but I regret to say that his facts are not always accurate. I will not attempt to accompany him through the history he has given, connected with the move of the Government to the hills. I would only point out to him one small matter which might have occurred to anybody—that in the year 1869 the Court of Directors was here for eleven years and therefore it was very reasonable, it is only what one would expect—that any despatch coming from their hands in 1869 would be, as he said, "republican". Again is the matter of past history. The Honourable Member referred to a memorial which had been printed and sent to the House of Lords in 1864, and he said that he did not know what the subsequent history of the memorial was. I can tell him that. In consequence of a technical defect the memorial proved obsolete. Since the time it was drafted in the House of Lords and an epitome of the debate may be given as follows: that work had increased, that railways had facilitated journeys to the hills, and more work was done on the hills and in a better manner than on the plains and that it was in the interests of the administration that a reasonable sum should be spent by the Governor and the Members on the hills and that the balance of the argument was largely against the noble Lord who presented the memorial. As I have said, the meaning which apparently he will attach to this resolution is that while it is

*The acts of Government in Ootacamund**(Mr. Aitken)*

competent for the Government to reside for three months on the hills, and such residence is practicable, any longer time spent on the hills is to be deprecated and stopped. In that connection the Honorable Member referred to the length of time which the Government spends on the hills. He said that in the year 1907 the period was six months and eleven days, in 1908 it was six months and thirteen days, in 1909 six months and ten days; and he made the gratuitous assumption that, in addition to these periods, we must add the length of time spent in the move. The assumption was not only gratuitous, but also erroneous. These periods which he mentioned include the length of time occupied in the move and, so far as the move from Madras to Ootacamund is concerned, include the Easter Holidays. As a matter of fact, I can give the Council for these three years the exact dates on which the office was opened and the dates when it was closed in Ootacamund. In 1907 it was opened on the 22nd April and in that year it was closed on the 21st October. That does not amount to six months and eleven days or as the Honorable Member calculated it seven months. In the year 1908 the office opened on the 21st April and closed on the 21st October. That also does not amount to six months and thirteen days. In the year 1909 the office was opened at Ootacamund on the 20th April and closed on the 17th October. From these dates it will be clear that the Government has not spent over six months on the hills, or as the Honorable Member literally interprets it seven months. The actual period spent was within a day of exactly six months. However that is only an incident that is not essential to the disposal of the resolution now before the Council. Various objections have been raised by the Mover and the Seconder to this prolonged stay of the Government on the hills and one mentioned in the forefront of the objections, is that great inconvenience is caused in the matter of legislative business. It was said that the move is inconsistent with the reform scheme, and it is pointed out that in consequence of the Government staying on the hills so long, there are insufficient opportunities for the Government to meet the Council, wherein they may be brought into close contact with public opinion, and understand what the feelings of the people at this Presidency are. Now it should be remembered that a meeting of the Legislative Council can only be called when there is business to be transacted. There is no good calling a meeting of the Legislative Council when there is nothing to be done. With reference to certain remarks which, I think, were recently made in some of the Madras papers I would point out that of all the business that has to be done by this Council at the present meeting, nothing except a few questions had been placed before the Government until three weeks ago. The immense bulk of these questions and other matters, all but one or possibly two resolutions, were only submitted to Government within the last few weeks. There was, therefore, no use in holding a meeting earlier. That is only by way of illustration. My point is that there can be no meeting of the Legislative Council unless there is business to be transacted. But it was also pointed out that, if the Legislative Council meets at this season of the year, it is very inconvenient for non-official members to attend, as the Honorable Mover puts it, during the four months that could be devoted to legislation. He allots a space of only four months for legislation, and it is said that during these four months it is very inconvenient for non-official members to be constantly called to the meetings of this Council. No doubt there is something in that. I would suggest—not as a member of Government—and Honorable Members may be willing to adopt the suggestion, that it will be convenient to have a meeting of this Council, say during the recess of the High Court in a more salubrious climate than that of Madras. I shew this suggestion out; it has never been submitted to Government, and there is no knowing whether the Government might not consider such a suggestion with favour. That is one of the objections to the actual exodus to Ootacamund.

¹⁰ Then an old objection which has been raised many times before, is that when the Government is on the hills it is inaccessible. The Honorable Mover speaks of the seclusion of the Government on the hills for seven months in the year. It is a little difficult to understand why residence in Ootacamund should be called seclusion. Ootacamund is as accessible as most other parts of the Presidency are. The leave

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Madras in the evening and is at Ootacamund at 3 o'clock the next day and it puzzles me to see why it is called seclusion, or why it should be said that the Government is resorting to that place are withdrawing themselves from contact with the people. We are told that in secluding themselves the Government lose touch and contact with the people. The Honourable Member quoted an expression from one of the English papers, that kingship involves personal contact. Taking this resolution as it stands, the proper interpretation of it would be that contact means contact with Madras City, and there is no obligation on the Government to maintain contact or touch with any other part of the Presidency, or to put it in another way, the only way in which Government can sustain contact and keep in touch—shall we say—with South Canara, Malabar, Coimbatore, or with other districts that are nearer to Ootacamund than to Madras—the only way of sustaining contact with these districts is for Government to reside permanently at Madras. The Honourable Member further spoke with approbation of the declared intention of His Majesty the King to visit India in 1932. If the principle involved in this resolution be followed, His Majesty has no business to come to this country. He should remain in London, because contact with the people of this country means residence in Madras and so contact with the people of the British Empire means residence in London. To state the proposition in that way shows how utterly absurd it is. To keep in touch is not effected by residence in this or that place. If the Government wished to be in touch with the people, are there not Government establishments throughout the Presidency, Collectors of districts and all the numerous establishments under Government? It has been said that the Collectors of districts are the eyes and ears of Government and these eyes and ears see the means by which Government are brought into contact with the people of the districts. Then again are there not other sources of contact? What about the public press? Do we not see the press every day? Will this Council say that the public press does not represent public opinion? Are not Government thereby given the means of gauging public feeling? If I can tell that the press does not represent public feeling, so let it be. But I am sure that this Council will not endorse any such statement. Lastly, there is this Council itself. I presume that the Members of this Council claim to represent public opinion, that they come here with the object of making known to Government what the wishes and feelings of the people of this Presidency are, and therefore when we are told that the Government is losing contact with the people because it is not living in Madras, I say that is a proposition which cannot be established.

* Then again it is said that the move to the hills is unnecessary. We are told that it is quite unnecessary for the efficiency of business or in the interests of the health of the Members of the Government that they should leave Madras. The Honourable Member has said: "As the Judges of the High Court, Members of the Board of Revenue, and the heads of railways, bankers, merchants and tradesmen can remain in Madras during the hot weather, the Government should certainly do the same." Comparisons are proverbially unpleasant. I do not propose to enter into a comparison with any of those officers or persons referred to in that sentence. But there are one or two points that I should like to refer to and remind you of. It should be remembered that the Members of the Government can take no leave during their term of office except it be on medical certificate to leave the country, and His Excellency cannot do even that. I have yet to learn that those various officials to whom the Honourable Member refers in the sentence which I quoted are precluded from any leave for a term of five years. The Members of Government get no annual leave. I am glad to see that the Recorder of the resolution recognizes what the Member failed to note. The Recorder went on to say that there can be no proper comparison between the Honourable Judges of the High Court and the Members of Government. The point is that for five years, day in and day out, with absolutely no time for relaxation, no chance of a pleasant little trip to Bangalore, no chance of outing in any direction, the Members of Government have to do their work. I do not wish to say anything about the hours of work; but if it be suggested that the hours of work of the

*The mode of Government in Government.**(Mr. Atkinson; Mr. Krishna Pillai.)*

Members of Government and Secretaries to Government are limited to the hours of 11 A.M. to 5 P.M. I dissent as before. The nature of the work thrown upon the Government and the Secretaries to Government being so onerous and being so unremitting, is it not reasonable that they should be given some chance of maintaining their health? Is it in the interests of good government and efficiency of administration that Members of Government should be condemned to live, year in and year out, in a climate such as we all know Madras is in the hot weather? When it is said—I think it was the Honorable Member—that there is no tangible proof of better work being done on the hills, I ask if there is any real necessity for proving it. Does it not stand to reason that men born in a temperate climate, whose ancestors lived for centuries in a temperate climate, can do their work with infinitely greater efficiency and greater despatch in a temperature ranging between 60° and 65° rather than in a temperature ranging from 100° to 110°? I say there is no need for demonstration on the subject, it is self-evident. I may apply the *argumentum ad hominem* that among Honorable Members of this Council during the recess of the High Court, or whenever it is possible, find it necessary, in the interests of their health, to take their holiday and to proceed to one or the other of the hill stations; and that illustrates and proves my point as to the retention of health. May we not say that some period of relaxation in a temperate climate is essential? After all the whole question turns on that efficiency and I submit that, in the interests of efficiency, in the interests of the good government of this country, nothing would be gained by retaining the Government permanently in Madras at the cost of impaired health and diminished efficiency. In the interests of the despatch of business and the well-being of the administration, it is not only desirable but necessary that the Government machine should be located in a place where the work can be carried on unimpeded with a vigor unattainable in the place.²¹

The Hon'ble Mr. KRISHNA PILLAI:—“Your Excellency, the Hon'ble Mr. Atkinson's speech, though no doubt very skilfully made, appears to us as a special pleading. He has ridiculed Mr. Ure's speech with ridicule and he has pointed out certain difficulties in it. He tried to show that the business of Government cannot be done from the headquarters of the Madras Presidency. I quoted yesterday a passage from the Government of India's resolution on the land revenue policy and I will quote another passage to-day from that same book. The Government of India say: ‘Men who were alien to the country could only, with difficulty and by slow degrees assimilate the requirements or enter into the feelings of the people.’ I do not know whether if the Honorable Members of Government were to be absent from Madras they would be able to assimilate the requirements or enter into the feeling of the people. Most of the ill and woes that we complain of are due to that want of touch between the Government and the people of this country. Your Excellency expressed in reply to an address at Amritsar that we are all engaged in a administrative enterprise, each contributing his share from his own place according to his own capacity; and in that sense your Excellency's Government and the principal officers of the Government are the business, and if you are to be absent for six or seven months from amidst the people, how can that enterprise be conducted satisfactorily to the people's mind? The Hon'ble Mr. Atkinson has taken exception to the word ‘assimilate.’ To us on the plains it appears to be a ‘revelation,’²² as the Government is inaccessible to the people of the country. No doubt the Hon'ble Mr. Atkinson said that questions were sent to the Government—I mean interpellations—within the last three or four weeks before this meeting was announced to be held. I for one would have sent more questions but for the fact that there is a good deal of complaint from the Secretariat that I am sending too many interpellations and bothering the officers with hard work. I would have sent more, but for that fear that I might not be blessed by the Secretariat. I had a number of questions to be sent, but I had to make a selection. Some of them may look trivial to newspaper readers, but they are all of great importance to the villagers. I would have sent more, if only there were more meetings. If there had been more meetings, we could approach the Government with complaints and interpellations and get redress them.

*The move of Government to Ootacamund.**(Mr. Katesa Pillai; Mr. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu.)*

and there. Some of our questions are delayed for months together. That means justice is delayed to the people. Our sages used to retire into seclusion to sit and think out thoughts and send them out for the good of the people. But here your Excellency has to be in touch with the people. No doubt your Excellency comes round in your cars, and we all welcome your Excellency with warmth and place before you our grievances and get redress. That is some consolation. But we have not any sight of the other three Honourable Members of the Executive Council. If they were in Madras, we might be able to approach them and seek representations to them and get some redress. His Excellency Lord Hardinge spoke of sympathy and kindness. That will remove a good deal of misapprehensions in the mind of public, and I am afraid that this trip to the hills is responsible for some of the exaggerated stories which the Government hold or held about quiet in this Presidency. Your Excellency, much good will be done to the people if the Government would at least go out of Madras for three months, and remain here for the rest of the year. Our idea is that the Government move from this place to Ootacamund and they would not move out to any other place, such as Coonoor or any other place as the Hon'ble Mr. Addison appears and we only can think of them going to Ootacamund and remaining there. We only ask that the Government should not stay in Ootacamund for a whole period of six months, but only for three months, and that they should remain in Madras for the rest of the year, so that the people may look in the absence of their presence in Madras."

The Hon'ble Mr. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU :—"Your Excellency, I wish to add a few words in support of this resolution. The Hon'ble Mr. Orr attended to us yesterday a copy of the memorial that was addressed to the House of Lords and I cannot do better than refer to the sentiments of two or three of our most eminent men who took part in that memorable meeting in the year 1874. The late Sir T. Madhava Rao who presided at the meeting said that 'the people of India, probably much more than other people, like to see their rulers living and working in their midst and in their sight.' This is a sentiment to which most Indians will always adhere. He went on to say that, according to the traditions, the *shastras* and the history and even to the very example of British administrators themselves this idea of the rulers of the land working within the sight of the people is a sentiment which is entirely in accordance with their previous history and therefore objected to the abandonment of Madras for six months in the year, which is the centre and the seat of trade and industry and is the scene of all public justice and above all of popular and intellectual activity; and he also deprecated the retirement to the hills on the ground that all sources of information are shut out during the period the Government remained on the hills. The Hon'ble Mr. Addison said that the Collector of a district was the eye and the ear of Government. No doubt he was; but I submit there are other channels of information, and the people of the land and the Government would certainly like to come closer together than the Collector could bring them. That is a point of view which has often been expressed in the public press. I should like to allude to one other sentiment expressed by the late Mr. P. Ananda Charlu. In his own inimitable way he went into the Ramayana and the Mahabharata for critical parallels to find out that the rulers of the land always identified themselves with the people and lived amidst them. What he said was 'to reach the people and to be reached by them, to be in their midst and know them' at first hand—that is the conception which Madras would like to contemplate as 'emblems of power.' The sentiment expressed by the Hon'ble Mr. Orr, viz., personal contact, found echo twenty-six years ago at that memorable meeting.

"I should also like to refer to one or two remarks of his in connection with finances. The Hon'ble Mr. Orr referred to the expenditure that is incurred by the move to the hills. He said that it was about Rs. 43,000 and said, but I should like to bring to your notice the various other departments in which some amount of money is spent in Ootacamund. Take, for instance, the Ootacamund Municipality. I

*The move of Government to Ootacamund.**(Mr. Ramaswami Rao Pentide; Mr. Fraser; Mr. Richmond.)*

requested the Hon'ble Mr. Davidson to furnish me with a statement of grants and loans made to the Ootacamund Municipality for the last twenty years, i.e., from the year 1890 to 1909. He gave me a statement which is said to be not quite accurate; but taking it to be a rough statement of figures, some Rs. 8 lakhs were given to Ootacamund as grants for general purposes. Some portion of it was for drainage and water-supply—that is, Rs. 1.18 lakhs towards the cost of acquiring the watershed area of the Marlborough reservoir and Rs. 1.55 lakhs for water-supply and one lakh for drainage and sanitary improvements. Then the loans advanced came to about Rs. 2 lakhs and odd, so that your Excellency will see that nearly a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs was expended on improvements during the last twenty years. We do not object to the expenditure, so long as it is considered necessary to constitute Ootacamund the summer capital of the Madras Government. Our representation is that it should cease to be the seat of Government, though it may be maintained as a health resort to enable Government to spend there a period of three months; but so long as the Government remain there every year for half the year, it is certainly not unusual that large sums should be spent on various improvements in the town of Ootacamund. Besides this expenditure, I am told there is an annual recurring grant for the maintenance of roads. I cannot say the exact amount, but possibly we shall know something about it later on. I am told it is Rs. 20,000. Besides this, I understand also that there are certain roads which are purely under the control of the Public Works Department, not under the control of the Municipality. These would have been a considerable grant of money annually to the District Board of Nilgiris and a part of it should have been spent on the vicinity of Ootacamund and on various improvements there. I should not be understood as objecting to an expenditure of this kind; so long as it is considered necessary that Ootacamund should be the summer capital of this Government, this expenditure is bound to be incurred; but if the period of stay is reduced to three months, as suggested in the resolution, Madras will regain its proper place as the capital of the Presidency and Ootacamund will have its proper place as a health resort. The population of Ootacamund is only 17,000 and I find that according to the general municipal review there are 78 miles of road in the municipality of Ootacamund and I believe that a great portion of this must have come out of the general revenues which would not have been thus spent but for the fact that Government stays there for a period of six months in the year. There are various other items of expenditure which would not have been incurred but for the fact that Ootacamund is the seat of your Excellency's Government. There is for example a large expenditure incurred in maintaining the Botanical Gardens. It is all very necessary to have an ornamental garden, but I do not think it would be maintained on the present scale but for the fact that Ootacamund is the seat of Government. I believe also that during the season some medical subordinates are also deputed. I mention all these facts to show that Rs. 42,000, the figure mentioned by the Hon'ble Mr. Orr, does not really represent the actual cost of the move."

The Hon'ble Mr. FRASER:—"In rising to support the resolution, I do so as I am satisfied that the general consensus of opinion of the non-official community is strongly in favour of it. I believe it is generally recognised that members of Government could not be expected to be at work incessantly year in and year out without relaxation were the headquarters retained at Madras; but for a non-official it is hardly explicable that suitable arrangements could not be made whereby members would be relieved from time to time. With regard to the suggestion that the move to Ootacamund ensures better work, even if that be so, I am by no means satisfied that the delays which must come, when the business of Government is being administered at a place so inaccessible as Ootacamund, do not outweigh any benefit derived from better work."

The Hon'ble Mr. RICHMOND:—"Your Excellency, the subject of the move of the Government to the hills has been a matter of controversy ever since the move to the hills originally began, which, as the Hon'ble Mr. Orr stated, was about 50 years ago, and there is no disputing the fact that public feeling has been always strong

*The move of Government to Cotacaimund.**(Mr. Richmond; Raja of Kollengode.)*

against the move, but it exists now, I may say, in a weaker form than what it was when the movement first began. At the same time, the practice of moving up to the hills is so firmly established in India that I fear it is rather too late now to ask the Government to abandon the annual move to the hills altogether. The argument that appears very strong is that the Governor of this Presidency is always a statesman direct from Europe, unused to the tropical climate, and it is certainly unfair to ask an officer of that position to stay for five consecutive years in this climate, when the temperature sometimes runs up to 110° and more. But such considerations do not hold good in the case of the heads of departments, who are generally men who have spent the best part of their lives in the plains. Heads of departments, one after another, have been added to the long list of officers moving up to Cotacaimund. For reasons which I have not been able to ascertain, the head of one department has made Cotacaimund his permanent head-quarters. I refer to the Inspector-General of Prisons, who has evidently accepted the attraction of the Hon'ble Mr. Kenna Pillai this time. I believe there is one more head of a department who is waiting to go up to Cotacaimund—I refer to the Inspector-General of Registration. The argument based on the question of trade is well balanced: what is lost to Madras is going to Cotacaimund. I have no doubt that my Honourable friend, who represents Coimbatore and the Nilgiris, will champion the cause of the Cotacaimund trades people. I will only add a word with regard to the remarks made by Mr. T. V. Seshagiri Aiyar. There are two remarks in that speech to which I must take exception. He told us that to the Hindus and the Mohammedans, for whom also he ventured to speak, the Government was of no commercial value. I believe I am not wrong in thinking that my Honourable friend has driven along Mount Road, and if he has not, and if he will now do so, he will see for himself a large number of Hindu and Mohammedan tradesmen who depend upon European officials for their custom. I do not think he is quite right in saying that he and his friends are only interested in *swadeshi* goods. For that matter, I do not think that a European official or anybody else would object to buy *swadeshi* goods, merely because they are *swadeshi*, and I am sure they would certainly go in for them provided they are suitable. I may also say that few, if any at all, of my learned friend's constituents will refrain from buying foreign goods merely because they are foreign. I do not think that this remark of his will be endorsed by the other Honourable Members from the various parts of this Presidency. It is unfortunate that Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar has introduced *swadeshi* matters into this discussion. Another remark to which I must take exception is that which he made when he, in an indirect way, attributed the fear of plague and cholera to Cotacaimund to the long sojourn of the Government on the hills. I do not think that this is an argument which requires serious notice or refutation. I put it by with the remark that it reminds me of the wild and irresponsible utterances of a certain class of politicians outside this house who have gone to the ridiculous length of attributing plague, pestilence and famine to the British Government.

"Coming to the Hon'ble Mr. Orr's resolution, the difficulty I feel is this: In the first part he asks for something which is now practically an impossibility. The second part of the resolution, as observed by the Hon'ble Mr. Atkinson, is inconsistent with the first part. If he had, further, drawn a distinction between the heads of departments and the Government, and if the resolution had been drafted on different lines, I should have been prepared to vote for it, but as it now stands my vote must be against the resolution."

The Hon'ble the Raja of Kollengode:—"Your Excellency, I should like to say a few words on this resolution. In the first place I may point out that in answer to the Hon'ble Mr. N. Sahas Rao's question in the Imperial Legislative Council the Government of India have in no unambiguous manner declared that they do not propose to re-open the question of shutting their own or the Local Governments' star at hill stations and as such I cannot imagine what practical purpose this resolution can serve except perhaps to emphasize the feeling that the public, especially the Madras public, entertain with regard to this matter. The move to the hill stations during the hot weather is not a peculiar feature confined to Madras,

*The move of Government to Ootacamund.**(Raja of Kallergode; Diwan Bahadur Raghunatha Rao; Rao Sahib Subba Rao.)*

but we find the Governments of India, Bombay, Bengal, United Provinces, Punjab, Baroda and Ceded Provinces also making similar moves to the hill stations, and it may be said that all these Governments seem to be agreed in thinking that such a move is necessary. However, some of the heads of departments, such as the members of the Board of Revenue, the Inspector-General of Registration, the Judges of the High Court, the Inspector-General of Police and others do not spend any length of time there. Those who actually now go are His Excellency the Governor and the Members of the Executive Council and the Secretariat officers. It must be remembered that neither His Excellency the Governor nor the Members of the Executive Council usually take any privilege leave every year for the sake of recruiting their health as the other heads of departments do, and that these officers have therefore to sustain one continuous strain of five years' work in a climate naturally unsuited to them at an advanced age when they reach the top of the service. A change to a cold climate during the hot weather is advised even in the case of Indians who are acclimatised to this country; and we find several Buling Chiefs, Zamindars, High Court Judges and the leaders of public, like some of our Honourable friends in this Council, taking advantage of it. If the Indians themselves find the change beneficial, all the more so must it be apparent in the case of Europeans, born and brought up in cold climates, and not acclimatised to this country. I do not think that asking the Government officers to do five years' continuous work in a hot climate against their will will conduce to the efficiency of the work these officers have to do. If these officers could have managed to reside in Madras throughout the year, I think they would themselves have done it, for the Members of Council have now to keep up two houses, one in Madras and another in Ootacamund, and two establishments, which are paid for from their own pockets. The very fact that they are prepared to incur this extra expenditure from their own pockets goes to show that they believe that they must have the change to enable them to do their strenuous work, and I do not think it would be in the public interest to tell them to give it up altogether. But, as also too much of a good thing is not good, and in view of the desire of the public to have the Government in the capital of the Presidency, to which they have more easy access, I should recommend that the stay on the hills may be shortened as far as possible, say, to four or five months in the year. I think it is not, however, desirable to put a hard-and-fast rule that the heads of Government should on no account spend more than three months on the hills.²

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur RAGHUNATHA RAO :—³ The Government should not be asked to remain in one particular place only. It ought to be moving, as we Indians say, like the sun, always on the move affording light, heat, rigour and plenty. It ought to halt in places most healthy in different parts of the year. It ought never to be inconvenienced by any hard-and-fast rule. Its members should move among the populace as the late Sir Thomas Munro used to do with one of the Under Secretaries of Government. If this is a sound scheme, the removal of the head-quarters of Government to the hills would become unnecessary. If the members of the Government are issued in health and in temperance, their orders would be just and sympathetic. The continual movement in the province will enable them to steer up real information and enable them without fail to do justice. Railways and telegraphs have destroyed the veil of distances and time, and the work of Government can be carried on efficiently under the proposed system. Writing and speaking may be minimised and when justice is done there will be no necessity for redressing many grievances.⁴

The Hon'ble Rao Sahib SUBBA RAO :—⁵ Your Excellency,—I come from South Canara which was an isolated district till about two years ago, when it was connected with other parts of the Presidency by the Madras Railway. I am not prepared to support the resolution as it is worded; but if it be put in an amended form that the exodus might be limited to three months, I might support the resolution on grounds which I will presently state. I fully agree with Diwan Bahadur R. Raghunatha Rao that the Government should be able to move to Ootacamund only for

The move of Government to Ootacamund.

(*See Sahib Subba Rao; Rao Bahadur Ramabhadra Nayudu; Mr. Sivasankaran Pillai.*)

three months in the year or for some period not exceeding three months; and the Government should move about the country for some time so as to be in touch with all the parts of the Presidency. The Government is not confined to the city of Madras with only four lakhs of people, but the Government is for the whole of the Presidency with 37 millions of people. So I would suggest that, if the Government is pleased to hold its sittings or sessions in Ootacamund for three months only and out of the rest of the period, three or four months is spent in moving about, as suggested by Diwan Bahadur R. Raghubatha Rao, the Members of Council going about with one or two Secretaries to help them in the despatch of official work and staying at specified centres on the West Coast, say Mangalore and Chikm, and in one of the places on the Northern Circuit, in Madras, Trichinopoly and Tinnevely in the south and if all these centres are taken up in turn and if the Governor in Council with some assistants make a belt in these centres, our people will bear all that they have to say, I am sure it will conduce to the benefit of the whole Presidency. No doubt my Honorable friend who preceded me said that the trade of Madras will suffer or there is some inconvenience if the representative of kingship is not in contact with the people. I admit that all these arguments are not so sound as it were when compared with the advantages of the stay of Government in Ootacamund. It is not to the trader's point of view that we have to give weight. It is not because there is some little inconvenience that we should support the resolution as it is, but we ought to see how far it will conduce to the betterment and material prosperity of the presidency. A little more cost is not a matter of consideration in disposing of this proposition. If the proposition is for the continuance of the exodus to three months, I shall support the resolution."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur RAMABHADRA NAYUDU:—"After hearing the opinions expressed on the official side and also the opinions expressed by non-official members, my own opinion is that the first part of the resolution is of no use from a practical point of view. I would ask the Hon'ble Mr. Orr to withdraw the first portion of the resolution and pass the second part. No doubt the exodus to the hills is really whatever may be the argument that may be adduced by the Government. Considerations of health to His Excellency, Members of Government and heads of departments are of primary importance; but still this move for six months in the year is excessive and in my opinion if the exodus be for four months, it will be quite sufficient. Then the Government may be able to move about throughout the Presidency and remain in the city for two-thirds of the year."

The Hon'ble Mr. SIVASANKARAN PILLAI:—"Your Excellency,—the first and second parts of the resolution are rather unhappily worded and would therefore seem contradictory, but we must take the meaning. The meaning is that by the Government staying six months on the hills the public work suffers, and therefore it is not desirable that they should stay so long at Ootacamund. Then, the question is whether it is true that the public work suffers by the Government staying on the hills so long as six months. Whether the stay is to be for six months or three months, the Government is the best authority to judge. One and all of those who go to the hills say that they are able to turn out a larger amount of work than here, as they enjoy the cool air of Ootacamund and feel invigorated, and being more healthy they are able to turn out better and larger amount of work. That is a fact incontrovertible. I have several times visited the hills, stayed there once even fifteen days, and I have been personally witnessing how the secretariat work is being done. I have many friends among the clerks and they say that they are able to do work more vigorously and do better work than on the plains. It must be the case all the more with the European officials. There is also another test. Those who work in the several departments of Government on the plains must be able to say whether they are able to turn out as good work in the hot weather as they do in the cold weather. They will certainly not be able to do that. I was myself a public servant and I could not turn out as much work in the hot weather as at other seasons. The Hon'ble Mr. Subbagiri Aiyar pointed out that the High Court Judges have got hard work to do and therefore they have come. If the High Court Judges have hard work, the officers of other departments of Government have got harder work and greater is the difficulty with them is contrasted against, and therefore they are also

The mode of Government to Ootacamund.

(*Mr. Shanmugas Pillai; His Bahadur Krishnaswami Aiyangar; His Bahadur Tagoreya Chetti; Mr. Orr, the President.*)

entitled to such privileges as those enjoyed by the High Court Judges. So far as the Government is concerned, I think this is a time-honoured privilege which they have been enjoying for centuries, and it is quite necessary, considering the amount of mental work they have to do, that they should have relief or relaxation by going to the hills where they turn out much better work during their stay than if they stay on the plains. Again, as the result of their stay on the hills they come back to the plains with better health and much more invigorated, and they are capable of turning out better work than if they had remained all the year round on the plains. The officers of the Judicial Department get two months' leave during which period they go anywhere they like to enjoy themselves, doing nothing, whereas, with the Members of Government, such is not the case. I do not see how the public work can suffer, by their going to the hills. Whether the period can be limited to any shorter term—we had better leave that for the Government to decide. Whether they should spend a longer time or shorter time on the hills and in what year the circumstances of the Government would require them to spend more time out on tours—these are matters which should be left to the Government to decide. For these reasons I cannot support the resolution."

The Hon'ble His Bahadur KRISHNASWAMI AIYANGAR :—"Your Excellency,—the question that we have been asked to consider has been in some form or other before the public for the last thirty years. It is almost a vexed question and now this is the first opportunity afforded to the Members of the Council to voice the public feeling upon that matter and place respectfully before the Government what the public feel on it. If the motion had been confined only to the first part of it, then no doubt many of us would have dissented from it in toto. There is no doubt of the fact that the enervating influence of a tropical climate requires in some form or other recuperation in the cool climate of Ootacamund; but what we are now asked to consider—I take it that in the spirit of the Mover—is whether the facilities which the public are entitled to for making representations to Government as often as they wish would be greater if the drawback be removed which places the Government almost at an unapproachable height and that barrier should be removed by minimizing the period of the Government's stay on the hills. I conceive that to be the true spirit of the resolution and in that spirit I submit that the resolution is reasonable. Whether you limit the stay to three months or four months, it must be a step taken in the direction of reducing the period, as it would be most welcome to the people. I take it that your Excellency will accept the resolution in the spirit in which it has been moved."

The Hon'ble His Bahadur TAGOREYA CHETTI :—"We have discussed the subject fully and the consensus of opinion here is that if an amendment is made to the proposition before us it will be very acceptable. The question was very well discussed about thirty or forty years ago at a public meeting and a petition was sent up to the authorities concerned. The Hon'ble Mr. Orr has laid before us all the papers connected therewith, which will show what the feelings of the people were so many years back, and that feeling is more intense now, and therefore it would be well if the Government would take into consideration the feelings of the people. I would move an amendment to the resolution which, if approved, may be put to the Council. The amendment that I beg to move is—

"that in the opinion of this Council it is undesirable that the seat of Government should be moved to Ootacamund for more than three months of the year."

The Hon'ble Mr. Raghava Rao Pantulu seconded the amendment.

The Hon'ble Mr. CHETTI :—"Your Excellency, I am willing to accept that amendment."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—"Before I put this resolution to the Council, I should like to make one or two observations. I have been looking about for some time just lately to find some consolation for the regret with which I contemplate the fact that my time here is drawing so quickly to an end and seriously enough I could find some crumb of comfort in the resolution before the Council. It is that I

*The note of Government to Ootacamund.**(The President.)*

am in the happy position of approaching this question with complete self-detachment. I have really no personal interest whatever in this question and I can therefore speak on it in a purely disinterested manner. I can conjure up on the one hand the harrowing picture of your Governor being rentled to death on the gridiron of Madras or on the other hand I can depict him retreating his health and vigour and an even mind and temper to the episode of Ootacamund, with complete indifference. I have one or two remarks to make regarding the observations made by my Honourable friend, who moved the original resolution—the Hon'ble Mr. Orr. I do not propose to indulge with him in a pre-historic page as to what occurred in 1840 or even later than that, for, I think, we must consider this question in its present day aspect.

"Of late years the whole position has changed vastly. Work has almost been at a standstill and nature; and facilities of communication which exist to-day did not exist when this question was first moved. These considerations have introduced new factors which influence the decision of this question to a great degree. But there are two or three points in the Honourable Member's speech to which I would call attention. In the first place, I hope that his arithmetic is wrong and not his facts, when he says that we spend seven months at Ootacamund and only four months at Madras; for I can only infer, if that be correct, that there has been one month in each year in which the Government has been in a state of suspended animation. I hope that this is not the case, for I feel that it is extremely foolish of me not to have taken advantage of that happy condition of things and indulged in a delightful spell of peace and repose. I can only hope that he has forgotten that seven and four do not make twelve. The Hon'ble Member, Mr. Orr, alluded to the unsatisfactory nature of the arrangements made for the proclamation of His Majesty's accession. I am very sorry to hear that they should, in his opinion, not have been worthy of the occasion. But even if this matter as it stands now had been carried, I must point out that on the accession to which he refers all the members of the High Court would still have been away, and the Government would still have been at Ootacamund; and even if the Government had been here, I would like to remind the Honourable Member that it is exceedingly difficult nowadays to achieve anything impressive in the way of a spectacular display out of doors so long as the garrison is decimated by troops. It is difficult on these occasions to make a spectacular display of this nature effective without the presence of a body of troops to bring colour and effect to a scene of this nature. You might have had a few more gentlemen in the steps of the Banquetting Hall, but I still think it will be difficult for us to really mark worthy occasions of this kind so long as we have not got the troops to appear on parade. That is a fact which is at times lost sight of.

"Then again the Honourable Member speaks of the attitude of Government towards the tradesmen of Madras. I hope I do not understand him quite correctly when he says that there is a general complaint that the Government constantly ignores the rights of trade and if that be so, I am exceedingly sorry to hear it. That remark has set me thinking; and I have wondered in what way we have failed in our duty towards the development of trade and commerce in Madras. What have we left undone that we ought to have done with the object of developing the facilities for trade? We have pushed on with all possible speed the harbour works which we believe to be vital to the interests of the trading community here. We have endeavoured to increase the construction of railways in this Presidency during the last five years; and if we have been thwarted in our endeavour to bring about a considerable increase in railway communication, I am sure this Council that it is not the fault of this Government. Then we have done our best to secure from the Secretary of State permission to increase the purchasing power of the Local Government for the acquisition of local supplies.

"Is it suggested that individual members of Government might spend more money than they do?

"Surely, that is regulated by the spending power of the individual.

"Speaking for myself, I cannot do more than I am now doing in this way, and I take it that it is very much the same with the other members of the Government. I believe that a good many of the leading houses in Madras have branch accounts at

*The move of Government to Ootacamund.**(The President.)*

Ootacamund, and the Secretary of the resolution pointed out that Zamindars and Princes of India come from all parts of India to Ootacamund. They meet, I feel convinced, contribute considerably to the trade of the Presidency, so that I hope that the move of the Government to the hills is not really so injurious to the interests of the trade as my Honourable friend would have us believe. If that is so, I can only express my great regret, because I was under the impression that the Government, with the limited powers at their command had consistently endeavoured to foster and promote the commercial and trading interests of Madras during the past few years. I would refer to another small item. The Honourable Member brought up the action of His Majesty the King in regard to the London season as analogous to the action of the Madras Government in moving to Ootacamund. I most warmly point out that there is really no analogy, as the London season consists of three months in the year, May, June and July. If there had been a proposal to keep the Madras Government away from Madras for the whole of the twelve months, then only would the analogy be apt. But inasmuch as the London season only lasts for three months and inasmuch as there is no proposal to curtail the Madras season, I venture to submit that the analogy is quite inapt. Nor do I detect any more fitting analogy in the comparison of officers in Madras with those in Ceylon.

"I would just like to make one or two remarks in regard to the observations that fell from the Hon'ble Mr. Sankaragiri Aiyar about this question. The Honourable Member, if I apprehend his remarks correctly, urges that there is considerable ignorance as to the quantity of work done by the members of Government. He speaks on the assumption that our stay on the hills was one long holiday. It is evident that his knowledge of what work our members achieve is only a matter of conjecture. Then he went on to compare the work of the members of the Government with that of the members of the High Court. He compares the work of A and B by saying 'I know not what the work of A is, but I know that the work of B is much more than that of A.' Surely this is a somewhat dogmatic assertion. There he made a remark which, in fairness to Ootacamund, I cannot let go unchallenged. The Honourable Member is understood to have said, if he is correctly reported, 'that the result of the Government staying there for about seven months in the year is that Ootacamund has become less salubrious than it was years ago. I believe that plague is prevalent there and also anterior.' In justice to Ootacamund, I dissent from this view altogether. We have had a few sporadic cases of plague and anterior; but to speak of these cases as justifying the remark that plague and anterior are prevalent—and I suppose that the Honourable Member used the word prevalent in the ordinary interpretation of the term that it is in general existence—is to give a totally false impression of Ootacamund." I have no doubt that the Honourable Member representing, as he does, the University of Madras, has some excellent scientific reasons which have impelled him to the extraordinary conclusion at which he has arrived concerning cause and effect, viz., that the presence of Government in Ootacamund has injuriously effected the sanitation. The reasons by which he arrived at that conclusion being withheld from us, I should really like to know why the presence of Government exercises a pernicious influence on the health of Ootacamund, and yet has no deleterious effect on the health of Madras.

"I should also like to correct him in one other particular, that is, in regard to the delay which is supposed to have occurred regarding the Bill which he and the Hon'ble Mr. Gopindaswami Aiyar have been engaged in drafting for the ultimate consideration of this Council. I may say that in June last the Hon'ble Mr. Gopindaswami Aiyar wrote for certain papers in connection with this matter which I had then under my own personal consideration. I acknowledge that there was some delay in dealing with it. I had taken up the matter myself and wanted to go into it thoroughly, and the delay that occurred in regard to these papers would have been even greater, if I had been in Madras than it was when I was in Ootacamund. As to the specific case to which the Honourable Member drew attention, and in regard to which he stated that an application had been made to the Government for an answer to the question whether the Bill drafted by him and the

*The note of Government to Colomazund.**(The President.)*

Hon'ble Mr. Davinda Bhagwan Aiyar would require a preliminary submission to the Government of India, I may say that the question was asked on the 31st October, and therefore it is a little unreasonable to say that, in the first place, there has been any undue delay, or that the delay was caused in any way whatsoever, because the Government had been at Colomazund. I noted also, by the way, that the letter to which my Honourable Member referred bore the postmark of Kodaikudal and not that of Madras (laughter).

"There were one or two remarks made by the Members of Council to which I should refer. One is that of the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandran Eas who called attention to the considerable expenditure involved by the Government being at Colomazund over and above the ordinary normal expenditure of moving to and from the hills. I am not prepared at this moment to compare the amount of money spent in that particular municipality with that spent in other municipalities, though it would no doubt be a valuable comparison. I am quite content to assume that it is over so much larger and that the increased expenditure is due to the fact that Colomazund is the seat of Government for half the year. Even though the amount is considerable, I do not believe that any Member of this Council would grudge one anna of that money, seeing that it is only spent to ensure that the town which is the head-quarters of the Government of Madras is maintained in a manner worthy of this great Presidency. I do not think that we need grudge one penny of that money; but I should be very sorry if, after all, this money had to be practically thrown away. There is a suggestion made by my Honourable friend Mr. Subba Rao to the effect that the Government should for three months in the year be peripatetic and should move from one centre to another so as to study matters on the spot. That has many advantages to recommend it, but I am afraid that now-a-days it is rather too stupid to come within the sphere of practical politics. The reason why to-day the Honourable Members of the Executive Council do not lose more than they do so, I might almost say, do not lose at all, is the fact that the rest of ordinary work, the flood of files and boxes which pour upon them by day and by night, has grown to such an extent that an Honourable Member of the Executive Council has, if he wishes to keep level with his work now-a-days, to remain always chained to his desk. There is also another consideration which, I think, we must not lose sight of, and that is, my Honourable Colleagues of the Executive Council have advantages which a Governor cannot claim. They have for years of their life learnt the details of administration from A to Z in the various districts of the Presidency, so that when they are called upon to exercise their judgment and bring their reasoning to bear on matters affecting the people of this country, they have that intimate knowledge of their circumstances and conditions which Honourable Members are so desirous of bringing within their reach. They are already possessed of that experience and therefore taking in their case is not of such vital importance as it is to a person like myself who has come new to this country and must necessarily be ignorant of its people and their conditions and therefore has to learn the problems affecting the lives of the people and the difficulties and hardships under which they suffer."

"But I do not wish, gentlemen, to discuss this subject from anything but a broad aspect. The question is, is it desirable or otherwise that the existing plan by which the Government of Madras move annually to the hills should be changed or not? That is the broad question which is before us. I must, speaking, as I said, quite disinterestedly, deprecate that proposition. I deprecate it in the interests of good government; I deprecate it in the interests of the individual members of the Civil Service. I question sometimes whether there is any conception in the mind of the public as to the enormous quantity of material which is going through the Government mill and the straining rate at which that volume of work is growing. We are now-a-days subjected to far more criticism, and, I am inclined to think, rather more merited criticism than Governments of old days used to be, and I venture to think that the work which issues from our Government mill is not inferior in quality to what it used to be. It has grown very much better, owing to the enlargement of the Legislative Council."

The move of Government to Ootacamund.

(The President.)

"For one thing there is a very great increase in the number of interpellations and resolutions. I do not complain of the number of interpellations; I am sure that Honourable Members will recognize, as the Hon'ble Mr. Kewara Pillai has done, that the increase does add very largely to the work of the members of the secretariat and that they will therefore treat the Government with consideration. If now every part of the Government machine is to be subjected to the additional strain, the additional wear and tear, and physical worry which will be caused by their having to do their work in a very trying and exhausting climate, I do not hesitate to say that the work will deteriorate in quality; there will be greater delays and there will be greater dissatisfaction on the part of the public. I say quite frankly that that is my honest conviction.

"Then I would say a word on behalf of the members of the Indian Civil Service. In the first place, I would emphasize the fact that their work has changed very much in its nature of late years. Far more desk work and far less district work is now possible for them. We are called upon to spend a great deal more time in research and investigation, looking into questions and dealing with important matters of policy, such as the Land Estates Act and the Irrigation Bill which has recently been under our consideration, with various large schemes of reorganization and all the infinite number of questions which have been lately raised by the Decentralization Commission. I do not suppose that some of the Members of this Council have any conception of the amount of the pick and shovel work which we have got to do in connection with measures of this nature. In old days the pretext for the Government going to the hills was that the Members of the Executive Council should be given two months of complete relaxation. That, I suppose, was following the analogy of the High Court. It has been said that the work of the High Court is greater than that of the Members of the Madras Government. All I can say is, that a proposition now-a-days, to the effect that the members of the Government go to Ootacamund only to enjoy two months of complete relaxation is simply laughable. I can assure this Council that the work is one long grind, grind, grind from morning till night, from week's end to week's end. If the Honourable Members are not aware of this condition of things, it is due very largely to the laudable way in which members of Government tackle their work without a murmur of complaint and without flinching for a moment. It is hard on them to murmur, because they do not complain, so matter how arduous the work may be, that their work is either trivial or light.

"Now there is another point which I am sure I may mention without giving any offence to my honourable colleagues. This Council must, I think, remember that by the time a man becomes a Member of the Executive Council, his physical powers cannot be as good as they were, say, 20 years earlier. The strain on him is greater, the responsibility thrown upon him is greater, and I am convinced that if you insist upon your members of Government toiling and 'moulding' here during the hot weather, you will have disaster by the constant breakdown of your best men. However contentedly you may contemplate the collapse of your most faithful and able public servants, you must contemplate the consequent necessity of establishing some system of relief, and what will that be? I am certain that neither Members of Government nor Secretaries to Government can go on at the rate of high pressure at which they work during the cold months without consistent and serious breakdown. If they have to carry on that work during the Madras hot weather, and you will have to reorganize what I may call a system of relief which in the end will cost you in respect, quite apart from any sentimental consideration, a sum which is difficult to estimate, but which, I am sure, will be fully equal to, if it does not exceed, that which you are now spending on the annual move, apart from the loss of efficiency which it will also entail.

"As to the question of delay, I really find it difficult to believe that there is any good ground for serious complaint on this score. You have an excellent train service right up to Ootacamund and I cannot believe that by going to Ootacamund there is any such dilution of work, or any such delay as to give any number of the public any reasonable cause of complaint.

"As to contact with public opinion, as pointed out by the Hon'ble Mr. Atkinson, we have the press to keep us in fact with all that is going on. We have our district officers, many of whom we see at Ootacamund quite as easily, if not more easily,

*The case of Government at Ootacamund.**(The President.)*

then at Madras, and we are nearer to the centre of eight districts at Ootacamund than we would be if we were in Madras. I do not mean to argue that we are inaccessible at Ootacamund as we are at Madras, but we are not really so inaccessible as is sometimes suggested. It is indeed much to be desired, but it may be that in the days to come the Council here in their deliberations may think it advisable to carry on some of the legislative work at Ootacamund, and I see no reason why object should not be given to that proposition in due season, and if that is done I cannot help wondering whether the supporters of this resolution would not prefer that course as an amendment preferable to that which is now before the Council.

"The only remark I have to make about the resolution which has taken the place of the original motion on the paper is this; however much you may attempt to select your three months' stay on the hills as to avoid the most inclement months in Madras, I think you will find it difficult to accomplish it. You must be here, in April, May and June, or you must be here in August, September and October. I think that the objections and the disadvantages which I have underscored to point out in keeping the Government here during the hot weather will still continue to exist though in a modified degree. If you still subject them to the trial of three months of hot weather in Madras, I do not honestly believe that it will add to the efficiency of the Government. On the contrary I believe it will reduce it to a considerable degree. There is also this other consideration. If you are going to the hills only for the short space of three months it will really be regarded as nothing but a holiday. It must upset men to a certain extent to find that as soon as they get to Ootacamund they will have almost the immediate prospect of packing up to come back again, so there will be inevitable excitement to regard this short period on the hills as a time only of recreation, and work will suffer. These are the observations which I venture to place before the Council, believing, as I do, that the resolution in its present form will not tend to the increased efficiency of Government."

The proposition as amended was put and lost, 14 voting for and 25 against it exclusive of His Excellency the President's vote—

<i>For</i>	<i>Against</i>
The Hon'ble Mr. Carr.	The Hon'ble Mr. Russell.
" Rao Bahadur Tugrova	" Aikman.
" Chetti Gera.	" the Maharaja of Bobbili.
" Mr. Baghava Rao Parthala.	" Ma. Subbarao Ayyar.
" " Kovaya Pillai.	" Surgeon-General Brown.
" Khan Bahadur Mahomed Ali.	" Mr. Harve.
" Mahabala Subba Reddy.	" " Uppa.
" Rao Bahadur Krishnaswami.	" " Girdhar.
" Aiyangar Arangal.	" " Basu.
" Mr. Pradipati Aiyer.	" " Urvai.
" " Mohammed Abdul.	" " Subramani Aikar.
" Kallida Redda Subba.	" " Deputy-General.
" Menaji Baijya Narayan.	" Divan Bahadur Subba-
" Subba Bahadur.	" ayyar Arangal.
" Divan Bahadur Raghavatha.	" Ma. Subba.
" Rao Arangal.	" " Chinn.
" Mr. Subbarao Koduliyar.	" " Wynd.
" " Fawar.	" " Twigg.
" Rao Subba Subba Rao.	" " Bhatavath.
" Arangal.	" " Davidson.
" Mr. Ramachandran Rao.	" " Clark.
" Parthala.	" " Chatterjee.
	" the Raja of Vizianagaram.
	" Rao Bahadur Ramachandran.
	" Nayudu Chinn, Minister
	" of Duddipetarakkottar.
	" Mr. Hamilton.
	" Raja Venkatesa Raja, Vaid.
	" Narasimha of Kollapeta.
	" the Zamindar of Mura-
	" keta.
	" Mr. Subbarao Pillai.

*Model secondary schools.**(Mr. Scheybal digno.)*

At this stage the Council adjourned for three-quarters of an hour.

The Council re-assembled at 2-15 P.M., when the consideration of the remaining resolutions on the agenda paper was proceeded with.

MODEL SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

The Hon'ble Mr. SAKHAR AYYAR :—Your Excellency, the resolution which I beg to move runs in these terms :—

"That this Council is of opinion that the establishment of the proposed model high schools is not calculated to advance the cause of secondary education in this Presidency and recommends that these schools should not be started before the new Minister of Education has had an opportunity of considering the question."

"Before I make any remarks on this resolution, I should like to express my indebtedness to the Hon'ble Mr. Wyck for the information which he gave me in regard to the intentions of Government on this subject. The Hon'ble Mr. Wyck and Sir William Meyer, with whose great grief we all sympathize, tried to point out the error of my ways, and I, in my turn, tried to convince them that they were going back upon the policy of education, a policy which had been adopted for the last 50 years. Though all of us still remain unconvinced, I still feel thankful to the Hon'ble Mr. Wyck and Sir William Meyer for all the information they gave me regarding the intentions of the Government on the subject."

"Before I point out my objections to the proposed model schools, I shall try to give a historical resume of the subject as shortly as possible. I shall not go further back than the year 1854, when that memorable despatch of Lord Halifax, which has been rightly considered in this country as the Educational Charter of India, recommended that, as far as possible, the Government should encourage Indians to start and maintain schools, and that the province of Government should be to aid them with their advice and supervision. I would like to read to your Excellency and the Council one passage from that report which is in these terms :—

"We have, therefore, resolved to adopt in India the system of grants-in-aid, which has been carried out in this country with very great success; and we confidently anticipate, by thus drawing support from local resources, in addition to contributions from the State, a far more rapid progress of education would follow than by a mere increase of expenditure by the Government, while it possesses the additional advantage of fostering a spirit of reliance upon local exertions and contribution for local purposes, which is of itself of no mean importance to the well-being of a nation."

"If I may say so without presumption, these were words of high statesmanship which show the realization of Imperial responsibility. In accordance with the ideas therein contained, a large number of private schools were started and by the year 1853 there were 101 Government schools, 47 schools were managed by municipal and local authorities and 128 aided schools. In the year 1882 came that famous Commission of Lord Ripon, and the Council will probably remember that that Commission was composed of Europeans and Indians, non-officials and officials. It held its sittings in public and examined a large number of witnesses. If I remember aright, it visited all the important schools in the Presidency and it published a very voluminous report containing the result of its deliberations. I think it is the best literature on the subject as it stands. There were certain recommendations made by that Commission. I am not going to weary the Council by reading extracts from that report, but I would draw the attention of the Government to pages 364, 431, 446, 456 and 565 of that report. I will only read the concluding portion of the recommendations of that Commission. These are the words :—

"We hope that the result of this encouraging, rather than forcing, the change decreed by Government will be that in due time and without the smallest permanent injury to high education, departmental institutions will be mainly transferred to

*Model secondary schools.**(Mr. Balagiri Aiyer.)*

'private management; that the function of the State will be largely confined to aid, supervision and control; and that high education will become more widely extended, more varied in character, and more economical than it is at present. This end should be kept steadily in view and the extent to which the department is able to work towards it should be regarded as an important element in judging of its success.'

"So, the ultimate recommendation of that Commission was that, as far as possible, the Government should withdraw from schools already maintained by them and transfer those schools to the management of local boards and municipalities and the success of the Government would be judged by the success attained in transferring to local boards and municipalities the schools already in their management. That was the recommendation of the Commission of 1881, which was in furtherance of the policy enunciated in 1854. I must here point out that what the Hon'ble Mr. Hamrick stated in March last year in this Council, that this recommendation of the Commission of 1881 was admitted on all hands to have been a mistake, is not borne out by what I know of the history of this matter. So far as the Government of this Presidency is concerned, I think I shall be able to show presently that, up to the year 1907, the Government did not think the policy of the withdrawal of Government from these schools and transferring them to municipal and local boards was a mistake. I am not aware that any Indian educationist has ever said that it was a mistake. I do not think that the mission bodies have ever said that it was a mistake. On the other hand I remember in a recent article by Mr. Miller, for whose efforts in the cause of education in this Presidency we could never sufficiently feel grateful, he stated that the only sound policy is that contained in the recommendations of the Commission of 1881 which was appointed by Lord Alington. Therefore I fail to see wherein the admission comes that the policy of 1881 was a mistake. Then we come to the year 1907. In that year in consequence of the recommendations of the Education Commission of 1881, the Government schools were, almost all of them, except six in number, transferred to the management of local boards and municipalities and the Government retained control over these six institutions. In some places the number is stated to be four and in others it is stated to be six, and I take it as six. By that year the policy of devolution, of asking local boards and municipalities to take charge of these institutions which hitherto were managed by Government had been practically complete and Lord Curzon appointed a committee, not a Commission, of experts as he called them. It was in furtherance of the twelve reforms which his Lordship had in view, and it sat at Simla within closed doors, its deliberations not being open to the public and there was no examination of witnesses, and, so far as I know, the report of that committee has never been published. I must say that, in consequence of the advice tendered by that committee, the resolution of the Government of India was passed in March 1894. The Hon'ble Mr. Wynch has drawn my attention to paragraph 15 of that report. I beg to say that that paragraph of that report does not say that the Government should take charge of the schools already handed over to municipal councils and local bodies. The 13th paragraph of that report is in these terms:—

"But while accepting the policy, the Government of India, at the same time, 'recognizes the extreme importance of the principle that, in each branch of education, Government should maintain a limited number of institutions, both as models for private enterprise to follow, and in order to uphold a high standard of education. In withdrawing from direct management, it is further essential that Government should retain a general control, by means of efficient inspection over all public educational institutions.'

"As I understood it, it read a hint, so far as the policy of giving these institutions over to the municipalities and local boards was concerned. It said: 'let us proceed no further; we have gone far enough and it is time that we retain in our own hands such schools as have not till now been transferred and we will make them model schools.' If model schools are to be maintained, should there be a model school

*Model secondary schools.**(Mr. Seshagiri devar)*

In every district? Will it not be enough if the existing six schools are made model schools? These may be regarded as models all over the Presidency. Is there any magic in saying that there should be a model school in each district? I understand Lord Curzon's Government to say, "we have gone enough in the direction of the 'recommendations of the Commission of 1882. It is time that we should make a halt 'here and take in hand the schools which are already under our management and 'make them model schools, so that they may serve as models for private enterprises'. That was because they were anxious to have private enterprise and strict supervision over private schools." My submission, so far as the policy dictated by his Lordship's Government is concerned, which is contained in the resolution of March 1904 is that there was to be no going back upon the recommendations of the Education Commission of 1882, but there was to be a confirmation of the policy of that Commission, except that, thereafter, they should proceed no further in that matter. The Hon'ble Mr. Blunsden in March last stated that after the resolution of 1904, there were some resolutions in 1906; and a reference was made to some resolution of that year. So far as I am aware, I have not come across any resolution of the Government in 1906. The only resolution we had was the resolution enumerated in the year 1904, as a result of the Simla Conference.

"I have now taken the Council up to 1911. Then we come to the year 1907 when we had the Decentralisation Commission. In paragraphs 761 and 320 of their report, I find no reference made by that Commission to model schools. I have looked into that very carefully and I do not want to quote what they say and moreover I have not brought the book. What it says is that these municipalities and district boards have hitherto been spending an amount of money upon secondary education and it is necessary that this expenditure on secondary education should be stopped and their efforts should be directed towards the encouragement of primary education. The recommendations of that Commission distinctly say that municipalities should be relieved of the charges of maintaining secondary high schools and the funds thus relieved should be devoted to the furtherance of primary education which is a duty that the municipalities ought to be encouraged to perform. I did not find anything in the recommendations of that Commission to say that model high schools should be started and the schools which have been made over to municipalities and district boards should be taken up by Government. That Commission did not recommend that the responsibility and the duty of maintaining and supervising them should be taken away from the shoulders of municipalities, and all that it said was that they should no longer bear the expenditure in connection with secondary education and that they should devote the funds thus relieved to the cause of primary education. That is how I understand the recommendations of the Decentralisation Commission of 1907. Then we come to the year 1908-1909. I shall show in that year, at any rate, so far as this Presidency is concerned, so far as the Director of Public Instruction is concerned, he did not consider that the policy of giving these schools over to the municipalities was a mistake. In the report of the Director of Public Instruction for that year, I find this passage which, I hope, will be regarded as conclusive in regard to the decision of Government in this matter. The Director says in paragraph 43—

"There is ample evidence to show that managers of high schools are really 'endeavouring to improve the staff, accommodation and appliances so as to satisfy the requirements of the Educational Rules and the 'Hints and Suggestions to managers 'and Teachers of Secondary Schools' and, as a result, improved and practical methods of teaching in all the important subjects of the secondary school curriculum have been attempted in most of the schools, though the attainment of perfection in these respects is a question of time and money."

"The Director does not say that these schools can never become perfect or efficient; on the other hand he says, 'give them time and sufficient money, you will find the 'schools are becoming perfect.' I take 'perfect' means something like model schools. The Director of Public Instruction in the year 1908-1909, considered that these schools, if given sufficient money and time, were bound to develop on the lines

*Model secondary schools.**(Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar.)*

they have been progressing and that they would become perfect schools, and perfect model schools as well. That was the opinion expressed by him in the year 1904. If these schools could be developed on the lines of model schools, what necessity is there for having other schools to serve as model schools? If these schools are perfect, it is not necessary to have other model schools. I have looked into the matter somewhat carefully and it seems to me that the idea of model schools was entirely due to the Directors of Public Instruction in Bombay and Bengal. I find in the quinquennial report compiled under the authority of Mr. Orange, the Director-General of Education, that there were complaints in Bengal and Bombay that the schools were inefficient and were not under proper control, and that the education imparted therein was not good. Therefore, it was thought in those Presidencies that the Government should enter the field and try to maintain model schools in each district, so that that state of things might not be allowed to last longer. But in Madras the Director has been of opinion that these schools are becoming more and more efficient and it is only time and money that were required to make them perfect. I do not think, in these circumstances, it is right to visit the area of Bombay and Bengal upon Madras. We have to judge our Province from the material that we have in our Presidency, where the Government up to the year 1903-1904 has been convinced that these schools were moving along the lines of perfection. The fact that in Bombay and Bengal similar schools have been inefficiently managed and should be replaced by model schools should not be any reason why we should have model schools to teach perfection to our secondary and aided schools.

"I have thus far given the history of the controversy upon this subject. I believe I have satisfied the Council that up to the year 1903-1904 there was no going back, so far as Madras is concerned, upon the principles enunciated in the recommendations of the educational despatch of 1864, in the recommendations of the Education Commission of 1896 and in the policy adopted in the resolution of 1904. As I have pointed out the Director of Public Instruction was satisfied in the year 1903-1904 that we were moving in the right direction.

"After having stated all this, I should like to point out how the establishment of model schools would work real injustice. I shall mention briefly my objections to the establishment of model schools. The first and foremost of the objections to these model schools is that, in consequence of the establishment of model schools, primary education will considerably suffer. I have been sending the letter addressed by Mr. Taylor, Acting Secretary to the Government of Madras to the Government of India, dated 24th February 1908. You will find that letter in the selection from the records of the Government of India, Home Department, concerning the abolition of fees in primary schools. In that letter, which was in answer to a circular of the Government of India asking the various local Governments as to whether they can recommend that in the primary schools pupils should be exempted from the payment of fees—in answer to that, the Government in the year 1908 sent a reply which, in paragraph 11 of that letter, says that 'we cannot advise the step, because the establishment of model schools, which we are taking up, will cost us about three lakhs,' and the Government say that they could not recommend the exemption of pupils in primary schools from the payment of fees, because they have in view the establishment of model schools. The policy laid down in 1864, in 1893 and by Lord Curzon's Government in 1901 was that, as far as possible, the Government of this country should encourage primary education, even though it should interfere with the spread of secondary education. If that is the declared policy of the Government should it be stopped, because we want three lakhs for the purpose of establishing model schools? On the other hand should not a sacrifice be made on the other side to give up model schools and try, as far as possible, to take away the fees from primary schools, so that primary education may spread. As regards the figure three lakhs, I should like to have some information. The Hon'ble Mr. Harcourt told us in this Council and the Hon'ble Mr. Wyndham told me in his letter, that 19 model schools would cost about Rs. 90,000. I do not see how this

*Model secondary schools.**(Mr. Subbaraj Aiyar.)*

figure of 80,000 has gone up to three lakhs. The only figure given to me by the Hon'ble Mr. Wrench and the Hon'ble Mr. Hensslik last year was that these schools would cost us Rs. 90,000 and I do not know how that figure went up to three lakhs in the letter addressed by Mr. Taylor to the Government of India. My first objection, however, to the proposed model schools, is that the establishment of these schools will stultify primary education.

* My next objection to the establishment of model schools is that it has been responsible for the increase of fees in secondary schools. The Hon'ble Mr. Hensslik stated in the last session of the Legislative Council, on the question as to raising the fees, it would require 1½ lakhs to establish model schools and that the Government was not prepared to spend as much as 1½ lakhs upon these model schools, and therefore they had resolved upon raising the fees. Now, Sir, I submit, as this Council is aware, that this subject of raising the fees was a subject of heated controversy. It has been a subject on which the public opinion has been unanimous in saying that there should be no rise in fees. If that is the position, if the establishment of model schools is going to necessitate the raising of fees, am I wrong in asking your Excellency that we should rather give up model schools than raise the fees? You will thereby confer a benefit upon the school-going population. I find the amount contributed by the students in the Madras Presidency is 65 per cent, whereas in the other provinces it is considerably less. Though we have already a very heavy rate of fees in Madras, still the Government is pressing for raising the fees. Your Excellency knows that this matter has been very fully debated upon in this Council and I do not want to rake up that controversy. My second objection therefore is that the effect of the resolution to have these model schools will be to raise the fees not so far as possible the raising of fees should be avoided.

* My third objection to the establishment of model schools is that these can never serve as model schools. I will mention why. I was reading the other day the report of the Wardlaw High School at Bellary, which is only a secondary school. That report stated that the mission agency contributed Rs. 3,200 apart from fees, for the management of the school and I believe the Government contributed Rs. 2,900 making up a total of Rs. 6,100. The Council is aware in mission institutions a good deal of service is given gratis by missionaries. In Hindu schools headmasters receive less pay than in Government schools, as in the case of missionary schools where also they receive less pay. While a school which has an income of Rs. 6,000 is found wanting, how will a school on which you are going to spend less be a model one? Taking the figure given by the Hon'ble Mr. Hensslik to be Rs. 90,000 as being the expenditure of sixteen schools, the expenditure will come to about Rs. 4,500 for a school. Will an expenditure of Rs. 4,500 a year be enough for a model school while a school which spends Rs. 6,000 a year and to which service gratis is given by educated missionaries, cannot claim to be such? I certainly think that a school on which you spend this sum cannot serve as a model school to a school like the one I have named. It will be a model school in the sense that it will contain a model building, model apparatus and no doubt model furniture; but that is not an unmixed blessing as I will show you presently. These being models in material comforts it will induce the inspecting agency to insist upon managers of private schools providing similar apparatus, furniture and building. The inspectors may say that the building is not satisfactory and the furniture is not as good as what is to be found in the model schools. Probably they will tell them 'your grant will be cut down if this defect is not remedied.' That is another drawback under which these institutions will labour, even though the instruction imparted is likely to be far more the model, with defective materials. From this point of view also the establishment of model schools will not be an unmixed blessing, so far as the aided schools are concerned. I also venture to submit that the education imparted in these schools will in no way be a model one. I tell it that in these 15 schools the majority of headmasters will be Europeans, because you want efficiency, and the Government will bring in a large number of European teachers. A

*Model Secondary schools.**(Mr. Baikari Ajar.)*

properly qualified European teacher cannot be expected to come to Madras or to the district centres unless you pay him a salary of at least Rs. 500. If we get a man on Rs. 200 or 250 with his scanty knowledge of the vernaculars and of experience of this country, the education which will be imparted under his headmanship will in no way be regarded as model education. The education given in the other schools will be regarded as much superior to the education which will be given in these model schools. I, therefore, think that these schools will never be regarded as model schools, if the expenditure which is to be incurred on them is only Rs. 50,000. But if it be more, it will be a grievous burden on the tax-payer. There is one other objection which I should like to mention and that is, as mentioned in the despatch of 1854, it will strike at the root of self-reliance and self-help. These schools, ever since 1854, after the generous procurement of Lord Dalhousie, have been maintained by private agencies and they have been acquiring considerable experience in the management of these schools. Now, sir, after 50 years' experience in this matter, certainly after 30 years' experience counting from the report of the Education Commission of 1883, is it to be said that with all the experience gained by the municipalities and local boards they will not be able to exercise effective supervision over and to manage the schools? On the other hand, will it not be regarded as a reflection upon their character and capacity to manage the schools? I forget to mention an instance which happened in your Excellency's tour. I am aware that the Bellary Municipality requested your Excellency that their school should be taken over by Government. I must ask, with due submission, where did the Bellary Municipality get the mandate from, to ask your Excellency to take over their school? Why should they shirk their responsibility? If it is want of funds why should they not come to Government and ask them to give them funds? I hope that the example of the Bellary Municipality will not be followed by other municipalities; and that, other municipalities who have had considerable experience in the management of local affairs will stand up and say: provided 'you give us time and money, as stated by the Director of Public Instruction, we will make our schools 'model ones. We don't want you to take up our schools.'

"I have only one more objection to these model schools being established and that is on the ground of religious instruction. The Government is pledged to the principle of religious neutrality and if these model schools are established I take it that no religious instruction will be given in these schools. I do not want to commit anybody else in regard to this matter, but I will state my own opinion in regard to it. So far as the requirements of the country at present are concerned, some sort of religious instruction is absolutely necessary in order that irreverence may be checked and that there may be obedience to constituted authority. It is absolutely necessary that pupils should be grounded in the rudiments of religion and of ethics, so that, as I said, the young men may not be irreverent and disobedient. It is impossible for Government schools to give religious education or ethical or moral education because the Government is pledged to the principle of religious neutrality. Of course, I am aware of the danger of allowing minority schools to have religious instruction in their own way. Probably a solution will be found in something like a commoner clause which will enable the Government to say 'unless you give students the option to attend the classes for religious instruction, we will not give you 'grants'. But that is a matter of grant. As pointed out by Mr. Justice Krishna-swami Ajar in Pachayappa's College the other day, the statement of this country will be quite equal to solving the problem of giving some sort of religious instruction. But this kind of education will be impossible in model schools started by Government. Therefore, my last objection is that for the purpose of giving religious instruction, the Government should not interfere with the existing institutions and should not take over the management of these schools.

"I have travelled over all the grounds that need be traversed. I must point out that in this Presidency the Government grant has been growing less than what it has been in previous years. I find from a compilation which I made that in the year 1902-1903 the grant given by Government was Rs. 8,50,440, whereas in the

*Model Secondary schools.**(Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar.)*

year 1903-1909 the Government grant to private institutions has been cut down to Rs. 4,29,553. Now, sir, it is impossible that these schools could become perfect. How can you attain perfection, as pointed out by the Director, if money is not given? And if you are cutting down the existing grants, it is impossible that these schools will ever attain perfection.

"I wish to take your permission to point out one peculiar feature of the Grant-in-Aid Code of this Presidency. Mr. Osmun in his report points out the peculiarity of Madras. In Madras there can be no grant unless the managers of the schools are themselves able to put forth capital. It is not so elsewhere. The result is that unless the managers are prepared to give up their schools or are rich enough to provide funds, they can't get no assistance. I think that this policy of making the grant depend upon the capital endowed by managers is a policy which has been recently started, so recently as 1900, and it should not be insisted upon. The policy, which obtains elsewhere, to make grants whenever it is necessary that these schools should be efficiently managed, should be followed; and if that is followed, and if time and money is given to these schools there will be no necessity whatever for having these model schools in this Presidency at all.

"There is only one more remark that I wish to make and I shall close. In this Presidency, we have a very highly paid inspecting staff. About ten years ago the proportion of Indians to Europeans in the higher inspecting staff was two to two. But to-day there are seven European Inspectors and two Indian Inspectors. It has become a specialised branch. Therefore I take it, it has become a very efficient branch. If the inspecting agency has thus been specialised what object is there to be served by the establishment of model schools? These Inspectors should point out the drawbacks in education, they should point out the defects in sanitation and other defects in the management of schools. If you are going to have a costly inspecting staff and are also going to maintain model schools, the tax-payer has every reason to grumble. If you have the right system of inspection, undoubtedly the Inspectors must be able, in a short space of time, to point out the defects in the existing institutions and make them as perfect as possible. I was only the other day, about a month ago, looking into the report which was sent to us by an Inspector of Schools, who is an Indian, in regard to the Hindu High School at Triplicane. It contained about 30 pages of written matter and it took us nearly five hours to go into the recommendations thereon made. We had the headmaster and other masters with us and told them what the defects were and how they should be remedied. If other Inspectors in the Madras Presidency would take the same amount of trouble to go into the various questions and point out the defects in the school curriculum, in management and in sanitation, I think you will find that our schools will soon become model schools. I think the Government should take that report and publish it for the instruction of the various inspecting agencies throughout the Presidency. I have only one word more, and I have done; and that is, there is a new Minister of Education, who has just taken charge of his duties. He will have before him the policy of 1874, the recommendations of 1882, the resolution of 1904 and the recommendations of the Decentralisation Commission of 1907 and he will be in a position to judge whether these schools should be started or not. It will be a precipitate action, having regard to the divergent views that are held, if you should rush towards the establishment of model schools without giving the new Minister of Education an opportunity of declaring what his policy is in regard to these matters, so that he may once for all enunciate a policy which will be applicable throughout the Indian Empire. No doubt he will take care to see if the same policy could be applied to Madras, Bombay and Bengal. Each province requires a separate policy. He will no doubt take into account the requirements of the various localities and come to a conclusion as to what is the best policy to be adopted so far as Madras is concerned. With that object I have worded the second part of the resolution in the way I have done. With these words I commend my resolution to your acceptance."

*Model Secondary schools.**(Rao Bahadur Krishnaswami Aiyangar.)*

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Krishnaswami Aiyangar:—I feel bound to record the resolution which has been moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar. I do not propose to detain the Council at any considerable length. I take it that the proposal to institute model high schools is the outcome of what is known as the Simla Conference. In that Conference I do not believe that those who were likely to be affected by the institution of these model schools were taken into confidence. But a little reference to the history of education in this Presidency will inform the Honourable Members here that the circumstances under which the secondary education has been fostered in this Presidency are altogether different from those of other provinces. Even before the memorable despatch of 1854 there were in this province many schools teaching according to the European style and preparing students for the duties of public office; in the despatch of the Board of Directors reference was pointedly made to this circumstance and the Board emphasized the fact that this formed a very splendid material upon which the system of grant-in-aid education might be based. That was the state of things before 1854. The policy of the Government after 1854 has been to foster indigenous enterprise in the matter of education and for the next fifteen years we find that this policy has been steadily kept in view; and the result of it was that in 1870-71 out of the twenty-one districts in the Presidency excluding the Presidency towns of Madras, thirteen districts had been provided with Government high schools, while thirty-nine schools had also been established under private management. Every district but one had its high school, departmental or aided, and three schools worked side by side with Government institutions. A change of policy during the next few years resulted in an increase in departmental schools from 81 to 139 and a drop in aided institutions from 527 to 271. The expenditure incurred on grants to secondary schools fell from Rs. 2,37 lakhs to 77 lakhs, while the expenditure incurred by Government on 23 high and 137 middle schools under departmental management was Rs. 1,14 lakhs. Now this state of things pointedly came before the Education Commission of 1882. The object of that Commission was, as you are all aware, to make a careful investigation into the existing system of education and to go into the results obtained since the despatch of 1854 and to inquire how far the superstructure corresponded with the outline sketched in that despatch. In the resolution constituting the Commission, the Government explained their desire to offer every encouragement to native gentlemen to come forward more extensively than before to establish schools on the grant-in-aid system.

"They recognized that freedom and variety of education was an essential condition in any sound and complete system of education and that it was not a healthy symptom that all the youths of the country should be cast as it were in the same Government educational mould; with the anxiety to foster the spirit of independence and self-help they desired that the grant-in-aid system should be so shaped as to stimulate independent effort and make the largest use of the available Government funds.

"The evidence before the Commission brought out much that tended to show the great vitality of aided effort in the higher as well as in the lower stages of education and that the success had been proportionate to the encouragement afforded. The general drift of the recommendation of the Commission was that departmental means of primary education may be provided without regard to local co-operation, while in the case of secondary education it should be provided only when adequate local co-operation is not forthcoming, and that in all ordinary cases secondary schools should be established by the State, preferably on the footing of the grant-in-aid system; and that local energy should be relied on to foster and manage such institutions as far as possible. It was further recommended that, in order to probe and stimulate local co-operation, specially liberal aid may be given and that the transfer of Government schools to local boards and municipalities should be with the ultimate aim of transfer by those bodies to private persons locally.

*Model Secondary schools.**(See Babader Krishnamurti Nigam.)*

"These recommendations were accepted and led to the abolition of the *zilla* schools as such and to the substitution of aided schools for Government institutions. Four years later Sir Alfred Croft was deputed to review education in India with special reference to the recommendations of the Commission. He found that in the province of Madras secondary schools under Government management had been transferred to local bodies and, as to encouragement of purely private enterprise in secondary education the policy and practice uniformly followed in Madras left nothing to be desired. He was clearly of opinion that the policy recommended by the Commission and approved by the Government would not bring about any deterioration in efficiency, as an efficient standard could always be maintained by periodical conferences of the departmental officers with the heads of private institutions, which he was of opinion would remove the 'boasting sin of departmentalism, the tendency to regard 'aided schools not as allies to be welcomed but as rivals to be avoided, the belief 'that a Government school was itself a better thing and needed more vigilant 'protection and defence than an aided school.' That hence it was the business of the Commission to destroy and it was destroyed.

"Let us see what the circumstances were after 1837. Since that report was prepared has there been anything before the Government to show that the policy governing education since 1884 down to recent times has been fraught with results not contemplated by that Commission? You all know that since then the schools under the private management of persons full of philanthropic aspirations have been started all over the Presidency and some of the schools have received the best appropriation of the department. They have as it were served as model schools for other schools in the localities in which they were started. What are these model schools intended for? Is it to maintain a certain standard of efficiency which other institutions might copy? If that is the object, then I say that object is fulfilled by the holding of a periodical conference between the heads of various institutions and managers and departmental heads. That is what the Educational Commission of 1884 recommended and have there been any such conferences ever held? Have there been any conclusions arrived at by such a conference and have the managers of private schools refused to abide by the conclusions of that conference? The circumstances which prevail in other provinces do not apply necessarily to Madras. Even before the despatch of 1884 private as well as missionary agency have been working in this Presidency in the field of education. It is apprehended by the generosity of the managers that the result of establishing model schools would be to deprive them even of the little grant-in-aid which these private institutions now get. It will be very easy for the Government to take up some of these schools themselves. It ought to be very easy for the Government to come to the aid of those schools which are in need of assistance on account of financial difficulties and if there be any defects due to financial considerations the Government may easily step in and rectify them. It is much better to aid a large number of institutions than to establish a few model schools. The Hon'ble Mr. Hannisk said that the recurring charge on these model schools would be something like Rupees 90,000. That may be so. We do not know whether we shall not get revised and supplemental estimates afterwards. That only refers to the cost of maintenance. I should like to know what will be the initial cost of these model schools as regards accommodation, appliances and everything else. In order to bring these 19 institutions into existence, the cost of providing buildings and appliances has to be taken into consideration, and I am sure that it will involve very large outlay; and if a portion of this money is spent upon the institutions which the private agency have been working, a successful impetus will be given to the institutions, as recommended by the Education Commission, and it will be productive of far greater good than these model institutions are intended to secure. I will only add that the defects of existing institutions should be rectified by the inspecting agency. We all know that the inspecting agency don't pay as much attention to these schools as they ought to. They come in always with destructive criticisms. I have yet to see an Inspector who has been able to offer his advice which would go to make the school a model one. This defect could be easily rectified by a Conference of Inspectors, of these highly

*Model secondary schools.**(See Bakshi Krishnarao Aiyangar; Mr. Hanuman.)*

trained men who have been recently imported into the service and the heads of these institutions who are endeavouring their best to maintain a high standard of efficiency in these schools. If the managers of these schools would not carry out the instructions of these Inspectors, the remedy is in the hands of the Director of Public Instruction. For these reasons I submit that no case has been made out for the establishment of model schools so far as this Presidency is concerned.¹⁷

The Hon'ble Mr. Hanuman:—“Your Excellency,—I shall premise the few remarks that I will make this afternoon by saying that, in my opinion, on the subject of education particularly, this Council benefits very much by being addressed by two Honourable Members, who, I personally know, are educated, both of them, with secondary schools, which are most admirably conducted and, therefore, the words which dropped from their mouth, at my hands at all events, receive very useful consideration. Especially in this matter of education, which is one of the most difficult subjects with which the Government have to deal, the advantage of ample discussion is evident, and, therefore, I do not grudge the time or the trouble which these constant discussions of education personally give me. I may answer at once the second part of this resolution, viz., that the Minister of Education should have an opportunity of discussing the proposals of this Government. I can assure Honourable Members that that will be the case. Our proposals are now before the Government of India and the new Honourable Member who has just arrived and who has taken over the portfolio of the Education Department will have an ample opportunity of reading papers that have been placed before the Government of India, and if he chooses to go back upon the policy—upon the Government of India's hold-down policy of the past five years, he can do so. That finishes the second part of the resolution.

“As regards the first part of the resolution, the history of education which Honourable Members have given to the Council so, I admit, on the whole quite correct. It is quite correct to say that in 1855 my policy as laid down there and as recommended subsequently by the Education Commission of 1884 was for the Government to separate itself as far as it could from secondary education in this Presidency and leave it in the hands of private bodies. But I must point out that to my mind—and I have read that report very often—what the Education Commission of 1884 had in view was not the kind of private bodies which at present, so to speak, run the education of this Presidency. What they had in view was indigenous bodies and indigenous agency. That has never come about to this day. To this day, the mass of the education is still in the hands of the bodies who derive most of their funds either from this Government or from across the water. Therefore the policy of that Commission of 1884 has not been entirely carried out in the last twenty-five years. But I do not want to go back and argue that policy, because it will be perfectly clear from the few remarks that I shall make that the Government of India have conceived a different policy, which they ask should be followed throughout India at the present time. I am not going to say much on the subject, but I may refer to the Imperial Gazetteer of India, for instance, which, we may take it, is an authorized exposition of their views. The Imperial Gazetteer says distinctly that it is recognized that to maintain a satisfactory level of efficiency, a model secondary school under direct Government management is needed for each district. I presume that article was scrutinized by the Government of India before it went out. As a matter of fact, in the year 1894, the Government of India drew attention to what they considered to be our slackness in following out the policy which was enunciated by the Commission of 1884. They again drew our attention to the matter in the year 1899, and shortly after that, the Government told us that it was especially desired to have one such Government school in each district as a model. Then followed the Education Commission which met at Simla. The Honourable Member spoke of that Commission in somewhat disparaging terms. As far as I remember, that Education Commission was attended by heads of the Department of Public Instruction, and if I remember aright, it was attended by Dr. Miller himself; and we may take it that the policy which has since been followed by the Government of India was chiefly worked out in that committee on which experts of education throughout India

Model secondary schools.

(Mr. Bailewick.)

were represented and on which you had such an able exponent of education as Dr. Miller himself. Shortly after that committee sat, we were asked as to the progress that we were making in divorcing the Government from direct interference with secondary education and we reported on the subject. To follow the policy laid down by the Government of India we undertook willingly enough, because we were quite ready to fall in with the view of the Government of India as then expressed. We have been working out for the last five years the best way in which we can take over the control of secondary education to some degree in some parts of the Presidency at all events.

"I have had this discussion before me for considerably over a year and have discussed the matter with missionaries and with the managers of schools; and I find that the greater part of the distrust of the so-called new policy of the Government arises from the fear that the schools managed by private bodies are going to be destroyed and that the Government grant for secondary education is going to be largely reduced. I can assure the Council that neither of those statements is founded in any degree whatever on fact. What happened in 1884 was that the Government surrendered a great number of schools, not to bodies of a private indigenous character, but to local bodies, either local boards or municipalities. Speaking for myself personally, I can say perfectly truly that that policy never fell in with my views. I happened at the time to be living with the exponent of the Government educational policy at that time, the Member who was in charge of the department, one of the ablest Members that ever sat in this Council. Sir Henry Stokes; and I often discussed the matter with him at that time although I was much younger than he was. I discussed with him very often the policy that he was then following, and I must say that I never agreed with him. I am not at all surprised that the results have not been as satisfactory as they were expected to be. I am perfectly willing to admit that if the people have an intense interest in secondary education for the masses of this country, the Government might leave that education into their hands; but I am perfectly certain that to leave secondary education to local boards and municipalities is fraught with disaster, for they are not bodies fitted to look after the secondary education in this country. I am very glad to see that the Decentralisation Commission in their report have very distinctly stated their views, that the object and the aim of the local bodies should be directed in this country in the main to primary education, and that has been my view, I may say, for the past twenty years. I am, therefore, delighted to carry out the policy of separating the local boards and municipalities from the management of secondary or higher education, because I believe they are totally unfitted to carry out that duty properly. To speak of destroying good schools is absurd. These municipal and local board schools—what are they? They are schools the net cost of which has been paid by Government for many years. They are really Government schools and in many cases most efficient ones, and it is not right that the Government should pay the net cost of these schools and leave their management to somebody else. They should pay the whole cost and take them over into their own hands. That is my view. That is my distinct and honest view on this question. As for destroying good private schools, I may say that the Government have no intention of doing anything of that sort. We are going to proceed most carefully and slowly in this matter. I had a request from a missionary gentleman the other day connected with a school which has developed very largely from American money in one of the head-quarter towns of our districts. He wrote to me to say that he was very much afraid that his mission would not spend any more money on it, because if the Government should put up their school next door, his school would be destroyed. I assured him that the Government had no such intention as that. If the Government find in the head-quarters of a district that there is a really good private school—not a school run by a municipality or a local board—sufficient for the needs of the town, I have no hesitation in saying that, so long as I am in charge of the portfolio of education, that school will not find a competitor alongside of it in the shape of a Government model school. We have no intention of doing anything of that

*Model secondary schools.**(Mr. Hemmick.)*

sort. What we do intend to do is to take over schools of which we already pay the net cost and we have in view a few schools which are under most inefficient management, the managing members of which are in a bankrupt condition. If those managers are willing to hand over their schools to us, we should take them over and run them as model schools. I do wish the Council to understand that the Government has no idea of planting down these model schools all over the country for the purpose of throttling private enterprise. The Government has no such intention, and as long as I am in charge of the portfolio of education, there will be no such intention. As to the reduction of the educational grant I can assure Honorable Members that is not at all likely to happen. We are going to take over schools managed by local bodies and this should relieve municipalities and local boards of a certain amount of heavy expenditure which we intend to make them devote to primary education; and although secondary education will become more expensive as no doubt it will become—everything becomes more expensive in this country as time goes on as it does in other countries—the grants for education will certainly not be diminished, as long as I sit in this chair. So much for the general policy of the Government.

"I will now address myself to the few objections which Honorable Members took to model schools. The Honorable Member said that the effect of establishing model schools would be to destroy primary schools. On that point he went into the question of expenditure and he wanted to know how we could reconcile three lakhs in one letter with Rs. 50,500 in another. I hate talking about figures—I confess I am not so adept at them—when I have not got them in front of me. The difference referred to is no real difference, the Rs. 5 lakhs was for the big schools suggested by the Government of India for the 25 or 26 schools which we were to put down and the Rs. 50,500 refers to the more moderate scheme with which we propose to begin as I say slowly and carefully. Really there is no difference between the two. As to destroying primary schools, all I can say is, as I said last year, that our grants for primary education, instead of being decreased, will rapidly increase in the next few years and the money which has been saved to municipalities and local boards by the transference of secondary schools to the hands of the Government will be devoted to primary education. Therefore primary schools, instead of suffering, will receive greater encouragement than hitherto, owing to the establishment of a few Government schools, which will relieve the local bodies from the expenditure now incurred by them on secondary education. The Honorable Member seemed to think that we should devote all our attention to improving primary education, leaving secondary education alone. That is a mistake that we cannot at all agree to. Secondary education in this country is at the present moment so important as primary education and each of them is exceedingly important; the one is as important as the other.

"The Honorable Member then went on to address himself to the subject of the raising of the school-fee. I will not touch on that question as I spoke on it last year. Fees have been raised already and, from the information received, the effect of it has not been any diminution in the number of scholars receiving secondary education in this Presidency. The Honorable Member then pointed out that, in his opinion, model schools will do no good. But that is a matter in which we all have our own opinion. I admit that it is quite possible and reasonable to take the view that the setting-up of a really good school in a district will not have much effect upon other secondary schools; but I hope that that will not be the case and that the example of that school will give the Inspector something to point to and that the rivalry which will be set up between the model and other schools will tend, at all events, to make private schools improve their apparatus and staff—two subjects to which it is necessary that very great attention should be paid at present. It is possible that if the expenditure to be incurred on the apparatus by these schools is more than what they can bear, the Government may come to their assistance just as they came to the assistance of colleges two or three years ago. It is quite possible that if the Government can find the money, they might send some of the schools to work up to the standard of the new model schools which we wish to put up. As to the pay of teachers

*Model secondary schools.**(Mr. Hornick; Rao Bahadur Samadulla Nayudu.)*

In model schools, the Honourable Member thought that the pay that we are going to give will not be sufficient to attract a good staff. If that is the case, all I can say is that we are badly advised. We understand that we can get the staff we want for the pay we suggested. The Honourable Member took exception to the action of the Bellary Municipality for not falling in with his view and for asking us to take over their school. I think that the Bellary Municipality was very wise in what it said. I do not think that municipal bodies are fitted to manage these secondary schools and the trouble they give them up the better. As to the imparting of religious instruction, I am rather astonished at the Honourable Member's suggestion that the Government cannot give moral instruction in their schools. As a matter of fact, the Open-in-Aid and Educational Order lay great emphasis on the point that it is the business of the Inspectors to see that in Government as well as aided schools moral instruction is given. As to compromise clause, when it comes to the point of appeal, that proposal is likely to be unsupported in this country, as the result of introducing such a clause would, I think, be a large diversion in the amount of money which at present comes into this country from outside for purposes of education. That I think meets all that Honourable Members have said. The Honourable Member suggested that Inspectors should do all that is possible in the matter of improving existing schools, and I can assure him that they do so. He seems to be quite satisfied with the work of the Inspector who inspected his own most efficient school. I can assure him that that work is not exceptional. I have seen inspection reports which are excellent ones and I believe that the schools all over the country benefit largely by inspections. But inspection, in itself, is not as good as to be able to point to a model school as a model for other schools to work up to.

"I do not think I need say more on the subject. I may briefly sum up what I have stated. Honourable Members of this Council need not be afraid that their grants are going to be cut or that the model schools are going to destroy a number of primary schools. I am not prepared to admit that the Committee which sat in Simla in 1894 was the effete body of persons that the Honourable Member seems to think. It contained the most brilliant men in India on the subject of Education and it also contained a man who for the last twenty years has put forward the missionary side of the question most efficiently—the well-known Dr. Miller. I think Honourable Members of this Council need not be afraid that the proposed model schools will destroy secondary education or do anything to destroy it in this Presidency, and Honourable Members may rest quite assured that the present Minister of Education will have ample opportunity of seeing all the papers before he issues his orders on the proposals of Government which are now before him."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur KAMARAJA NAIDU:—"May it please your Excellency,—In spite of the encouraging assurance given by the Hon'ble Mr. Hornick, I have to say the following:—It is now a quarter of a century, since the Government entirely withdrew from the field of higher education in this Province, leaving only three or four first-grade colleges to exist as models of the same. And within this period, short enough considering the vast educational interests involved, there have arisen all over the Province, innumerable schools and colleges under different agencies, to meet the growing need of the times. It is possible that some of these may have been started in a hurry, or been controlled without an eye to thoroughness and perfection. But the Educational department has been continually whipping them up with the result that most of these institutions at the present day are on a fairly efficient footing and quite equal to the responsibility which has devolved upon them. Besides, in recent years the vigilance of the department has been trebled and even quadrupled, so that it is entirely impossible for any institution to continue to exist, if it does not considerably enhance its status and rise to all points equal to the needs of the department. Not only has their vigilance been increased, but their grants also have been withdrawn—a double disadvantage to many an efficient institution. All the same, these institutions have managed to work themselves up, which clearly shows that they have, in virtue of several years of hard striving and long investments, reached a state of firmness and sobriety from which they cannot slide back.

*Model Secondary schools.**(See Bahadur Ramabhadra Nayudu.)*

And this is just the stage when the Government should look upon them with pride and pleasure, lend, where needed, a helping hand and choose to more completely withdraw from education that is purely literary in its nature. We are, however, taken aback by this new scheme of Government's reverting to their old policy.

A Government school, to be a really model one, would require such a large sum of money, that a portion of it spent over the existing schools, in the shape of some liberal grants for teachers, apparatus and appliances, would more largely increase their efficiency, thereby making them even better, in some cases, than the proposed model schools. Whereas the starting of one such Government school in some conspicuous place in a district means, perhaps in virtue of the unlikeliness and unfair competition, the gradual winding up of the older institutions, which will have other disastrous results all along the line. Many managers apprehend that the glamour of the Government service will from their schools draw away the best teachers. The Government buildings will, in a way, attract students also. They are also afraid that the early graded reduction in the grants to their schools and the enforcing of the new school-fee regulations, combined with the strict inspection, will soon make short work of the proprietary aided schools. They anticipate that these courses will create a dead-lock in the educational world of Southern India. The missionary bodies which have so far been doing such good work will naturally withdraw from the field. May I venture to suggest that the money proposed to be spent on the model schools may be profitably expended in aiding high schools in the mofussil. Special grants like the grants given to municipal councils for improving sanitation, etc., will, I believe, do more for education than the proposed model schools which are to become very costly even to the Government.

Ignorance is the enemy not only of the Crown but also of mankind itself. India has all along been the land of education. Education in the highest sense of the term has been imparted free to all who sought it. Education is not for the upper favoured few. It is meant for the middle class and the poor also to enable their lives and render them fit citizens of the great British Empire. Education in this country has been the bread of life and to retard its growth is to take away the very life-breath of the poor people. The poorer class of people, who now form a very large percentage of the pupils of these schools, will then have to go without any real education at all. And as it is even true among these—the class which has produced men of the type of Justice Mathuram Aiyar, Sir K. Seshadri Aiyar and Dinanath Sastri—then reasonable number proceed annually to the colleges. Therefore the model high schools, by one stroke, will not only diminish the number of students in the colleges, but also will shut the doors of education against the poor and deserving youth of the land who chiefly form the school-going class. The evil does not stop here. Curiously enough this will affect the cherished ideal of the Government elementary education; for the ranks of the elementary school teachers are now entirely made up of the students of these secondary schools who, unable to push on their studies, have been content to enlist themselves in the service of this expanding sphere of activities. And, most disastrous of all, this will give a rude shock to all Indian enterprise prompted by philanthropy and directed towards the educational welfare of the land. And this will surely prove a loss both to Government and the people alike.

There is yet to be considered another and a very important aspect of the case. The present system of education, however perfect in itself, is still defective in one respect that it is purely secular. And India is perhaps the only country in the world where an elaborate system of education is attempted without the necessary corrective of moral and religious training. This same is the case, because of the pledged neutrality of the Government in matters of religion. They had to carry this policy into the question of education also. And unsupplied for us, those who took up the work of the Government twenty-five years ago could not immediately introduce this corrective element into the curriculum of the school course. They only walked in the footsteps of the Government, and this in spite of the golden example set by the Christian missionaries in this direction. Any system of education without religion is bound to fail; and more than that, it cannot but be fraught with ruin and trouble

*Model Secondary schools**(See Bahadur Ramabhadra Nayaka.)*

to the land. This was realized though late; and, at the present day, there is hardly an Indian institution worth the name that does not impart some kind of religious instruction, which has come to be a source of strength to the school as well as a means of its popularity, success and good results. Even at Newington, where so many minor seminaries of all rates and creeds reside, it was possible for the Hon'ble Mr. Clegg to introduce a curriculum of religious study suitable to all. I am thankful to him for his kindness in carrying out my suggestion in this direction.

"Is it then desirable that all these slowly created results in the national welfare should be dashed to the ground, all of a sudden and without just cause? What recent defects, what radical ailments has been discovered in the present-day schools? Has the department warned them of these at any time? And have they failed to heed? Would it not be thought strange that, at this stage of the country's growth and under the above circumstances, the Government should resolve to re-introduce the Government schools, which have had their day in the past and which have yielded to a nobler cause—the cause of the education of the people by themselves as an initial step to prove their fitness for a higher responsibility? It is a well-known fact that the question of the higher education of the people by the Government and solely at Government cost was long under the consideration of the Government. From the early fifties it began to engage the attention of eminent thinkers, both Indian and English. The educational despatches of 1854 and 1859 and the Education Commission of 1881 have all pronounced the same verdict, so well expressed by my Honourable friend, the learned proposer of this resolution, that Government should only start schools as an incentive and that too where schools did not exist; that they should gradually withdraw from the field of higher education and that they should finally strive only to aid and support the indigenous schools and colleges. There is also the verdict of experts on the point that purely Indian efforts have become quite equal to the task. And hence was the final closing of the Government schools, decades ago. And this noble and generous policy, given effect to after mature thought, has at last borne rich fruits in the land. I need not say that the contemplated reversal of this policy has already caused much misapprehension in the minds of the people for the reasons stated above. They ask, why should not the Government, if they distrust us, bring the management and the staff and all about them of the existing schools more directly under their effective control by the institution of a provident fund and the like, which was contemplated some time ago. Why should they by this one huge effort throw completely overboard all 'Indian-managed schools'? The appeal to my mind seems quite reasonable. How much nobler and grander would it not be, if the Government, by the judicious management of a provident fund, transformed the existing schools into more efficient and respectable ones? The teaching profession would be thereby rescued from its degradation and despair and the whole country to a man would bless the Government for this glorious achievement. This aspect of the case, we thought, once occupied the attention of the Government. Nothing, however, was heard of it for long. We were sorry to hear yesterday the answer to question No. 39 which stated that the Government after carefully considering the scheme proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. Steno had found themselves reluctantly impelled to the conclusion that its introduction was not practicable at the present time. And we have, at last, sprung upon us the question of the 'model schools'. The schoolmasters' prayer for bread has had a strange response. And when the new model schools come to be established, a more serious danger than any mentioned above is also likely to ensue. The resources and the energies of the Government getting diverted to a system of purely literary education, it goes without saying that the more useful aspect of education, just the very things at present so needed for the progress and prosperity of the land, must come to be overlooked or only partially attended to. The importance of scientific, technical and industrial education, it is hardly possible for any one to exaggerate. All over the civilized world, there are visible signs of a new spirit in the field of education. The rote, the memorizing and the over-literary aspects of it are being discarded and a beginning is attempted with a view to a real exercise of all the powers and faculties of the mind: for it is this that can be called culture and especially

*Model Secondary schools.**(Rao Bahadur Kameshadra Nayaka; the President; Mr. Subbagar Aiyar.)*

it is this kind of training that leads to and forms the hand-maid of scientific, technical and industrial activities. We have now arrived at a stage, when even a small over-dose of purely literary education is likely to do more harm than good. We must inevitably requisition more useful methods of training.

"Again the cause of elementary education is now but very inadequately served. I am aware there is a glorious future awaiting it when it will have to be made free and compulsory all over the land, and for the achievement of this educational goal as well as for the developing of scientific, technical and industrial methods all the available resources of the Government will have to be utilised in the future. Why then should Government, at this late hour, renege on an expended and long forgotten theory and embark upon a course of heavy expenditure? The early primary-school course for the Government to adopt at this stage is to strengthen the existing schools and bring them directly under their control. Far more primary-schools would it be to give a fresh impulse to scientific and other kinds of training which will conduce to the general welfare and prosperity of the land. It would be the most praiseworthy act of Government to take in at the earliest that glorious epoch of free and compulsory elementary education which your Excellency's Government so nobly favoured and which bears in its bosom the happiness and prosperity of the teeming millions of this vast empire. In this spirit and for the above reasons, I heartily support the proposition."

His Excellency the **PRESIDENT**.—"I could not catch the Honourable Member's remarks. He seemed to me to be discussing a policy which the Government has not in contemplation. I should like to emphasise the assurance given by the Hon'ble Mr. M. Hannick as to the Government policy on this matter, which, judging from the resolution and the speeches which have hitherto been delivered, is not quite understood. I do this because the Honourable Members of this Council probably do not wish to discuss a policy which the Government have not in contemplation. In the first place, it is to be clearly understood that we are not entering into competition with any of the existing institutions, if these institutions are efficient. In the second place, we are only taking over the existing institutions with the idea of converting them into model high schools, with the consent of the managers of these institutions. Thirdly, so far from limiting the resources of public bodies to encourage primary education, this policy of ours will release certain funds which will enable local bodies to extend their operations in the sphere of primary education. And fourthly, there is no question of any effort being given to the proposals of Government, until they have been very fully considered by the new Minister of Education. I will probably save the time of the Council if these matters are clearly understood, because in view of what has been stated by the Government further discussion of this resolution is hardly likely to be fructuous. I do not know if the Honourable member wishes to withdraw the resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. **SUBBAGAR AIYAR**.—"I do not want to withdraw the resolution and I do not want also to divide the house. In view of the sympathetic remarks made by the Hon'ble Mr. Hannick, I want this proposition to go before the new Minister of Education; otherwise, I should withdraw it. I agree that there will be no use in having a further discussion on this resolution."

His Excellency the **PRESIDENT**.—"I do not know if any Honourable Member wishes to speak on the subject. I think it would be best to close the discussion at 4-30 p.m. It is now 4-15."

The Hon'ble Mr. **SUBBAGAR AIYAR**.—"After the very sympathetic speech we have heard from the Hon'ble Mr. Hannick, I do not think there is any use in pressing this matter. I am glad to hear that moral instruction will be given in model schools. I did not think that they could do it. In view of the very severe remarks passed by the Hon'ble Mr. Hannick I hope that municipalities and local boards will listen to the comments made here and improve."

*Legislative Council Election Rules.**(The President; Mr. Bagnall has Presided; the Vice-President.)*

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL ELECTION RULES.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT:—"Now we will go on to the next resolution relating to the extension of franchise in elections to the Legislative Council by local bodies. I would anticipate the remarks that the Honourable Member who has given notice of the resolution may have to make, because, when he hears what I have to say, he may not be inclined to press the resolution. The object of this resolution is to bring before this Council the restrictive nature of the existing rule which defines the qualifications of persons standing for election as Additional Members of the Legislative Council. The present rule restricts the candidature of members of the local boards by the condition that they must, at the time of nomination, be members of such boards. The Government of India adopted the view that a candidate should be actively associated with local bodies partly because this ensures that he is, in a measure, the direct representative of the town or district and also because it shows that he is willing to take part in public life. That seems to me a very sound proposition. I say, however, say that my Government consider that the existing rule requires amendment, and we propose that, provided that any member has served within the past ten years for at least three years as a member of local board, he should be eligible for election and also be qualified to vote. That only ensures that he has done a certain amount of public service and I am confident that Honourable Members will not think it unreasonable. This alteration has been approved by the Government of Madras and will soon be sent to the Government of India. I do not know whether, in view of what I have stated, any resolution on the subject is necessary."

The Hon'ble Mr. RAJAWA RAO PANTUR:—"I would suggest that the period of ten years may be raised to twelve or fifteen years as it will include men like the Hon'ble Mr. Nyyayappi Subba Rao of thepudumudy who have large experience."

HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT:—"I think it will be conceded that the limitation of ten years is reasonable, and I do not think it is unreasonable to demand that qualification. Hard cases make bad laws."

The Hon'ble Mr. RAJAWA RAO PANTUR:—"Your Excellency, in view of the observations made by your Excellency, I beg to withdraw this motion."

The following motion was by permission then withdrawn:—

"That this Council do recommend to the Governor in Council, Fort St. George, that the Governor-General in Council be requested to amend Rule 6 (1) of Schedule III annexed to Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Fort St. George so to allow any person that has at any time served as a member on any municipal council or district or taluk board to be nominated as a candidate for election."

At this stage His Excellency retired for a few minutes and the Hon'ble Mr. Bagnall (Vice-President) took the chair.

The Hon'ble Mr. RAJAWA RAO PANTUR:—"I would request permission to defer the next resolution as well as the following one. May I know if I may be allowed to defer them and whether they may be taken up at the next meeting."

The Hon'ble the Vice-President:—"If they are not withdrawn but simply postponed, they will take precedence of other resolutions of which notice may be given hereafter."

On the return of His Excellency the President permission was given to postpone the following two resolutions:—

"That this Council do recommend that the Governor in Council, Fort St. George, be pleased to authorise, by notification under section 15, clause (2), of Madras Local Boards Act, V of 1884, the members of at least one taluk board in each district in this Presidency to appoint their president by election from among their own number, subject to the approval of the Governor in Council."

*Recruitment by open competition.**(The President.)*

"That this Council do recommend that the Governor in Council, Port St. George, be pleased to reserve for recruitment by open competition a certain proportion of the posts carrying a salary of Rs. 100 and upwards in the several branches of administration, such as Police, Forest, Salt, Revenue."

His Excellency the Governor:—"There is no further business before this Council and I declare the Council dissolved. I will ask the non-official members to meet, with the Finance Member in the chair, for the purpose of electing the members of the Finance Committee."

The meeting was then dissolved.

L. DAVIDSON,

Ag. Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept.

APPENDIX I.

Rules for the Compounding of Forest Offences.

[This answer to Question No. 12 asked by the Hon'ble Mr. Kauria, P.M., at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 29th November 1910.]

I. In offering to compound any charge of illicit grazing, the District Forest Officer shall not fix a fee which exceeds four times the grazing fee in the case of offences relating to forest areas which are open to grazing, and ten times the grazing fee in the case of offences relating to forest areas which are closed to grazing, provided that such fee shall cover and include the issue of permits for the year for the animals concerned.

II. The Board of Revenue may in any individual case sanction a compounding fee in excess of the maximum scale laid down in rule I, but it shall only do so on a full report of the circumstances and on special grounds which shall be recorded in writing.

III. Only single and clearly-proved cases should ordinarily be compounded. Complicated or doubtful cases, and those which involve large sums of money, or indicate a clear intent to do damage, should be prosecuted.

IV. Subject to the maxima laid down in rule I, it is open to District Forest Officers to regulate the compounding fee according to the season of the year, the previous conduct of the offender, and the other circumstances of the case. The maximum compounding fees laid down in rule I are to be regarded as maxima, and are not to be applied mechanically or without regard to the circumstances of each case, which must be dealt with on its merits.

Statement of the qualifications, etc., of District Board Engineers.

[File answer to Question No. 57 asked by the Hon'ble Mr. Sahasaji Shinde at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 29th November 1936.]

Serial No.	Name of District Engineer	Name of District Board Engineer	Relationship		Academic qualifications	Pay of the grade	Actual salary (last 12 months)	Position held before appointment as District Board Engineer
			European or other foreign degree	Indian				
1. Anantpur	V. Madhusudan Aiyar	..	I	B.A., B.Sc.	100-10-100	100	Local Field Assistant Engineer, Madras	
2. Anantpur	W. R. H. H. H.	..	..	Civil Engineer from the Central Public School of Engineering, Hyderabad.	100-10-100	100	Assistant Engineer of No. 101 in Public Works Department, Madras.
3. Anantpur	R. E. Jayaram	..	..	Was a student in the Central Public School of Engineering, Hyderabad, passed through the complete two years' course and also completed certificate training at lower certificate.	100-10-100	100	Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department.
4. Bellary	T. R. P. P.	..	E	..	100-10-100	100	Had many years' experience in the Public Works Department in Madras and other districts.	
5. Channarayana	E. Krishna Rao	..	I	B.A., B.Sc.	100-10-100	100	Assistant Engineer, Madras.	
6. Channarayana	J. R. R. R.	..	K	Passed the Entrance test from the College of Engineering, Madras.	100-10-100	100	Local Field Assistant Engineer in Madras.	
7. Channarayana	R. L. L. L.	..	E	Completed a two years' course of civil engineering at King's College, London, and took a certificate.	100-10-100	100	Temporary Assistant Engineer, Madras.	
8. Channarayana	T. Narayana Dhanababu	..	I	B.A., B.Sc.	100-10-100	100	Local Field Assistant Engineer, Madras.	
9. Channarayana	G. R. R. R.	..	E	B.A., underclass two years' course in the Engineering class of the Government College, Madras.	100-10-100	100	Local Field Assistant Engineer, S. S. District.	
10. Channarayana	G. S. S. S.	..	E	C.E.	100-10-100	100	Do.	
11. Channarayana	M. J. J. J.	..	E	..	100-10-100	100	Temporary Assistant Engineer, Madras.	
12. Channarayana	W. A. A. A.	..	E	A.C.E., B.Sc.	100-10-100	100	Subdivisional Public Works Department.	
13. Channarayana	R. R. R. R.	..	E	Engineer for the District, the District Board Engineer.	100-10-100	100	Local Field Assistant Engineer, Madras.	
14. Channarayana	R. R. R. R.	..	E	..	100-10-100	100	Local Field Assistant Engineer, Madras.	
15. Channarayana	C. S. S. S.	..	E	..	100-10-100	100	Local Field Assistant Engineer, Madras.	
16. Channarayana	M. R. R. R.	..	E	..	100-10-100	100	Do.	
17. Channarayana	A. V. V. V.	..	E	..	100-10-100	100	Assistant Engineer, District Board Engineer, Madras.	
18. Channarayana	V. V. V. V.	..	E	..	100-10-100	100	Assistant Engineer, District Board Engineer, Madras.	
19. Channarayana	G. S. S. S.	..	E	..	100-10-100	100	Local Field Assistant Engineer, Madras.	
20. Channarayana	R. S. S. S.	..	E	..	100-10-100	100	Assistant Engineer, District Board Engineer, Madras.	
21. Channarayana	E. S. S. S.	..	E	..	100-10-100	100	Assistant Engineer, District Board Engineer, Madras.	
22. Channarayana	R. S. S. S.	..	E	..	100-10-100	100	Assistant Engineer, District Board Engineer, Madras.	
23. Channarayana	R. S. S. S.	..	E	..	100-10-100	100	Assistant Engineer, District Board Engineer, Madras.	
24. Channarayana	R. S. S. S.	..	E	..	100-10-100	100	Assistant Engineer, District Board Engineer, Madras.	
25. Channarayana	R. S. S. S.	..	E	..	100-10-100	100	Assistant Engineer, District Board Engineer, Madras.	
26. Channarayana	R. S. S. S.	..	E	..	100-10-100	100	Assistant Engineer, District Board Engineer, Madras.	
27. Channarayana	R. S. S. S.	..	E	..	100-10-100	100	Assistant Engineer, District Board Engineer, Madras.	
28. Channarayana	R. S. S. S.	..	E	..	100-10-100	100	Assistant Engineer, District Board Engineer, Madras.	
29. Channarayana	R. S. S. S.	..	E	..	100-10-100	100	Assistant Engineer, District Board Engineer, Madras.	
30. Channarayana	R. S. S. S.	..	E	..	100-10-100	100	Assistant Engineer, District Board Engineer, Madras.	
31. Channarayana	R. S. S. S.	..	E	..	100-10-100	100	Assistant Engineer, District Board Engineer, Madras.	
32. Channarayana	R. S. S. S.	..	E	..	100-10-100	100	Assistant Engineer, District Board Engineer, Madras.	
33. Channarayana	R. S. S. S.	..	E	..	100-10-100	100	Assistant Engineer, District Board Engineer, Madras.	
34. Channarayana	R. S. S. S.	..	E	..	100-10-100	100	Assistant Engineer, District Board Engineer, Madras.	
35. Channarayana	R. S. S. S.	..	E	..	100-10-100	100	Assistant Engineer, District Board Engineer, Madras.	
36. Channarayana	R. S. S. S.	..	E	..	100-10-100	100	Assistant Engineer, District Board Engineer, Madras.	
37. Channarayana	R. S. S. S.	..	E	..	100-10-100	100	Assistant Engineer, District Board Engineer, Madras.	
38. Channarayana	R. S. S. S.	..	E	..	100-10-100	100	Assistant Engineer, District Board Engineer, Madras.	
39. Channarayana	R. S. S. S.	..	E	..	100-10-100	100	Assistant Engineer, District Board Engineer, Madras.	
40. Channarayana	R. S. S. S.	..	E	..	100-10-100	100	Assistant Engineer, District Board Engineer, Madras.	
41. Channarayana	R. S. S. S.	..	E	..	100-10-100	100	Assistant Engineer, District Board Engineer, Madras.	
42. Channarayana	R. S. S. S.	..	E	..	100-10-100	100	Assistant Engineer, District Board Engineer, Madras.	
43. Channarayana	R. S. S. S.	..	E	..	100-10-100	100	Assistant Engineer, District Board Engineer, Madras.	
44. Channarayana	R. S. S. S.	..	E	..	100-10-100	100	Assistant Engineer, District Board Engineer, Madras.	
45. Channarayana	R. S. S. S.	..	E	..	100-10-100	100	Assistant Engineer, District Board Engineer, Madras.	
46. Channarayana	R. S. S. S.	..	E	..	100-10-100	100	Assistant Engineer, District Board Engineer, Madras.	
47. Channarayana	R. S. S. S.	..	E	..	100-10-100	100	Assistant Engineer, District Board Engineer, Madras.	
48. Channarayana	R. S. S. S.	..	E	..	100-10-100	100	Assistant Engineer, District Board Engineer, Madras.	
49. Channarayana	R. S. S. S.	..	E	..	100-10-100	100	Assistant Engineer, District Board Engineer, Madras.	
50. Channarayana	R. S. S. S.	..	E	..	100-10-100	100	Assistant Engineer, District Board Engineer, Madras.	
51. Channarayana	R. S. S. S.	..	E	..	100-10-100	100	Assistant Engineer, District Board Engineer, Madras.	
52. Channarayana	R. S. S. S.	..	E	..	100-10-100	100	Assistant Engineer, District Board Engineer, Madras.	
53. Channarayana	R. S. S. S.	..	E	..	100-10-100	100	Assistant Engineer, District Board Engineer, Madras.	
54. Channarayana	R. S. S. S.	..	E	..	100-10-100	100	Assistant Engineer, District Board Engineer, Madras.	
55. Channarayana	R. S. S. S.	..	E	..	100-10-100	100	Assistant Engineer, District Board Engineer, Madras.	
56. Channarayana	R. S. S. S.	..	E	..	100-10-100	100	Assistant Engineer, District Board Engineer, Madras.	
57. Channarayana	R. S. S. S.	..	E	..	100-10-100	100	Assistant Engineer, District Board Engineer, Madras.	
58. Channarayana	R. S. S. S.	..	E	..	100-10-100	100	Assistant Engineer, District Board Engineer, Madras.	
59. Channarayana	R. S. S. S.	..	E	..	100-10-100	100	Assistant Engineer, District Board Engineer, Madras.	
60. Channarayana	R. S. S. S.	..	E	..	100-10-100	100	Assistant Engineer, District Board Engineer, Madras.	
61. Channarayana	R. S. S. S.	..	E	..	100-10-100	100	Assistant Engineer, District Board Engineer, Madras.	
62. Channarayana	R. S. S. S.	..	E	..	100-10-100	100	Assistant Engineer, District Board Engineer, Madras.	
63. Channarayana	R. S. S. S.	..	E	..	100-10-100	100	Assistant Engineer, District Board Engineer, Madras.	
64. Channarayana	R. S. S. S.	..	E	..	100-10-100	100	Assistant Engineer, District Board Engineer, Madras.	
65. Channarayana	R. S. S. S.	..	E	..	100-10-100	100	Assistant Engineer, District Board Engineer, Madras.	
66. Channarayana	R. S. S. S.	..	E	..	100-10-100	100	Assistant Engineer, District Board Engineer, Madras.	
67. Channarayana	R. S. S. S.	..	E	..	100-10-100	100	Assistant Engineer, District Board Engineer, Madras.	
68. Channarayana	R. S. S. S.	..	E	..	100-10-100	100	Assistant Engineer, District Board Engineer, Madras.	
69. Channarayana	R. S. S. S.	..	E	..	100-10-100	100	Assistant Engineer, District Board Engineer, Madras.	
70. Channarayana	R. S. S. S.	..	E	..	100-10-100	100	Assistant Engineer, District Board Engineer, Madras.	
71. Channarayana	R. S. S. S.	..	E	..	100-10-100	100	Assistant Engineer, District Board Engineer, Madras.	
72. Channarayana	R. S. S. S.	..	E	..	100-10-100	100	Assistant Engineer, District Board Engineer, Madras.	
73. Channarayana	R. S. S. S.	..	E	..	100-10-100	100	Assistant Engineer, District Board Engineer, Madras.	
74. Channarayana	R. S. S. S.	..	E	..	100-10-100	100	Assistant Engineer, District Board Engineer, Madras.	
75. Channarayana	R. S. S. S.	..	E	..	100-10-100	100	Assistant Engineer, District Board Engineer, Madras.	
76. Channarayana	R. S. S. S.	..	E	..	100-10-100	100	Assistant Engineer, District Board Engineer, Madras.	
77. Channarayana	R. S. S. S.	..	E	..	100-10-100	100	Assistant Engineer, District Board Engineer, Madras.	
78. Channarayana	R. S. S. S.	..	E	..	100-10-100	100	Assistant Engineer, District Board Engineer, Madras.	
79. Channarayana	R. S. S. S.	..	E	..	100-10-100	100	Assistant Engineer, District Board Engineer, Madras.	
80. Channarayana	R. S. S. S.	..	E	..	100-10-100	100	Assistant Engineer, District Board Engineer, Madras.	
81. Channarayana	R. S. S. S.	..	E	..	100-10-100	100	Assistant Engineer, District Board Engineer, Madras.	
82. Channarayana	R. S. S. S.	..	E	..	100-10-100	100	Assistant Engineer, District Board Engineer, Madras.	
83. Channarayana	R. S. S. S.	..	E	..	100-10-100	100	Assistant Engineer, District Board Engineer, Madras.	
84. Channarayana	R. S. S. S.	..	E	..	100-10-100	100	Assistant Engineer, District Board Engineer, Madras.	
85. Channarayana	R. S. S. S.	..	E	..	100-10-100	100	Assistant Engineer, District Board Engineer, Madras.	
86. Channarayana	R. S. S. S.	..	E	..	100-10-100	100	Assistant Engineer, District Board Engineer, Madras.	
87. Channarayana	R. S. S. S.	..	E	..	100-10-100	100	Assistant Engineer, District Board Engineer, Madras.	
88. Channarayana	R. S. S. S.	..	E	..	100-10-100	100	Assistant Engineer, District Board Engineer, Madras.	
89. Channarayana	R. S. S. S.	..	E	..	100-10-100	100	Assistant Engineer, District Board Engineer, Madras.	
90. Channarayana	R. S. S. S.	..	E	..	100-10-100	100	Assistant Engineer, District Board Engineer, Madras.	
91. Channarayana	R. S. S. S.	..	E	..	100-10-100	100	Assistant Engineer, District Board Engineer, Madras.	
92. Channarayana	R. S. S. S.	..	E	..	100-10-100	100	Assistant Engineer, District Board Engineer, Madras.	
93. Channarayana	R. S. S. S.	..	E	..	100-10-100	100	Assistant Engineer, District Board Engineer, Madras.	
94. Channarayana	R. S. S. S.	..	E	..	100-10-100	100	Assistant Engineer, District Board Engineer, Madras.	
95. Channarayana	R. S. S. S.	..	E	..	100-10-100	100	Assistant Engineer, District Board Engineer, Madras.	
96. Channarayana	R. S. S. S.	..	E	..	100-10-100	100	Assistant Engineer, District Board Engineer, Madras.	
97. Channarayana	R. S. S. S.	..	E	..	100-10-100	100	Assistant Engineer, District Board Engineer, Madras.	
98. Channarayana	R. S. S. S.	..	E	..	100-10-100	100	Assistant Engineer, District Board Engineer, Madras.	
99. Channarayana	R. S. S. S.	..	E	..	100-10-100	100	Assistant Engineer, District Board Engineer, Madras.	
100. Channarayana	R. S. S. S.	..	E	..	100-10-100	100	Assistant Engineer, District Board Engineer, Madras.	
101. Channarayana	R. S. S. S.	..	E	..	100-10-100	100	Assistant Engineer, District Board Engineer, Madras.	
102. Channarayana	R. S. S. S.	..	E	..	100-10-100	100	Assistant Engineer, District Board Engineer, Madras.	
103. Channarayana	R. S. S. S.	..	E	..	100-10-100	100	Assistant Engineer, District Board Engineer, Madras.	
104. Channarayana	R. S. S. S.	..	E	..	100-10-100	100	Assistant Engineer, District Board Engineer, Madras.	
105. Channarayana	R. S. S. S.	..	E	..	100-10-100	100	Assistant Engineer, District Board Engineer, Madras.	
106. Channarayana	R. S. S. S.	..	E	..	100-10-100	100	Assistant Engineer, District Board Engineer, Madras.	
107. Channarayana	R. S. S. S.	..	E	..	100-10-100	100	Assistant Engineer, District Board Engineer, Madras.	
108. Channarayana	R. S. S. S.	..	E	..	100-10-100	100	Assistant Engineer, District Board Engineer, Madras.	
109. Channarayana	R. S. S. S.	..	E	..	100-10-100	100	Assistant Engineer, District Board Engineer, Madras.	
110. Channarayana	R. S. S. S.	..	E	..	100-10-100	100	Assistant Engineer, District Board Engineer, Madras.	
111. Channarayana	R. S. S. S.	..	E	..	100-10-100	100	Assistant Engineer, District Board Engineer, Madras.	
112. Channarayana	R. S. S. S.	..	E	..	100-10-100	100	Assistant Engineer, District Board Engineer, Madras.	
113. Channarayana	R. S. S. S.	..	E	..	100-10-100	100	Assistant Engineer, District Board Engineer, Madras.	
114. Channarayana	R. S. S. S.	..	E	..	100-10-100	100	Assistant Engineer, District Board Engineer, Madras.	
115. Channarayana	R. S. S. S.	..	E	..	100-10-100	100	Assistant Engineer, District Board Engineer, Madras.	
116. Channarayana	R. S. S. S.	..	E	..	100-10-100	100	Assistant Engineer, District Board Engineer, Madras.	
117. Channarayana	R. S. S. S.	..	E	..	100-10-100	100	Assistant Engineer, District Board Engineer, Madras.	
118. Channarayana	R. S. S. S.	..	E	..	100-10-100	100	Assistant Engineer, District Board Engineer, Madras.	
119. Channarayana	R. S. S. S.	..	E	..	100-10-100	100	Assistant Engineer, District Board Engineer, Madras.	
120. Channarayana	R. S. S. S.	..	E	..	100-10-100	100	Assistant Engineer, District Board Engineer, Madras.	
121. Channarayana	R. S. S. S.	..	E	..	100-10-100	100	Assistant Engineer, District Board Engineer, Madras.	
122. Channarayana	R. S. S. S.	..	E	..	100-10-100	100	Assistant Engineer, District Board Engineer, Madras.	
123. Channarayana	R. S. S. S.	..	E	..	100-10-100	100	Assistant Engineer, District Board Engineer, Madras.	
124. Channarayana	R. S. S. S.	..	E	..	100-10-100	100	Assistant Engineer, District Board Engineer, Madras.	
125. Channarayana	R. S. S. S.	..	E	..	100-10-100	100	Assistant Engineer, District Board Engineer, Madras.	
126. Channarayana	R. S. S. S.	..	E	..	100-10-100	100	Assistant Engineer, District Board Engineer, Madras.	
127. Channarayana	R. S. S. S.	..	E	..	100-10-100	100	Assistant Engineer, District Board Engineer, Madras.	
128. Channarayana	R. S. S. S.	..	E	..	100-10-100	100	Assistant Engineer, District Board Engineer, Madras.	
129. Channarayana	R. S. S. S.	..	E	..	100-10-100	100	Assistant Engineer, District Board Engineer, Madras.	
130. Channarayana	R. S. S. S.	..	E	..	100-10-100	100	Assistant Engineer, District Board Engineer, Madras.	
131. Channarayana	R. S. S. S.	..	E	..	100-10-100	100	Assistant Engineer, District Board Engineer, Madras.	
132. Channarayana	R. S. S. S.	..	E	..	100-10-100	100	Assistant Engineer, District Board Engineer, Madras.	
133. Channarayana	R. S. S. S.	..	E	..	100-10-100	100	Assistant Engineer, District Board Engineer, Madras.	
134. Channarayana	R. S. S. S.	..	E	..	100-10-100	100	Assistant Engineer, District Board Engineer, Madras.	
135. Channarayana	R. S. S. S.	..	E	..	100-10-100	100	Assistant Engineer, District Board Engineer, Madras.	
136. Channarayana	R. S. S. S.	..	E	..	100-10-100	100	Assistant Engineer, District Board Engineer, Madras.	
137. Channarayana	R. S. S. S.	..	E	..	100-10-100	100	Assistant Engineer, District Board Engineer, Madras.	
138. Channarayana	R. S. S. S.	..	E	..	100-10-100	100	Assistant Engineer, District Board Engineer, Madras.	
139. Channarayana	R. S. S. S.	..	E	..	100-10-100	100	Assistant Engineer, District Board Engineer, Madras.	
140. Channarayana	R. S. S. S.	..	E	..	100-10-100	100	Assistant Engineer, District Board Engineer, Madras.	
141. Channarayana	R. S. S. S.	..	E	..	100-10-100	100	Assistant Engineer, District Board Engineer, Madras.	
142. Channarayana	R. S. S. S.	..	E	..	100-10-100	100	Assistant Engineer, District Board Engineer, Madras.	
143. Channarayana	R. S. S. S.	..	E	..	100-10-100	100	Assistant Engineer, District Board Engineer, Madras.	
144. Channarayana	R. S. S. S.	..	E	..	100-10-100	100	Assistant Engineer, District Board Engineer, Madras.	
145. Channarayana	R. S. S. S.	..	E	..	100-10-100	100	Assistant Engineer, District Board Engineer, Madras.	
146. Channarayana	R. S. S. S.	..	E	..	100-10-100	100	Assistant Engineer, District Board Engineer, Madras.	
147. Channarayana	R. S. S. S.	..	E	..	100-10-100	100	Assistant Engineer, District Board Engineer, Madras.	
148. Channarayana	R. S. S. S.	..	E	..	100-10-100	100	Assistant Engineer, District Board Engineer, Madras.	
149. Channarayana	R. S. S. S.	..	E	..	100-10-100	100	Assistant Engineer, District Board Engineer, Madras.	
150. Channarayana	R. S. S. S.	..	E	..	100-10-100	100	Assistant Engineer, District	

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JOHN ST. GEORGE GALTHERY

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APPENDIX III.

Statement of gas licenses issued in South Camero district.

[First answer to clause (a) (ii) of question No. 122 asked by the Hon'ble Mr. Saldanha at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 29th November 1919.]

Year.										Form VIII (old) or new Form XVI.	Form X (old) or new Form XV.	Form XI (old) or new Forms XVII and XVIII.	Total.
(1) South Camero district.													
1916	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5,895	181	175	6,251
1917	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7,575	184	225	8,084
1918	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5,767	195	175	6,137
1919	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5,958	225	275	6,458
1920	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5,545	241	245	6,031
(2) Gympok district.													
1916	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,534	15	75	1,624
1917	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,424	11	100	1,535
1918	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,386	19	10	1,415
1919	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,154	24	10	1,188
1920	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	941	19	200	1,160

Statement showing the number and qualifications of female teachers in the Government Girls' Schools in the Northern Circars—cont.

[This answer to Question No. 138 asked by the Hon'ble Mr. Baghai Rao Parbela at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 26th November 1910.]

Name of school.	Number of female teachers.	Age.	Qualifications of teachers.	Remarks.
Mahamada School.				
Chandani district— Bachan par school.	(Mabam)	1	25, 14	Qualifications not known as she held only an acting appointment in the school.
Bachanparla school.	(Mabam)	2	16 & 12	The teachers have passed the Primary Examination and have been trained. One has passed the Preliminary Examination for Teachers' Certificate. One teacher has started up in the 1st Standard and holds a Trained Teachers' Certificate of the Primary Grade. Another has passed the Primary Examination, and is waiting. The qualifications of the third teacher are not known as she held only an acting appointment in the school.
Vengayon school— Vengayon (para)	..	3	16, 14 & 11	Both teachers have passed the Primary Examination and have been trained. One has passed the entrance test for the Preliminary Examination for Teachers' Certificate.
Vengayon school.	(Mabam)	2	16 & 11	Both teachers have passed the Primary Examination and have been trained. One has passed the entrance test for the Preliminary Examination for Teachers' Certificate.
Gulperla school.	(Mabam)	2	20, 16 & 13	One teacher holds a Trained Teachers' Certificate of the Primary Grade and has undergone training at the Lower Secondary Grade and has passed the Preliminary Examination for Teachers' Certificate. Another has started up in the 1st Standard and holds a Trained Teachers' Certificate of the Primary Grade. The qualifications of the third teacher are not known as she held only an acting appointment in the school.
Prabhu (Mahamada)	..	2	16 & 10	Both teachers have passed the Primary Examination. One is a second teacher and the other holds a Trained Teachers' Certificate.
Govindani District— Padi par (Mahamada).	1	12	Unqualified	Unqualified
Bachanparla school.	(Mabam)	2	16 & 12	One is a Primary trained teacher and the other unqualified.
Govindani (Mahamada)	1	12	Unqualified	Unqualified
Jagannathpur (Mahamada)	1	19	Do.	Do.

N.B.—There are no female teachers in the remaining Government Mahamada's Girls' school.